



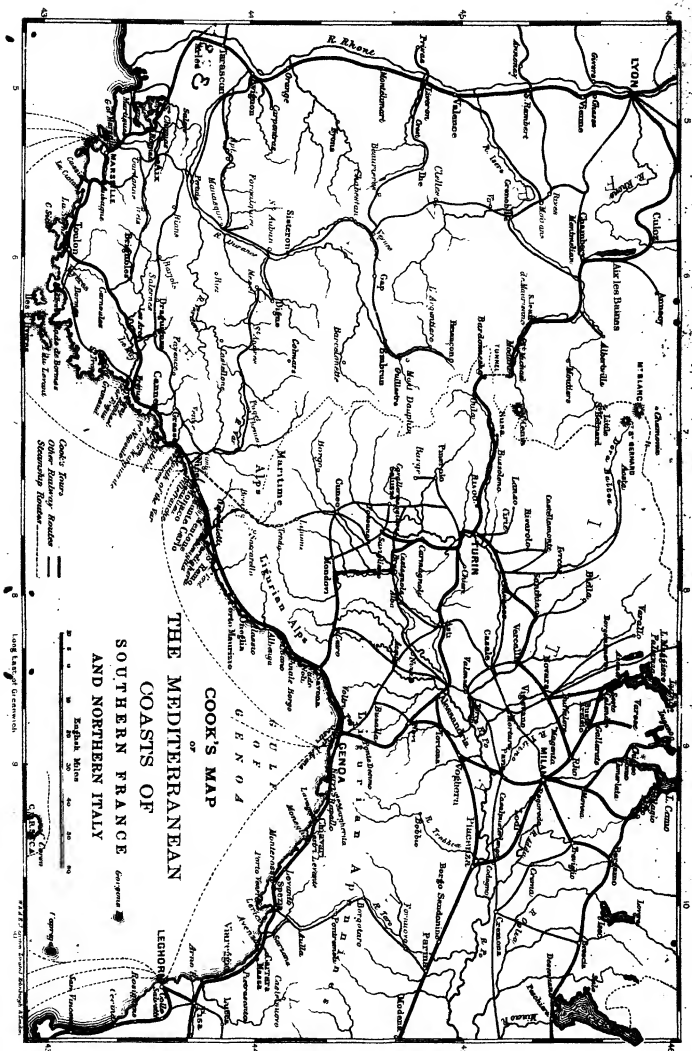
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COOK'S HANDBOOK
TO THE
HEALTH RESORTS
OF THE
SOUTH OF FRANCE,
RIVIERA AND PYRENEES,

INCLUDING

MARSEILLES, TOULON, CANNES, HYÈRES, NICE, BEAULIEU,
MONACO, MONTE CARLO, MENTONE, BORDIGHERA,
SAN REMO, GENOA, AND PISA,
BORDEAUX, ARCACHON, BIARRITZ, PAU, EAUX BONNES,
EAUX CHAUDES, LOURDES, CAUTERETS,
BIGORRE, AND LUCHON.

PRICE 2s. 6d. ON THE CONTINENT, 3 francs.



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1905.

PREFACE.

EVERY Autumn, at the first approach of frost, there sets in a general migration, like that of the swallows, from the colder lands of Northern and Central Europe to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. Thousands of travellers—some prompted by pleasure, others seeking in the genial climate of Southern France restoration to health, or fleeing before the winter of their own colder latitudes—hurry southwards, to bask in the sunshine of the Riviera, to gather sweet flowers and delicious fruit in mid-winter, to bathe in the ultramarine waters of the Mediterranean; in short, to enjoy to the full the thousand charms and attractions of an earthly paradise.

The railway companies controlling the routes to these happy shores have profited largely by their popularity, and have kept pace with the constantly increasing demand for rapid and comfortable transport.

Express trains now run, during the season, from London to Cannes in twenty-seven hours, to Nice in twenty-eight hours, to Monaco or Mentone in twenty-nine hours, and to Bordighera or San Remo in thirty hours. Not only do the chief express trains contain sleeping cars, *salon-lits*, or *fauteuil-lits* but certain trains are entirely composed of these luxurious adjuncts to comfort in travelling. Three times each week during the season a *service de luxe*, consisting exclusively of dining, drawing room, and sleeping cars, runs through from Calais to Vintimille and intermediate stations, in connection with a special train and steamer service between London and

Calais, and invalids making use of this service are able to travel through from Calais without leaving the cars.

A cheap, comprehensive, and accurate Handbook to the numerous Health Resorts of the Riviera thus becomes a public necessity, and the rapid absorption of the previous editions of this handbook has clearly justified its issue.

The summer mineral-water and sea-bathing stations, and the winter resorts of the South-west of France, and of the Western Pyrenees, are included in this Handbook, the second portion of which affords practical information for visitors to Bordeaux, Arcachon, Biarritz, Pau, Eaux Bonnes, Eaux Chaudes, Lourdes, Cauterets, Bigorre, and Luchon.

This little work consequently contains :—

I. General information useful to travellers to the Riviera, the Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenees.

II. A concise description of all the principal towns on the Mediterranean between Marseilles and Leghorn.

III. Extracts from a series of articles upon the Riviera, specially relating to its *flora* and *fauna*.

IV. A concise description of the principal towns and health resorts between Paris and San Sebastian, Pau and Luchon.

THOS. COOK & SON.

LUDGATE CIRCUS,

1905.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST	facing title
MAP OF BIARRITZ AND THE PYRENEES	„ p. 162
GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS, VIZ. :—	
Coinage, Customs Examinations, Passenger Accommodation, Sleeping Cars, etc., Hotels, Pensions, Insurance Policies, Money, Passports, Climate, Sea Bathing, Thermometer, Time Tables, Postal and Telegraph Arrangements, Tickets, Weights and Measures, Baggage, Baggage Insurance, Baggage Forwarding	7-14
ROUTES : —	
London to Paris, <i>via</i> Dover and Calais	
„ „ Newhaven and Dieppe	
„ „ Folkestone and Boulogne	
„ „ Southampton and Havre	} 15, 16
SEA ROUTES	16
PARIS, Cook's Conducted Carriage Excursions	17-19
„ List of Public Buildings and Places of Interest in	19-21
ROUTE from Paris to Marseilles, <i>via</i> Lyons	22-41
„ „ „ Genoa, <i>via</i> Turin	41-47
MARSEILLES, HYÈRES, ST. RAPHAËL, CANNES, GRASSE, JUAN LES PINS, ANTIBES, NICE, VILLEFRANCHE, BEAULIEU, MONACO, MONTE CARLO, MENTONE	48-115
VINTIMILLE, BORDIGHERA, SAN REMO, ALASSIO, SAVONA, PEGLI	115-134
GENOA, NERVI, SANTA MARGHERITA, RAPALLO, CHIVARI, SESTRI LEVANTE, SPEZIA, SARSANZA, CARRARA, VIAREGGIO, PISA, AND LEGHORN	134-156
FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE RIVIERA	157-161

	PAGE
HEALTH RESORTS on the Bay of Biscay, and in the Pyrenees	162
ROUTE from Paris to Bordeaux, Arcachon, Bayonne, and Biarritz	163-185
BORDEAUX TO BAYONNE, BIARRITZ	186-197
CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO MÆDIEVAL FRANCE .	197
MARSEILLES TO SOUTH-WEST FRANCE	198, 199
THE PYRENEES—BORDEAUX TO PAU	200-210
PAU TO EAUX BONNES AND EAUX CHAUDES .	210-214
PAU TO LOURDES	214-217
LOURDES TO PIERREFITTE AND CAUTERETS .	217-224
LOURDES OR TARRES TO BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE	224-228
LOURDES OR TARRES TO BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON	228-234
ITINERARIES	235-242
FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC. .	243-258
INDEX	259
APPENDIX (List of Hotels)	<i>End of book.</i>

COOK'S

HANDBOOK TO HEALTH RESORTS.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Coinage.—The coinage of France and Italy is practically the same, except that in France the unit is the Franc and in Italy the Lira. The following table of French coinage will be useful:—

Gold.	-	20 franc piece	=	about	16s.
"		10 " "	=	"	8s.
"		5 " "	=	"	4s.
Silver.—		5 " "	=	"	4s.
"		2 " "	=	"	1s. 7d.
"		1 " "	=	"	9½d.
"		½ " "	=	"	4¾d.
Bronze,—		10 centime piece	=	"	1d.
"		5 " "	=	"	½d.

English.

- 1 Sovereign = 25 fcs. or Italian paper lire.
- 1 Shilling = 1 f. 25 c.

Customs Examination.—Baggage registered by the 11.0 a.m. Service to Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, and Vintimille is examined on arrival at destination. If registered to Toulon and St. Raphael the examination takes place at Marseilles, or to Hyères at Hyères. Baggage for Beaulieu is examined at Nice, and for Monte Carlo is examined at Monaco (but the train does not wait). Passengers must attend the examination and drive into Monte Carlo or take the next train. Baggage for the Calais-Mediterranean Train de Luxe must be specially labelled, and is examined in the train *en route*.

Luggage registered by the 11.0 a.m. Service will go forward by the 9.20 p.m. Through Rapide from Paris (Lyon).

Baggage registered through by 9.0 a.m. Service from London is examined at Calais.

Baggage registered to the South by the 9.0 p.m. Service from Charing Cross is examined at Paris (Lyon).

Baggage registered by 10.0 a.m. Service *via* Folkestone and Boulogne is examined at Boulogne.

Luggage for Bordighera and San Remo can only be registered through from Charing Cross or Victoria.

All *hand baggage* is examined at Calais or Boulogne by every service.

Baggage registered *via* Dieppe to the South of France is examined at Dieppe. *Hand baggage* is also examined there.

All other baggage is examined at Newhaven.

Luggage registered from Paris to any Italian station, *via* the Mont Cenis Tunnel, is examined at Modane. In passing from France into Italy, by the Corniche route, luggage is examined by the Italian Customs at Vintimille; and in passing from Italy into France, *via* the Mont Cenis Tunnel, it is examined at Paris.

The Special Passenger Accommodation on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway may be classed as follows:—

Sleeping Cars (*Hagon-lits*). The Sleeping Cars are divided into compartments of two and four berths each; providing beds (which are converted into seats during the day time), also lavatory, w.c., etc. Berths when once reserved cannot be cancelled or transferred. Remittances should accompany the order.

Coupe-lits Toilette. -- Compartments of Coupe-lits Toilette provide sleeping accommodation during night and sitting accommodation during day if desired for three persons; also lavatory, w.c., etc. Pillows are provided, but not sheets or blankets. Pillows and rugs can be hired at almost any large French terminal station (1 to 2 francs); a very comfortable mode of travelling for invalids. The whole compartment of three places must be taken if reserved in advance.

Lits-Salon.— These Carriages provide similar accommodation to the Coupe-lits Toilette, but are rather larger. The whole compartment of three places must be reserved if from Calais, but single places can be reserved from Paris.

Fauteuil-lits has armchairs for three persons—no separate toilet. Single places can be reserved.

Ordinary Seats can now be reserved in advance between Calais and Paris on payment of 1s. and between Calais and Vintimille on payment of 2s. each place, also on the special DAY AND NIGHT LIMITED RAPIDES, Paris (Lyons) to Vintimille, 2s. 6d. We have an allotment of a considerable number of seats. Early application is advisable.

The principal trains to the Riviera are warmed by hot water.

All fares subject to change without notice.

THOS. COOK & SON will reserve places in either of the above compartments for persons travelling with their tickets.

Sleeping Cars are attached to certain trains on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway, between Paris, Marseilles, Mentone, Geneva, and Turin, as follows: 1. Between Paris and Turin all through the year; 2. Between Paris and Geneva, *summer service* only; 3. Between Paris and Vintimille, *winter service* only. A car runs between Paris and Marseilles throughout the year. THOS. COOK & SON will, upon receiving sufficient notice, reserve berths for any person travelling with their tickets. Payment must be made when the order is given, forms of application being obtainable at any of the offices of THOS. COOK & SON; and no subsequent application for withdrawal, or modification of order, will be entertained by the Sleeping Car Company.

Hotels.—The Hotels of the South of France and the Riviera are among the best in Europe.

Cook's Hotel Coupons are accepted at one or more first class hotels in each town, and travellers using them may rely on being treated with civility and attention. (For list, see Appendix.)

Boarding-Houses or Pensions.—Most Hotels will take visitors *en pension*, at reduced rates per week or month, and public and private boarding-houses abound. Persons wishing to secure accommodation of this description are recommended to pass a few days at an hotel while seeking for eligible accommodation, thus affording themselves an opportunity of *inspecting personally* such apartments as may be vacant.

Cook's Pension Tickets enable the holder to select any class

of accommodation at rates based on a minimum stay of 5 days at pensions in all parts of Great Britain and the Continent. The tickets are accepted at their face value in payment of accommodation at any of the boarding-houses or pensions named in the tariff-book supplied with them.

Insurance.—Policies in the Ocean, Railway, and General Travellers' Insurance Company are issued at all the offices of THOS. COOK & SON.

Money.—See *Coinage*. Foreign Money, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit, can be obtained at the Chief Office of THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, London.

Passports are not necessary for British subjects. Persons intending to make a prolonged stay in France, or visiting the interior or less frequented districts, should, however, be provided with these certificates of identity, which may be obtained through THOS. COOK & SON.

Climate of the Riviera.—Although the climate of the Riviera is not perfect, it is one of the best in the South of Europe, within 30-48 hours of London. The various health resorts between Hyères and Genoa, and between Genoa and Pisa (the Italian Riviera), enjoy a fairly mild temperature, a small proportion of rainy days, and abundance of sunshine. The actual rainfall at Nice during the winter months is greater than in London, but the number of rainy days is about thirty, as compared with seventy-six in London. The chief objection to the Riviera climate, especially in the western districts, is the amount of troublesome mistral or north-west wind, against which the surrounding mountains are not sufficiently high to procure immunity. The average mean temperature in winter is 50°-51° Fahr., or about 10° higher than in England. The coldest months are December and January. The season in the invalid resorts begins in November and ends in April, but in the more fashionable pleasure resorts, such as Cannes, Monte Carlo, and Nice, the season commences later. February, March, and April are the height of the season, and are, all things considered, perhaps the most enjoyable months.

In these pages no attempt will be made to enlarge on the various diseases for which the climate of the Riviera is, or is not, advantageous; or to describe in detail the distinguishing

characteristics of the principal winter stations. Ordinary travellers in good health do not require this information in a Guide Book, and invalids, before deciding to winter between Hyères and Genoa, or between Genoa and Pisa, will consult their own medical attendant, or some London specialist. We may, however, quote briefly the opinion of Dr. Williams on some of the general advantages of the invalid's life in this region, viz. :—

“The chief of these is the amount of sunshine which he enjoys for weeks together, when the sun often rises in a cloudless sky, shines for several hours with a brightness and warmth surpassing that of the British summer, and then sinks without a cloud behind the secondary ranges of the Maritime Alps, displaying in his setting the beautiful and varied succession of tints which characterise that glorious phenomenon of the refraction of light, a southern sunset. In the early stages of phthisis, and especially when the patient is young and active-minded, struck down by overwork or sudden exposure, this cheering influence is most beneficial. It is of great importance that, while taking the needful care of himself, he should not degenerate at an early age into a hopeless valetudinarian, especially as an every-day increasing mass of evidence warrants us in believing that under the influence of medicine and climate a large number of these patients gradually recover their health and lead useful lives, and, with due care, lives of no inconsiderable duration. Patients should never neglect to consult a doctor on their arrival, as his experience and advice with regard to lodgings, food, etc., are of great value, and may often prevent them from falling into bad hands, or settling in unhealthy localities.”

The best works on the climate of the Riviera are those of Dr. Baréty, of Nice ; Dr. Henry Bennett, of Mentone ; Dr. de Valcourt, of Cannes ; and the late Dr. Sparkes ; and “*Climates of the South of France*,” by Dr. Theodore Williams. See also Bradshaw's *Dictionary of Climate Health Resorts*, and Reynolds-Balls' “*Mediterranean Winter Resorts*.”

Sea Bathing.—This can be continued all through the winter season, and at all times, there being very little rise and fall of the tide in the Mediterranean. The sea contains about 40 per cent. of common salt. The bathing establishments are sometimes closed in the months of December and January.

Thermometer.—While Fahrenheit's scale is generally used in England, that of the Centigrade and Réaumur are the measurements of temperature on the Continent. The following comparative table will be useful:—

Centi- grade.	Réau- mur.	Fahrenheit.	Centi- grade.	Réau- mur.	Fahrenheit.
100	80	212 Boiling	30	24	86
95	76	203	25	20	77
90	72	194	24	19·2	76·2 Summer
85	68	185	20	16	68
80	64	176	15	12	59
75	60	167	13	10·4	55·4 Temperate
70	56	158	10	8	50
65	52	149	5	4	41
60	48	140	4	3·2	39·2
55	44	131	3	2·4	37·4
50	40	122	2	1·6	35·6
45	36	113	0	0·0	32 Freezing
40	32	104 Fever	·5	·4	23
37	29	98 Blood	·10	·8	14
35	28	95	·15	·12	5

NOTE.—To turn Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32, thus :

$$40 \text{ Centigrade} \cdot 9 = 360 \div 5 = 72 + 32 = 104 \text{ Fahrenheit.}$$

To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit multiply by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and add 32, thus:—

$$40 \text{ Réaumur} \cdot 2\frac{1}{2} = 90 + 32 = 122 \text{ Fahrenheit.}$$

Time Tables.—Cook's Continental Time Tables and Tourist's Handbook, monthly: price 1s. Local time tables, such as "Chaix's Indicateur," for France, and the "Indicatore Ufficiale," for Italy, can be obtained at the railway stations.

Postal and Telegraph Arrangements.—To or from the Riviera to England and all countries in the postal union the postage for a letter per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, for a postcard $1d.$, and for a reply postcard $2d.$ Registration fee $2d.$ Picture postcards must have no writing except the name and address of the addressee on the address side. Coins, precious stones, jewellery, etc., must not be sent by Letter Post. There are two posts daily to England from all towns of the Riviera, the mails leaving by the afternoon or evening *rapides* during the winter. Two deliveries daily of mails from England.

Parcel Post (Colis Postaux).—Rates: not exceeding 3 lbs. 1s. 4d., not exceeding 7 lbs. 1s. 9d. It should be remembered that this service is not undertaken directly by the Post Office. Parcels must be sent by the Railway and Shipping Companies.

Flower Parcel Post.—Flowers from the South of France to England must be securely packed in wooden boxes, which can be procured for four or five sous at any florist's. The weight must not exceed 350 grammes (about 12 oz.). They should be packed tightly and covered with cotton wool, and the boxes should be taken to the railway station (not to the Post Office) in time for the daily *rapide*.

Telegrams between London and the South of France cost 2d. a word (or 20 c. from France), and between any two places in France 50 c. for ten words, address counted. In no case is a less sum than 10d. accepted for a telegram or reply.

Tickets are issued by THOS. COOK & SON for all the principal routes to the South of France and Italy. They are available by any train containing carriages of their class on any day, and do not compel the holders to travel in parties. The tickets issued by THOS. COOK & SON give facilities for breaks of journey not given by the ordinary tickets issued by the Railway Companies.

Weights and Measures.—French and Italian weights and measures are upon the metric or decimal system. The following comparative table will be found useful:—

Weights.

1 gramme = .643 pennyweight; 1 kilogramme (1,000 grammes) = 2.294 lbs. avoirdupois.

Measures of Length.

1 millimetre (one thousandth part of a metre) = 0.039 inch; 1 centimetre (one hundredth) = 0.393 inch; 1 decimetre (one tenth) = 3.937 inch; 1 metre = 1.0936 yard; 1 kilometre (one thousand metres) = 1,063.633 yards.

Superficial Measures.

1 metre carré = 1.1960 square yard; 1 are = 119.6 square yards; 1 hectare = 2.471 acres, or (roughly) 1 hectare = 2½ acres; 50 hectares = 123½ acres.

Measures of Capacity.

1 litre = 1·7607 pint; 1 décalitre (10 litres) = 2·0009 gallons; 1 hectolitre (100 litres) = 22·0096 gallons.

Baggage.—The weight of baggage allowed on the French Railways between Paris and Vintimille, or any intermediate station, is 30 kilos (about 66 lbs.). In Italy, between Vintimille or Modane and any station of the Italian Railways, all registered baggage is charged for. Small packages may be carried in the compartment without charge. Between London and Paris, by the Dover and Calais and Folkestone and Boulogne route, 56 lbs. of luggage are allowed free, and by the Dieppe route, 66 lbs. of luggage are allowed on each passenger ticket. By using the tickets provided and issued by THOS. COOK & SON, passengers can register baggage through to the furthest point of their journey on the French Riviera, or to the Italian frontier, and can break the journey at any intermediate station.

Passengers' Baggage Insurance.—Travellers using tickets issued by THOS. COOK & SON can have their baggage insured on payment of a small premium at their offices in Great Britain. The insurance covers all risks of the loss of passengers' baggage, including theft and pilfering whilst travelling by sea and land, also whilst staying at hotels, or travelling between hotels and railway stations, etc. Insurance can be effected for amounts of £20 and upwards. Jewellery, if not placed in registered baggage, is covered by this insurance. Full particulars at any of THOS. COOK & SON's offices in Great Britain.

Baggage Forwarding Department.—Baggage, cargo, etc., will be collected by THOS. COOK & SON from any address, and stored, shipped, or forwarded to any part of the world. Baggage or effects of any description despatched by *Grande* or *Petite Vitesse* to all parts of the Continent at the lowest possible rates. Full particulars may be obtained from the Baggage Department, Ludgate Circus, and all Branch Offices.

ROUTES.

The routes between London and Paris are numerous and varied. From Paris, the shortest and most direct route to places on the coast between Marseilles and San Remo is *viâ* Dijon and Lyons; to places east of San Remo, it is *viâ* the Mont Cenis Tunnel and Turin. The railway between Turin and Savona obviates the necessity of going round by Genoa.

ROUTE I.

London to Paris, viâ Dover and Calais, 286 miles. Departures from Holborn Viaduct, St. Paul's, Victoria, Charing Cross, or Cannon Street. This, by the shortest sea journey, occupies about $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Express trains, first and second class, leave London every morning at 9 and 11 o'clock, and first, second, and third class every evening at 9. The journey may be broken at Dover, Calais, and Amiens. By this route the traveller from London can reach Cannes in about 27 hours, Nice in about 28 hours, and Mentone in 29 hours.

ROUTE II.

London to Paris, viâ Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, 240 miles. Departure from London Bridge or Victoria. There are two fixed daily services, leaving Victoria and London Bridge at 10 a.m. and 9.10 p.m. This route, although involving a longer sea journey than *viâ* Dover and Calais, is shorter in actual distance, is considerably cheaper, and possesses the attraction of being the prettiest route to Paris, the scenery between Dieppe and Paris being strikingly picturesque. The journey may be broken at Brighton, Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen; and there is correspondence by Ceinture Railway between the St. Lazare and the Lyons Railway Stations, Paris.

ROUTE III.

London to Paris, viâ Folkestone and Boulogne. By this route there are two services daily, leaving Charing Cross at 10 a.m. (first and second class), also leaving Charing Cross at 2.20 p.m. (first, second, and third class). Total time by afternoon service 6 h. 50 min.

ROUTE IV.

London to Paris, viâ Southampton and Havre. --

This service leaves Waterloo Station every week day at 9.45 p.m., reaching Paris at 11.3 a.m. the next day (sea passage about eight hours).

SEA ROUTES.

A pleasant way of reaching the Riviera is by sea. There are several English steamship companies running a passenger service to Marseilles. The service of the P. and O. Co., from London for Marseilles (and Marseilles for London) is weekly; the Orient-Pacific Line steamers sail fortnightly. The passage takes under seven days, and the fares are £12 single, £18 return first class; £8 single, £12 return second class. This route is actually less expensive than the overland one, for any reasonable amount of luggage is carried free, and, of course, the passenger's keep must be considered in comparing the relative cost of the two routes. The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers also afford facilities for reaching the Riviera by sea. A steamer of this line leaves Southampton for Genoa direct every fortnight, and there is an additional sailing every three or four weeks. Voyage eight days. Fare, first class, £12; second, £8.

The "Bibby" Line, from Liverpool, calls at Marseilles outward and homeward; first class fare, single, £8 8s.; return, £15. Between Marseilles and Nice or Genoa there is frequent communication by sea, particulars of which can be obtained at THOS. COOK & SON'S offices, 11B, Rue Noailles.

A popular route for the journey to the Winter Resorts of Western France and the Pyrenees is by steamer from London or Liverpool to Bordeaux, thence rail as required. The journey can also be continued to Marseilles for the Riviéras.

Steamers of the General Steam Navigation Company leave London every Saturday, due in Bordeaux early on Tuesday Morning.

From Liverpool steamers of the Moss Line leave every Saturday for Bordeaux, and steamers of the Pacific Company every fortnight for La Pallice.

Tickets can be obtained at THOS. COOK & SON'S offices in London or the provinces.

PARIS.

Population, 3,000,000 (Hotels, *see* Appendix).

Cook's Offices.—1, Place de l'Opera.

250, Rue de Rivoli.

It is impossible in a work like the present to attempt a description of the places and objects of interest in and around Paris. The following list of Public Buildings, on p. 19, with the hours at which they are open, will, however, be found useful to the traveller.

Visitors whose time in Paris is limited will do well to avail themselves of **Cook's Conducted Drives** in Paris and its environs.

FIRST EXCURSION. PARIS. (Mondays and Thursdays.)

New French Opera (Exterior), Madeleine Church, Place de la Concorde and Obelisk of Luxor, Palais de l'Elysée. Grand and Petit Palais, Champs Elysées, Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile, Palais du Trocadéro, Eiffel Tower, Ecole Militaire, Invalides and Tomb of Napoleon I, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Palais Bourbon, Chambres des Députés, Pont de la Concorde, Palais de la Légion d'Honneur, Palais Royal. LUNCHEON. Church St. Eustache, Halles Centrales, Boulevard St. Michel, Les Thermes, Musée de Cluny (exterior), Sorbonne, Collège de France, Arènes de Lutèce, Jardin des Plantes, Place de la Bastille and Colonne de Juillet, Cemetery of Père Lachaise, Avenue and Place de la République, Grands Boulevards, Porte St. Martin, Porte Saint Denis, and home.

SECOND EXCURSION. VERSAILLES. (Tuesdays and Fridays.)

St. Augustin, Park Monceau, Arc de Triomphe, Bois de Boulogne, the Lakes, Grand Cascade and Racecourse of Longchamps, View of the Citadel of Mont Valérien, Town and Park of St. Cloud, Montretout, Bois de Ville d'Avray, Avenue de Picardie, Boulevard de la Reine, Grand Trianon, Private Apartments of the Empress Josephine, Napoleon I, and Mme. de Maintenon, and State Carriages. LUNCHEON. PALACE,

GALLERIES, AND PARK OF VERSAILLES, Avenue de Paris, Viroflay, Chaville, Sèvres (and its Porcelain Manufactory, exterior), Billancourt, Fortifications of Paris, Viaduct of Auteuil, Palace of the Trocadéro, Seine Embankment, Cours la Reine, Place de la Concorde, and home.

THIRD EXCURSION. PARIS. (Wednesdays and Saturdays.)

Place and Column Vendôme, Rue de Rivoli, Jardin of the Tuileries, Palais de l'Institut, Mint, Pont Neuf and Statue of Henry IV, Ste. Chapelle, Palais de Justice, Conciergerie (exterior), Palace and Museum of the Louvre, Palais Royal. LUNCHEON. Place du Carrousel, Ecole des Beaux-Arts, St. Sulpice, Boulevard St. Michel, Fontaine de l'Observatoire, Statue of Marshal Ney, Carpet Manufactory of the Gobelins, Panthéon, St. Etienne du Mont, Galleries of the Luxembourg, Cathedral of Notre Dame, Hôtel Dieu, Hôtel de Ville, Tour St. Jacques, Place du Châtelet, Avenue de l'Opéra, and home.

Fares.—For One Excursion, 8s. ; for Two Excursions, 15s. ; for the Three Excursions, 21s. ; including everything except Luncheon.

FONTAINEBLEAU EXCURSION. (Every Thursday and Saturday.)

Leave THOS. COOK & SON's office at 8.15 a.m., and drive to Lyons Terminus in time for the morning train, arriving at Fontainebleau about 10.30 a.m.

Palace of Fontainebleau.—Cour du Cheval Blanc or des Adieux, Chapelle de la Trinité, Apartments of Napoleon I, Cabinet de l'Abdication, Salle du Trône, Apartments of Marie-Antoinette and Empress Eugénie, Galerie de Diane or Library, Salons de Réception, Salon Louis XIII, Salles de St. Louis, Salle des Gardes, Escalier du Roi, Salle des Fêtes or Galerie d'Henri II, Apartments of Mme. de Maintenon, Galerie François I^{er}, Appartements des Reines Mères, Appartements du Pape Pie VII, Appartements de Louis XV, Galerie des Assiettes, Salle du Théâtre, Cour de la Fontaine, Cour Ovale or du Donjon, Cour des Princes, Cour Henri IV, the celebrated Carp Pond, Jardin Anglais. LUNCHEON. THE FOREST. Avenue and Gorges de Franchard, Point de Vue des Artistes, the Weeping Rock, Route du Grand Veneur, Rocher des Deux Sœurs, Gorges du Houx, Fontaine

Sanguinède and Point de Vue, Pharamond and Charlemagne (the two oldest trees in the Forest), Vallée de la Solle, view of the Racecourse, Rocher de la Reine Amélie, Croix du Calvaire (or Point de Vue de Fontainebleau).

Return to station in time for the train arriving in Paris about 6.0 p.m., thence drive to Cook's office.

Fare for the above Excursion, £1 3s., including Luncheon.

Tickets for any of the above excursions may be obtained of THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus, London, or at any of their Branch Offices. The hour and place of departure are stated upon each Ticket.

LIST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN PARIS.

Antiquities.—See Louvre, Musée des Thermes, Bibliothèque Nationale, Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Archives (Palais and Musée des), in the Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays, 12 to 3, to travellers provided with a passport.

Arts et Metiers (Conservatoire des), in the Rue St. Martin. Collections 10 to 4, Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays free; other days, 1 fr. Library open to the public on Mondays.

Beaux Arts (Palais or Ecole des), on the Quai Malaquais, containing the fine hemi-cycle painting by Paul Delaroche. Daily 10 to 4 (free). Sundays, 12 to 4. In September, on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays only.

Bibliothèque Nationale.—Entrance in the Rue Richelieu and the Rue Colbert. Reading-room daily 10 to 4. "Salle de Travail" open daily at the same hours, except on Holidays, to persons provided with tickets. Cabinet of Coins, Medals, and Antiquities, Tuesdays, from 10.30 to 3.30. Closed a fortnight before Easter Monday.

Bibliothèque St. Genéviève, in the Square St. Genéviève. Daily, except Holidays, 10 to 3 and 6 to 10. Closed from September 1st to 15th.

Botanic Gardens.—See *Jardin d'Acclimatation* or *Jardin des Plantes*.

Bourse.—Open daily, except on Holidays. Business hours 12 to 3 (Stock Exchange), and 3 to 5 for Mercantile transactions.

Catacombs.—Shown the first and third Saturday in each

month to persons provided with a permit from the Prefect de la Seine. An excursion starts from Cook's Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, at noon, during the summer, to include the Catacombs.

Coins.—See *Hotel des Monnaies and Bibliothèque Nationale*.

Compiègne, on the Northern of France Railway, 52 miles from Paris. Château and Museum open to the public every day, 11 to 4.

Egouts (Sewers).—Shown the first Wednesday in each month. Permission similar to that for the Catacombs required.

Fontainebleau.—Distant 40 miles from Paris on the P.L.M. Railway. Château daily, from 12 to 4. Cook's Special Excursions from Paris, Thursdays and Saturdays during the summer, at 8.15 a.m., 1, Place de l'Opera.

Gobelins (Manufacture of Tapestry).—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1 to 3.

Invalides, Hotel and Church of, in the Esplanade des Invalides. Daily, 12 to 4. Napoleon's Tomb, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Sundays, from 12 to 3. Military Mass on Sundays at 12, followed by parade.

Jardin d'Acclimatation, in the Bois de Boulogne. Daily till dusk. Admission, 1 fr. Sundays, 50 c. By Ceinture Railway from St. Lazare, or Métropolitain to Porte Maillot.

Jardin des Plantes. Open daily. Summer, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; winter, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free.

A passport or visiting card will procure admittance to the houses, when closed on account of cold weather. The galleries are open Thursdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5; in winter, till 4 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, by ticket or card, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The library is open daily, from 10 to 3, except Sundays and fête days.

La Morgue.—A small building erected on the Island of Paris, exactly behind Notre Dame, wherein are exposed the bodies of all unknown persons who die either from accident, homicide, or suddenly.

Louvre Galleries.—Principal entrance in the Pavillon Denon. Daily except Mondays. From April 1 to September 30, 9 to 5. Rest of the year and all Sundays, 10 to 4.

Luxembourg Gallery, Rue de Vaugirard. Same days and hours as the Louvre.

Madeleine.—Walking about the church prohibited before 1.

Monnaie (Mint).—Cabinet of Coins, Tuesdays and Fridays, 12 to 3; workshops on the same days by permission obtained previously from the Director.

Musée Carnavalet, Rue de Sévigné. Open to the public, Sundays and Thursdays, from 11 to 4.

Musée de Cluny.—Roman and mediæval antiquities. Every day, except Mondays and Holidays. Summer, 11 to 5. Winter, 11 to 4, from April 1 to October 1.

Musée Galliera.—Between the Rue Pierre Charron and the Avenue du Trocadéro. Open daily, 10 to 4, except Monday.

Palais de Justice. Principal entrance by the Cour d'Honneur. Courts of Law sit daily except Sundays and Holidays, 12 to 4.

Pantheon, South of the Seine. Dome and Vaults, 10 to 4 or 5. Tickets of Bureau des Beaux Arts, 3, Rue Valois, except Mondays.

Pictures. Chief collections at the *Louvre*, *Luxembourg*, *Beaux Arts*, and *Versailles*.

St. Germain.—Museum on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 11 to 4; on other days on payment of 1 fr. Cook's Special Excursion, from 1, Place de l'Opera, every Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m., during the summer.

Sainte Chapelle.—Daily, 12 to 4, gratis, except Mondays and Fridays, when a fee must be paid.

Sèvres.—Collection of Porcelain. Daily, except Holidays, 12 to 4. The Musée Céramique, on Thursdays only, by permission. Workshops by permission of the Minister of the Fine Arts or Directeur, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Cook's Special Excursion, from 1, Place de l'Opera, Tuesdays and Fridays, during the summer.

Versailles.—Museum (Picture Gallery). Daily, except Mondays, 12 to 4. **Trianon.**—Grand and Petit. Daily, except Mondays, 12 to 4. Cook's Special Excursion, from 1, Place de l'Opera, Tuesdays and Fridays, during the summer.

Vincennes.—Donjon Chapel. Salle d'Armes, by permission of the Minister of War.

Zoological Gardens.—See *Jardin des Plantes*, also *Jardin d'Acclimatation*.

For full particulars of Paris and Suburbs, see *COOK'S GUIDE TO PARIS*, New Edition, with Map and Vocabulary of French Phrases. Price, 1 fr. 50 c.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLES.

PARIS.

The station of departure is known as the Gare de Lyon. It is situated in the south-east corner of the city, a considerable distance from the chief hotels ; therefore ample time must be allowed for the journey, by cab or omnibus, and for the registration of baggage, stamping tickets, etc. The express trains to the south stop at but few stations, the following generally being all the stoppages :—Montereau, Laroche, Tonnerre, Dijon, Macon, Lyons, Valence, and Avignon.

Soon after leaving Paris the railway crosses the Marne, and afterwards, upon two viaducts, the beautiful wooded valley of the Yères. Beyond this it traverses the plateau of la Brie, and thence descends the valley of the Seine, crossing the river near

Melun (45 kils.), situated on the Seine, the capital of the Department of the Seine et Marne. Population 14,000.

The town was besieged and taken by Henry V and the Duke of Anjou in 1420, but only remained in the possession of the English ten years.

The principal quarter of the town is reached by an island, near which is the eleventh century church of **Notre Dame**, and on the other bank are situated the handsome Renaissance **Hotel de Ville**, and the fourteenth century church of **St. Aspais**. In the upper town are the Belfry of St. Barthélemy, a Monument to Pasteur erected in 1890, and the Prefecture.

A short distance beyond Melun the railway enters the **Forest of Fontainebleau**. The station of

FONTAINEBLEAU

(Hotel, *see* Appendix)

(59 kils.) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the town, which can be reached by Electric Tramway, 30 c. Neither the town nor the palace can be seen from the railway station.

Fontainebleau, like Versailles, derives its interest from its association with the Royal Palace, and also from its position on the side of the Forest of Fontainebleau, which is the largest and most beautiful in France.

The only buildings of importance in the town are the church and the Hotel de Ville.

The Palace stands on the site where formerly was a fortified castle erected by Louis VII, in 1162. In the sixteenth century Francis I converted it into a large and splendid palace.

Externally it is less imposing than other buildings of the period ; but the interior, which was decorated by French and Italian artists, is extremely elegant and luxurious.

It was in this palace that Henri IV arrested Marshal Biron for treason.

Here, in 1685, Louis XIV signed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

In 1809 the sentence of divorce against the Empress Josephine was pronounced in this palace.

The buildings enclose five courts, viz. :—

Cour du Cheval Blanc, so called from a statue which formerly stood there. It was in this court that Napoleon I parted from the Old Guard after his abdication ; and on his return from Elba he reviewed them on the same spot, before leaving for Paris.

Cour de la Fontaine leads to the Carp Pond, wherein are some enormous carp, which may be fed by visitors.

Cour Ovale, or Cour du Donjon, the oldest part of the palace, is open to the public on Sundays only.

Cour des Princes and Cour d'Henri IV. In the latter are the offices of the palace.

The order in which the palace is shown is as follows :—

Chapelle de la Trinité, in which Louis XV was married, and Napoleon III baptised. Has a fine painted ceiling, after Michael Angelo, by Fréminet.

Apartments of Napoleon I, consisting of ante chamber, secretary's room, bath-room, the room in which the Emperor signed his abdication, study, and bedroom, in the style of Louis XVI.

Salle du Conseil. Decorated by Boucher in the Louis XV style.

Salle du Trône, in the Louis XIV style, with rock crystal chandelier.

BOUDOIR OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Galerie de Diane, a large hall, constructed by Henri IV, and restored by Napoleon I and Louis XVIII. It contains the library and an interesting collection of curiosities.

Salons de Réception, adorned with Gobelins and Flanders tapestry, comprising the Salon Louis XIII, in which that king was born, the Salle de St. Louis, and Salle des Gardes.

Grand Staircase, leading to the Salle des Fêtes, the latter richly decorated by Henri II, and restored by Louis Philippe.

Galerie de François I, splendidly adorned with allegorical and mythical paintings by Rosso Rossi. Apartments of the Queen Mothers and Pius VII, occupied by Catherine de Médicis, Anne of Austria, and afterwards by Pius VII.

From the Palace the visitor passes to the Gardens, which comprise the Jardin Anglais planted under Napoleon I, and the parterre, designed by Le Nôtre for Louis XIV. To the left is the park with labyrinth.

The Forest is 50 miles round. It is bounded on the north-east by the Seine; and the rock formation, which contributes most of the stone used for building in Paris, renders the scenery of this part extremely picturesque.

The chief parts of interest in the Forest are the rocks and passes of Franchard, the Hermit's Rock and Weeping Rock, the rocks and passes of Apremont (in the upper part of them a brigands' cave), the Gros Fouteau, Rendez-vous des Artistes, Belle Croix, with miniature lakes, and the Fort de l'Empereur, a Belvedere built in the form of a miniature fortress, from which a splendid view of the forest and surroundings can be obtained.

During the summer, MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON run excursions to Fontainebleau every Thursday and Saturday, at a charge of £1 3s., to cover all expenses, Luncheon included.

Excursionists are conveyed from Cook's office to the Lyons Railway, by train to Fontainebleau and back, and in a four-in-hand brake can enjoy a drive through the forest.

One clear day's notice should be given at the Paris Offices of THOS. COOK & SON.

The line now passes over the curved viaduct of Changis, and passes the village of Avon (buffet) to an ancient little town on the *Loing*, with Gothic Gateways, and some interesting old houses. A twelfth century *Donjon* is now a private house. The Church, a fine twelfth century building, has a heavily sculptured porch, and a notable organ screen.

Crossing the valley of the *Loing* to St. Mammes, the landscape and river scenery is very interesting, and at the confluence of the Seine and the Yonne the train reaches

Montereau (79 kils.) (buffet), an old town of 8,500

inhabitants, where, on the bridge, it was that Jean sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy, was assassinated in 1419, and here Napoleon gained a victory over the Wurtembergers on February 18, 1814. The Church, dating from the thirteenth century, has a fine exterior, and the interior is interesting and graceful. (*Railways to Souffes and to Nogent sur Seine.*)

Ascending the left bank of the Yonne the journey is continued to

Moret (67 kils.). Viaduct.

SENS

(113 kils.) is a clean little city, the ancient capital of the Senones, situated on the Yonne; population, 15,300.

The Cathedral is one of the finest of its style, founded in 972, and finished in 1168. It is interesting to English tourists as being in all probability the model of the choir at Canterbury, whose builder was William of Sens, 1175. The altar of St. Thomas is said to be the same at which Becket performed his devotions. One of the Cathedral bells weighs $16\frac{1}{2}$ tons and the other nearly 14 tons, contained in the higher of the two towers. Some of the stained-glass windows, dating from the twelfth century, represent incidents in the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The chapels are rich in tombs, marble figures, and fine altar pieces, and in a hall to the right of the choir is the **Treasury**, containing ancient and modern reliquaries, ivories, tapestries, robes and vestments one of the richest collections in France (admission 50 c., or for a small party 1 fr.).

Near the Boulevards are some old timber houses, and the **Hotel de Ville**, in which is the **Museum** and **Library**, including Gallo-Roman sculptures, curiosities, and paintings (admission, Sunday and Thursday, 1 to 4, free; other days, small fee). (*Railway to Troyes and to Orleans.*)

Passing some small towns and stations to

Joigny, a town of 7,000 inhabitants and some interesting churches, the district being noted for its wines, the valley of the *Armançon* is traversed to

Laroche (buffet), whence may be visited by railway at **Pontigny**, in the valley of the Serein, the ruins of a great Cistercian abbey, where Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was banished by King John, and where Thomas à Becket was exiled for two years

At Laroche is the junction of the great **Canal de Bourgogne**, 150 miles long, which unites the Seine with the Rhone. Beyond St. Florentin is

Tonnerre (buffet), a prosperous little town of 5,000 inhabitants on the Armançon. The principal objects of note are the **Fosse Dionne**, a stream issuing from a perpendicular rock at the foot of the hill, a **Library** and **Museum**, and on the summit of the hill is the Gothic and Renaissance **Church of St. Pierre**.

Continuing the journey to Tanlay, and d'Ancy le Franc, remarkable for their chateaux, we leave on the left

Montbard, where the great naturalist Buffon was born, September 7, 1707, and where he spent the greater portion of his life. Beyond the station of *Les Laumes* (275 kils.) is Alise St. Reine, on the slope of Mount Auxois, on the plateau of which stood the ancient Alesia, where Vercingetorix vainly attempted to rescue Gaul from the victorious legions of Julius Cæsar. A bronze statue of the Gallic hero, by Millet, with pedestal by Viollet le Duc, was erected in 1865, on the battle-field. Further on, on the left, we perceive the belfry of Bussy le Grand, at which village is the Chateau Bussy-Rabutin, founded in the twelfth century.

The station of *Terrey* is the best starting-point to visit the **Sources of the Seine**, where a monument has been erected by the Department and the Municipality of Paris. We now pass through the Tunnel of Blaisy, 4,480 yards long, constructed at a cost of more than £400,000. It leads from the basin of the Seine to that of the Saône and the Rhone. Embankments, cuttings, tunnels, and viaducts now follow in rapid succession until the train arrives at Dijon.

DIJON

(Hotels, *see* Appendix).

(315 kils.) (buffet) is the ancient capital of Burgundy. It is situated 803 feet above the sea level, and contains nearly 72,000 inhabitants. The fertile plain in which it is built extends from the mountains of the Côte d'Or to the first slopes of the Jura.

It is the seat of a bishop, a university, and a court of appeal.

In 1870 the town was occupied for two months by a German army corps, commanded by General Werder, but, on the arrival

of a French army corps, was evacuated; a white marble monument was erected in the Place du Trente Octobre, in memory of those who fell in resisting the attack of the Germans. Dijon enjoys a considerable business in corn, wine, and mustard; and is the centre of the Upper Burgundy wine trade, the Clos Vougeot Chambertin, Nuits, Beaune, and other wines being grown in the neighbourhood. Dijon was once a fortified camp of the Romans, and in the eleventh century became the capital of the Duchy of Burgundy, passing in 1477 into the possession of Louis XI; was captured by Henri IV in 1595; and from 1631 until the Revolution the princes of Condé governed Burgundy.

The most noteworthy buildings in Dijon are the

Cathedral of St. Bénigne, dating from the sixth century. It was, however, frequently destroyed, and entirely reconstructed, the last time in 1280. Successive restorations have left little of the original fabric. The spire, 308 feet high, was erected in 1742.

The **Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy**, a huge building begun in 1366, is now the

Hotel de Ville, rebuilt or rather reconstructed in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, but still preserves its lofty tower in the centre, and some rooms on the ground floor. The Palace contains a

Museum with one of the richest provincial collections of paintings in France. The entrance is in the Place du Théâtre, and visitors are always admitted for a small fee; but the galleries are open free from 12.30 to 3.30 on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

The ground floor contains sculptures, statues, casts, and models in three rooms.

The Pictures are displayed in twenty-two rooms on the first floor, in some of which will also be found collections of engravings, furniture, enamels, weapons, porcelain, ivories, bas reliefs and Chinese curiosities. Room XV, the Ancient Guard Room of the Ducal Palace, has some interesting Tombs in addition to valuable paintings; and Room XVI some of the finest pictures in the galleries, including works by *Domenichino*, *Carlo Dolci*, *A. Carracci*, *L. Bassano*, *Strozzi*, *Tintoretto*, *Teniers*, *de Vriendt*, *P. Veronese*, *G. de Crayer*, *P. Houverman*, *Van der Meulen*, *B. Luini*, and others. The above-named rooms, and Nos. II—VI, containing the *Trimolet Collection*, should receive special attention from visitors whose time is limited. Most of the pictures and other works of art are

numbered as in the catalogue, but the contents of the rooms are all liable to rearrangement.

On the east side of the ground floor of the Palace is a small **Archæological Museum** displayed in three rooms.

Admission free from 1 to 3 on Sundays, and on other days by applying to the doorkeeper in the tower.

Behind the Palace (Hotel de Ville) is the finest church in Dijon, viz. :-

Notre Dame, of the purest Burgundian Gothic, erected 1220--1230. The Porch, in three stories, adorned with statuettes, and the West Façade, restored, are very noteworthy; the Clock dates from 1383. The church of

St. Michel, erected in the thirteenth century, was rebuilt in the sixteenth, has a handsome Gothic West Façade, and the principal façade with three portals. A fine altar piece, some statues, and a fresco adorn the interior. The

Palais de Justice in the Rue du Palais, where formerly the Burgundian Parliament assembled, dating from 1540, has a noticeable façade; and behind the building are the

Law School and **Public Library**, containing 100,000 volumes, amongst which are some valuable editions of early printing and binding; also about 1,000 MSS., and a collection of drawings and engravings.

The **Park** is a large and well-laid-out promenade, bounded on the south by the River *Ouche*.

Between the station and the Rue de l'Arquebute are the

Botanical Gardens and **Museum**; several thousand valuable plants and shrubs are open to inspection daily in the former. The Museum is open Sundays and Thursdays, 1 to 4. At short distances from the town several very enjoyable excursions can be made by railway or by carriage, as follows:—To the **Fontaine de Jouvence** through the Val Suzon, 8 miles. To the **Wood and Grottoes of Asnières**, 4 miles. To **Plombières** through the *Valley of the Ouche*. To **Mont Afrique**, for the sake of the splendid view over the Côtes-d'Or, 6 miles. To **Gevrey**, where the renowned Burgundy wine Chambertin is produced, 7 miles, and to charming valleys beyond, if time permits.

Electric Tramways run in various directions to the suburbs, and to or from the railway stations. Fare, 10 c., with correspondance, 15 c.

Cabs.—Per course, 1 fr. in the day, 1 fr. 50 c. at night; per hour, 1 fr. 60 c. and 2 fr.

Post Office. - Rue des Forges.

Telegraph Office. - Hotel de Ville.

Theatre. - Place St. Etienne.

United States Consular Agent. - M. E. Bourette.

From Dijon branch lines lead to Dôle, Pontarlier, Neuchâtel, Lausanne; also to Besançon, Belfort, and Strassburg.

The main line to Macon skirts the vineyard districts and passes Chagny, Chalon sur Saône and Tournus, where is to be seen the great **Abbey Church of St. Philibert**, one of the most interesting Romanesque edifices in France (early eleventh century).

On the left beyond the Saône are meadows bordered by poplars; in the background the Jura range of mountains, above which can sometimes be discerned Mont Blanc.

MACON

(Hotel, *see* Appendix)

(441 kil.) (buffet) is the chief town of the Department Saône et Loire. The population is 19,567. It is now a modern French town with scarcely a vestige of antiquity, and is the centre of a great wine trade.

The principal buildings are the **Hotel de Ville**, in which is the **Museum**, the **Theatre**, and the **Archives**. The **Church of St. Peter** is a large modern Romanesque building, with paintings and richly decorated chapels. Near the market are the remains of the ancient Cathedral of St. Vincent. Lamartine was born at Macon, and has written a graphic description of his native town in *Les Confidences*. His statue is in the promenade called the Quai du Midi, near which are situated the Hotel de Ville, the Theatre, and the Archives.

The **Musée** is in the Hotel de Ville, open on Sunday from 2 to 4, but every day to strangers on application. The entrance is opposite the Church of St. Peter, behind the Hotel de Ville.

Near the market are the ruins of the Cathedral of St. Vincent, dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth century.

From Macon a branch line runs to Culoz, Geneva, Modane, and Turin.

The country between Macon and Lyons is varied and picturesque. After leaving the station of *Vaise* (a suburb of Lyons) we pass through the tunnel of Irinée, 7,134 feet

long, under the hill of Fourvières, thence over a tubular bridge across the Saône to the Perrache station at the southern end of

LYONS.

Population, 470,000. (Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Post Office.—Place de Charité, and Place Bellecour.

Telegraphic Office.—7, Rue de la Barre (open day and night).

Telephone Office ---At the Exchange.

Railway Stations.—There are seven passenger stations in Lyons, but the **Gare de Perrache** is the only one of importance to most travellers.

British Consul.—Lionel C. Liddell, Esq., 19, Quai de Retz.

American Consul. J. E. Covert, Esq., 7, Quai St. Clair.

English Church. Holy Trinity, Quai de l'Est. Services, 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Electric Tramways.—Twenty Lines in the town and suburbs. Usual fares, 1st class, 20 c.; outside, 10 c.

Cable Tramway (Ficelles).—Place Sothonay, and from the Place Croix-Paquet to the Croix-Rousse. From the Avenue de l'Archevêché to Fourvière, every 5 to 10 minutes. Also to St. Just.

Steamboats.—On the Saône and Rhone, various.

Theatres.—Grand, Place de la Comédie.

Célestins, Place des Célestins.

Café Concerts.—Folies-Bergère 55, Avenue des Noailles.

Casino des Arts, 79, Rue de la République.

Scala, 20, Rue Thommassin.

Circus.—20 bis, Avenue de Saxe.

(512 kils.) At Lyons the express trains allow sufficient time for refreshment. The population of Lyons, the third city in France, is 470,000. It is situated at the height of from 170 to 310 yards above the sea level at the junction of the Saône and the Rhone. The Saône is crossed by 12 bridges, the Rhone by 9. A bird's-eye view of the town, its 40 churches, forts, etc., and at the same time one of the finest panoramas in France, can be enjoyed by ascending the Hill of Fourvières, on the summit of which stands the Church of Notre Dame de

Fourvière. Directly beneath are two hills covered with houses, gardens, and fortresses, the rivers Saône and Rhone bounded by miles of handsome quays; between the two rivers is the town of Lyons overlooked by the steep slope of St. Sebastian; on the left bank of the Rhone are the suburbs of Les Brotteaux and La Guillotière; beyond is a vast fertile plain, and further still the slopes of the Jura, above which rise the snow-clad peaks of the Pennine Alps; on the right, beyond St. Just, St. Irénée, and Ste. Foy, at the junction of the rivers, we can trace the valley of the Rhone till it loses itself in distance; thence the eye travels over almost the whole chain of the Dauphine, the Pelvoux, the Ecrins; on the left are the slopes of the Mont d'Or, dotted with villas; in the background are the chain of Izeron, the mountains of Forez; and on the south-west Mont Pilate.

In the city and suburbs are numerous establishments for the manufacture of silk, employing about 140,000 persons. More than half of the silk stuffs of France are manufactured in this district.

The principal buildings at Lyons are the

Cathedral of St. Jean, at the foot of the Fourvière Hill, commenced at the end of the twelfth century, one of the most interesting churches in France. The W. front has three doorways, and two fifteenth-century towers without spires. The choir and transepts are Romanesque and Gothic. The windows of the nave contain splendid thirteenth-century glass. In the chapels are many works of art, and some good modern statues, and in the left transept is a curious astronomical clock.

The **Church of Notre Dame de Fourvière** is a massive edifice in the Byzantine style, consecrated in 1896. The façade has a fine portico supported by granite columns. The interior is lavishly decorated with mosaics, gilding, grey and red marble columns. From the tower (50 c.) there is an immense panoramic view over the city and country.

Church of St. Martin d'Ainay, originally dating from the sixth century, rebuilt in the tenth century. The façade has three pointed arches, and a square tower. The interior contains paintings of Saints, and the floor and the high altar are decorated with mosaics.

The **Hotel de Ville**, originally built in 1650, was burnt in 1674, and restored in 1702 and 1853; it is a handsome edifice, with a richly decorated façade, and a high clock tower.

The **Palais St. Pierre or des Arts**, on the S. side of the

Place des Terraux, is an enormous building of the eighteenth century (restored in 1879), surrounded by a public garden. It contains a series of valuable Museums, a School of Art, and Library. These comprise, on the first and second floors, a

Picture Gallery,

Museum of Antiquities,

Collection of Mediæval and Renaissance Objects,

Museum of Natural History,

Library ;

and on the ground floor,

A Collection of Inscriptions and a Sculpture Gallery.

These important galleries are open to strangers daily, fee expected. Catalogue, 1899, 1 fr. Visitors whose time is limited should see first the pictures on the second floor.

The **Bourse** is a fine Renaissance building (1860) with a square court, where merchants meet for business. On the second floor is an **Historical Museum of Tissues**, open daily to strangers, illustrating in 16 rooms the art of weaving, ancient and modern, in all countries, with models, specimens, and a technical library.

It was on leaving the Bourse in 1894 that President Carnot was assassinated.

The **Prefecture**, in the Cours de la Liberté, erected in 1890, a large building, contains assembly and reception rooms in addition to the Prefect's apartments and offices.

The **Municipal Library** in the Rue Gentil contains 100,000 volumes and 2,000 manuscripts. Open daily, 10 to 4.

Monuments.—The principal of these are :

A Monument of the Republic in the Place Carnot, 1890.

The Monument des Enfants du Rhone (in memory of 1870-71), opposite the Parc de la Tête d'Or, 1887.

A monument to President Carnot, in the Place de la Republique, 1900.

The Monument to the victims of the siege of 1793, in the Les Brotteaux quarter, 1865.

The fashionable promenade of Lyons is in the Place Bellecour, where, in fine weather, a military band plays daily.

The Parc de la Tête d'Or, between the Boulevard du Nord and the Quai de la Tête d'Or, is an extensive and attractive park of nearly 300 acres, including a large lake, on the bank of which is a popular restaurant. Zoological and Botanical Gardens are amongst the special attractions, and the hot-houses are filled with rich collections of plants, palms, and orchids.

A pleasant excursion can be made by rail, trainway, or steamer to the **Ile Barbe**, where fêtes are held at Easter and Whitsuntide.

A longer excursion can be recommended to **Mont Ceindre** (1,530 feet); restaurant on the summit. Tramway to St. Cyr — then a walk of 40 to 50 minutes.

Continuing our journey southward, and leaving the Perrache Station, we cross the Rhone to the left bank, and follow the course of the stream as far as Arles (p. 40).

Twenty miles from Lyons the train reaches

VIENNE

(545 kils.), one of the most ancient towns in France. It is mentioned by Caesar, by Ausonius, and by Martial, and contains some interesting Roman remains. Vienne was the cradle of Christianity in the West. It is now a busy industrial town of 25,500 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the Rhone and the Yère, surrounded by mountains.

In the Place de Miremont are situated the

Museum and Library, containing a small but interesting collection of modern paintings and antiquities. Open to the public on Sunday and Thursday, 10 to 12 and 2 to 5; on other days to strangers.

The **Cathedral**, dating from the twelfth to sixteenth century, is a fine Gothic building. Imposing façade, and two towers in the Flamboyant style. In the Place du Palais is

The **Temple of Augustus and Livia**, said to have been built by the Emperor Claudius about 44 A.D. It was converted into a church during the Middle Ages.

On the banks of the river are many flourishing manufactories, and a suspension bridge connects Vienne with the town of St. Colombe. A steam tramway runs through the industrial districts.

Beyond Vienne the train passes in view of vineyards and orchards to .

St. Vallier, a small town famous for its pottery and porcelain. Gothic Château. Steam tramway through the valley of the Galaure. Near the next station,

Tain, connected with *Tournon* by two bridges, the celebrated wines known as "Hermitage" are grown, and further on

The view up the valley of the Isère, which is crossed near La Roche de Glun, is terminated by Mont Blanc, some

seventy or eighty miles distant. Beyond the Rhone, near Valence, is seen the Castle of Châteaubourg, where St. Louis, on his way to the Crusades, spent the Eve and Festival of the Assumption, 1248.

VALENCE

(618 kils.) (buffet), situated on the left bank of the Rhone, is the capital of the Department of La Drôme (population 27,000).

The Cathedral of St. Apollinaris, a Romanesque building of the twelfth century, is interesting from its peculiar construction.

It was consecrated in 1095, and has been several times restored. The tower and porch date from 1861.

The **Museum**, in addition to a picture gallery, contains collections of Roman antiquities, natural history, coins, and sculpture. Open Sunday and Thursday, 1 to 4; at other times on application. The town contains some fine specimens of domestic architecture of the sixteenth century. Many agreeable excursions may be made from Valence into the wine districts. On the side of the Rhone, opposite to Saulce station, (645 kils.) is *Crusot*, a curious fortified abbey, still retaining its ancient ramparts, gates, and donjon. The church is a most interesting specimen of twelfth century Romanesque architecture.

On quitting Valence, the little town of *Livron* is soon seen, where in 1574 the Huguenots resisted a siege by Henry III. The *Drôme* is crossed, and mulberry trees are seen for the first time; and again the Rhone is neared at

MONTE LIMAR

(662 kils.), an ancient and prosperous town of 14,000 inhabitants. It is noted for its castle, one of the oldest military citadels in the south of France, and for the manufacture of *Nougat*, a favourite confection made of honey, sugar, almonds, and pistachio nuts.

From the terrace of the castle there is a splendid view of the *Vivaraïs* mountains. A steam tramway runs through the valley of the Jabron to *Dieulefit*, an industrial town.

Crossing the *Roubion* and *Jabron*, the train passes Viviers, with its cathedral resembling a feudal fortress. Further on, from La Croisière station, we can reach in half an hour **Pont St. Esprit**, where the Rhone is spanned by a stone bridge of

nineteen arches (besides four land arches), 920 yards long, and 17 wide, erected in 1310, and until 1806 the only bridge over the Rhone.

Entering the fertile plain of Orange, the Eygues is crossed to

ORANGE

(714 kils.) (buffet), situated on the Meyne, on the site of the ancient Aransio. The town is celebrated for its Roman remains. Here may be seen a Triumphant Arch of the same proportion as that of Sept. Severus at Rome, erected to commemorate the victory of Tiberius over the Gauls; also a Roman Theatre, one of the most perfect existing in France.

It was in the Roman theatre at Orange that Sarah Bernhardt won one of her greatest triumphs, and that Mounet-Sully declaimed the terrible tragedy of Sophocles in *Edipus Coloneus*.

The **Triumphant Arch**, situated to the north of the town, consists of three arches, in a fairly good state of preservation, the central arch being much larger than the others, all adorned with bas reliefs of battle scenes. There are twelve Corinthian columns. The structure measures 72 feet in height, 67 feet in width, and 26 feet in depth, and is the finest monument of the kind in France.

The **Roman Theatre**, the ruins of which give some idea of its vast size, was capable of holding 7,000 persons. The stage is well preserved, and a wall of one side of the building measures 340 feet in length, 118 feet in height, and 13 feet in depth. The theatre was considerably restored in 1895-97, and performances take place at intervals. In a portion of the building a small **Museum** contains statues, antiquities, and inscriptions found in the neighbourhood. There is no charge for admission to the theatre, but the custodian expects a gratuity.

The **Church of Notre Dame**, eleventh and twelfth centuries, and the **Hotel de Ville** dating from 1671 (restored 1880), are the only other buildings of interest. (*Railway to Carpentras, 24 miles.*)

We have now reached the country of the olive, although that tree is rarely met with north of Avignon. Soon the plain opens out. We remark long avenues of cypresses. On the left is Mont Ventoux, ascended by Petrarch in 1345.

Courthézon is next seen, with its fourteenth-century fortifi-

cations and modern château, and in the distance *Château Neuf du Pape* with the ruins of a Papal castle. At the confluence of the *Ouvèze* and the *Sorgue* are passed the industrial towns of Bédarrides and Sorgues, beyond which the Rhone again is approached.

Soon the spires of Avignon and the lofty towers of the Papal Palace come into view, and we arrive at

AVIGNON

(Hotel, see Appendix)

(742 kils.) (buffet). This ancient city of the Popes and capital of the department of the Vaucluse should certainly be visited, if time permits. The following are the most interesting places and objects :—The Museum, Church of St. Agricol, Hotel de Ville, Grande Place, Papal Palace, Cathedral, Promenade des Doms, Churches of St. Pierre and Didier, College and Tomb of Laura, Musée Requien, City Walls, Bridge of St. Benezet.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Cours de la République.

Protestant Churches.—Rue de la République, and Rue Joseph Vernet.

Electric Tramways.—From the Hotel de Ville to St. Ruf, Monclar, St. Veran, Le Pontet and Sorgues. From the Place Carnot to St. Lazare and the Rotonde. Fare 10 c. and upwards.

Cabs.—From the station to the town 50 c., from house in town to station 75 c. After midnight double fares. Per hour, 1 fr. 60 c.

Avignon contains 46,000 inhabitants, and is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Rhone. It presents an imposing appearance from the massiveness of its walls, its ancient palace of the Popes, the old fortifications, and its churches resembling so many fortresses, its numerous spires and towers, and the irregular mass of buildings, parks, gardens, terraces, and old towers, overlooking the Rhone.

In the centre of the town are situated the modern **Hotel de Ville** and the **Theatre**. And in the Place du Palais is the irregular pile of Gothic buildings known as

The **Papal Palace**, a wonderful structure of the Middle Ages constructed by four Popes from 1335 to 1364, being four of the seven Popes who reigned in Avignon from 1309 to 1377 when Pope Gregory IX transferred his seat to Rome. A

portion of the palace, restored in the nineteenth century, contains the archives of the town, and of the department. The building is now used as a barrack, to which visitors are admitted by the concierge on payment of a small fee. Opposite the palace is

The old **Hotel des Monnaies** (1610) with a curiously ornamented façade, now used as the **Conservatoire de Musique**.

To the north of the Papal Palace is

The **Cathedral of Notre Dame des Doms**, founded in the first centuries of the Christian era on the ruins of an ancient pagan temple, reconstructed in 1038, and since partly rebuilt and restored.

The interior of this massive Romanesque church is richly decorated, with frescoes, paintings, marbles and tombs. The tower is surmounted by a modern statue of the Virgin.

The **Promenade du Rocher des Doms**, some 300 feet above the Rhone, commands a splendid panorama of the surrounding country and of the Rhone, the view extending to the Cévennes and the Alps.

The **Musée Calvert**, near the Rue Joseph Vernet, in a large mansion, is open to the public on Sunday, 12 to 4, and on other days to strangers (fee expected). The Museum Calvert was founded by a physician of the same name in 1810, and on the ground floor is the Municipal Library containing 117,000 volumes and 3,000 MSS. (open daily 9 to 12, and 2 to 4).

The ground floor of the Museum, comprising the vestibule and two galleries, contains Roman antiquities, ancient and modern sculptures, mediæval and Renaissance sculptures, tombs and fragments of tombs. On the

First Floor the Gallery contains a number of paintings chiefly by old masters, and some by unknown artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, also sea pieces and landscapes by Joseph Vernet, of Avignon. The rooms adjoining the entrance contain ivories, enamels, medals, miniatures, antiquities, bronzes, vases, and a small ethnographical collection. In the courtyard of the Museum is the **Musée Requien**, formerly in the old Benedictine Abbey (now the Post and Telegraph Office), the contents of which were given by a good citizen named Requien, whose bust may be seen in the public garden. The Museum in its present home was opened in 1902. •

In the cemetery to the east of the town, John Stuart Mill, who died at Avignon in 1873, is buried.

The walls of Avignon, constructed by Pope Clement VI, are a perfect specimen of fourteenth-century fortification. They are nearly seven feet thick, and are flanked by thirty-nine round or square towers, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty yards distant from each other.

Many agreeable and interesting excursions can be recommended from Avignon, as for instance :--

To Villeneuve-les-Avignons by tramway.

The Fontaine de Vaucluse by train and carriage.

To Carpentras, 16½ miles by rail.

At the foot of the northern slopes of the chain of the **Alpines** is St. Remy, remarkable for a Mausoleum and a Triumphal Arch, remains of the ancient Glanum. St. Remy is connected by a branch line with

TARASCON

(764 kils.) (buffet), a town of some 9,500 inhabitants, possessing a remarkable Gothic castle, begun in 1400 and finished by King René d'Anjou. It is now used as a prison, and can only be visited by an order from the Prefect of Les Bouches-du-Rhône.

The **Church of St. Martha**, dating from the twelfth century, shows a good Romanesque portal and contains some paintings. A popular fête is sometimes held in honour of St. Martha, who is said to have delivered Tarascon from the ravages of a monster named Tarasque, 100 B.C.

Opposite Tarascon is

Beaucaire, a commercial town of 9,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Rhone, where a canal 30 miles in length connects the river with the Mediterranean at **Aigues Mortes**, a curious old town surrounded by fortifications built by St. Louis and his son Philip the Bold between 1246 and 1272.

Tarascon is the junction for Nîmes, also for Cette, Montpellier, Toulouse, etc.

The next place of interest off the main line, but easily reached from Tarascon, is

NÎMES, ✓

a charming and interesting town of 82,000 inhabitants with fine boulevards, a thriving commerce in wines and silks, and containing more monuments of antiquity in a better state of

preservation than any town in France. From the year 121 B.C. Nemausus (Nîmes) was one of the chief colonies in Gaul of the Romans, who built Temples, Baths, a Forum, Amphitheatre, Circus, and other remarkable edifices. One of the most striking piles of this ancient civilization is the

Amphitheatre, a solid massive building of two stories, each of 60 arches, measuring 455 feet by 333 feet, and 80 feet in height, in which over 20,000 persons were wont to assemble. It will be seen from the measurements that the Amphitheatre is not so large as the one at Verona, or as the Coliseum at Rome, but its condition is more perfect. Visitors are admitted by the gateway opposite the Palais de Justice for a small fee. The interior, which became a fortress, and afterwards used as shelters for the poor, has recently been cleared out and more or less restored.

Another remarkable specimen of ancient art is the famous

Maison Carrée, a splendid Roman temple with 30 exquisite Corinthian columns, approached by 15 steps, said to have been dedicated to Augustus. It is surrounded with the foundations of other buildings, such probably as the Forum. Afterwards used as a municipal hall, and even as stables, it was renovated and restored in 1824, and now contains the

Municipal Collection of Antiquities, open to visitors from 8 to 12, and 1 to 5.

Near the promenade called the

Jardin de la Fontaine are remains of buildings, probably of the Baths and Reservoir, and on the summit of Mont Cavalier is

The **Tour Magne**, an octagonal Roman tower some 90 feet high, from the top of which there is a grand view.

The **Cathedral** in the Rue de la Madeleine dates from the eleventh century, was built on the ruins of a Roman temple, but has been often restored. The interior (Romanesque) is spacious, and contains some pictures.

The **Musée de Peinture** consists of a vestibule, central room, and rooms leading to the right and left. Some of the paintings are catalogued, but hundreds are uncatalogued. In the second room, to the left, a large number of the pictures were bequeathed by an English merchant named Gorver, who died in Marseilles in 1867; many of these are copies.

The several galleries contain works by *P. Delaroche, Van Dyck, Jan Stern, Parrocel, Tintoretto, Garofalo, N. Poussin, Guido, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Rubens, J. Ruysdael, Teniers,*

Berchem, Rembrandt, C. Lorrain, Giordano, and many local and modern French artists. Open to the public daily 9 to 12, and 1 to 4.

There is a large Protestant population at Nîmes, about 20,000, and two Protestant churches or temples.

Electric Tramways run round the town *via* the boulevards and in other directions, fare 10 c., with correspondance 15 c. Tramways run in various other districts. Local railway to

ARLES,

on the main line (777 kils.) (buffet, first class), one of the most ancient cities of Southern Gaul, and was once the most important. The exact date of the origin of *Arelate* (Arles) is not known, but it was a very flourishing city under Julius Cæsar. After many changes it became a Republic in 1150, and was annexed to France in 1482.

Its **Amphitheatre**, constructed by Caligula or Adrian, is the largest of all the monuments of this nature erected by the Romans in Gaul. It measures 459 feet by 341, has five corridors and forty-three rows of seats, and was capable of containing 26,000 spectators. There are two stories of 60 arches, the upper Corinthian, the lower Doric; but the Amphitheatre as a building is not in such a good state of preservation as the one at Nîmes, p. 38. The interior can be visited, the entrance being on the north side, fee 50 c.

The **Roman Theatre**, beyond the amphitheatre, was begun by Augustus, but remained unfinished until the third century. It is in a very dilapidated state now, but some of its antiquities and works of art are preserved in the Museum, p. 41. The Venus of Arles, now in the Paris Louvre, was unearthed here in 1651.

Arles also possesses traces of the Circus, Forum, and Palace of Constantine built in 306. The ancient Roman burying-ground was consecrated for Christian burials in the Middle Ages, but later on was disused and the contents dispersed. Some of the sarcophagi and monuments have been placed in a promenade now called the Allée des Tombeaux.

The **Cathedral** (St. Trophimus) was founded in 606, on the ruins of the Roman Prætorium. It has been added to at different dates, and thoroughly restored in 1860. The interior contains some old tapestry, paintings and sarcophagi. The

curious and rich porch is one of the finest art specimens of the twelfth century, to which period also belongs the Bell Tower.

Opposite the Cathedral, in the ancient church of St. Anne, is

The **Museum**, or Musée Lapidaire, containing a valuable collection of marble sarcophagi and tombs, Roman and Christian. Open to the public on Sunday, 10 to 2; other days to strangers, 9 to 5.

Next door to the above, and entered from it, may be visited on the second floor the

Musée Arlesien, a local ethnographical collection presented by the Provençal poet, Mistral; also costumes, furniture, architectural fragments, etc.

Arles is noted for the beauty of its women, and for many interesting Roman and mediæval remains worthy of being visited.

Between Arles and the sea are innumerable salt marshes and lagoons. The railway passes over a viaduct of thirty-one arches and crosses the vast plain of Crau. Passing the lake of Entressen, a populous and fertile district is entered. Beyond Miramas the train passes on the left a very broken country, and on the right the Étang de Berre, a vast inland sea having an outlet to the Mediterranean.

Beyond the junction of *Regnac* (branch line to Aix, 17 miles) the railway pierces, by means of cuttings, tunnels and embankments, the triple range of hills which bind Marseilles on the north. On leaving a wild gorge bounded with dolomite rocks, we suddenly behold one of the finest panoramas in Southern France; and passing several suburban stations we soon arrive at the Saint Charles station of

Marseilles, see p. 48.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GENOA, VIÀ THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL AND TURIN.

The journey from Paris to Turin (497½ miles) occupies 14–16 hours, and the route is the same as far as Macon as the route from Paris to Marseilles, p. 22, viz., *viâ* Fontainebleau, Tonnerre, Dijon, Macon, where the train branches off to

Amberieu, Culoz, Aix-les-Bains, and Chambéry. After passing Amberieu, the scenery is very charming; beyond Culoz a glimpse is obtained of

Aix-les-Bains, a fashionable watering-place, whose sulphur springs, baths, pump-room, magnificent hotels, theatres, music, etc., attract thousands of visitors annually. The water seen near Aix is the *Lac de Bourget*, on which one of the many pleasant excursions for which the neighbourhood is famous may be made to *Haute Combe*, the site of a Cistercian Abbey.

The **Bathing Establishment**, open all the year round, is described as follows by "Bradshaw's Dictionary of Climate Health Resorts":—

Thermal sulphurous waters, containing chiefly sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature from 114° to 117° F.; these are largely used externally for the celebrated "Aix-Douche" or douche massage, for which they are particularly adapted owing to the presence of "Glaïne," which gives the water a soft quality, greatly facilitating the massage manipulations. The waters are also used internally to some extent.

Season.—April to November, but open all the year.

Special Indications.—Rheumatism and gout are the diseases most successfully treated at Aix. Local affections dependent on or connected with these, such as sciatica, dyspepsia, cutaneous diseases, are also, with few exceptions, either cured or relieved. Chronic catarrh of the neck of the womb, amenorrhœa, metritis, syphilis, bronchitis, laryngeal and nasal catarrh, pharyngitis, wounds by fire-arms, the sequelæ of fractures or sprains, form the bulk of cases in which the value of the Aix waters is most generally admitted by medical men.

The town of Aix is picturesquely situated on the lower slopes of the hills which form the base of Mont Revard. It overlooks the romantic lake of Le Bourget, and lies amidst verdant meadows, vineyards and gardens, in which figs, almonds, and even pomegranates grow luxuriantly. The mean temperature during the season, from April to October, is 70° F.

Dr. Macpherson says: "There are probably no sulphur baths in which the arrangements are so complete as in those of Aix."

"The douche," says Dr. Garrod, "forms a very important speciality in the treatment at Aix. It is used in conjunction with hot vapour, with ordinary bathing, and with the waters internally. In gouty affections the Aix treatment has proved most useful in these cases, (1) where the gout has manifested itself in cutaneous eruptions, such as psoriasis or eczema, whether combined or not with joint affections; (2) where much passive swelling and stiffness have remained after attacks of articular gout; (3) in that form of gout which is not connected with portal congestion, and in which other thermal waters, such as those of Wildbad and Teplitz, are usually found beneficial."

The charge for baths varies from 50 c. to 2 fr.; douches 50 c. to 2½ fr. A list of Physicians practising at Aix is posted in the *Etablissement*, which is closed from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and after 5 p.m.

The chief promenades of the town are the Park, and the Promenade du Gigot.

An excellent racecourse has lately been purchased, and races take place in July, August, and September. The course is situated on the Avenue de Marlioz.

Walks and excursions are very varied. The principal excursions are : Annecy and the Lake ; Les Gorges du Fier ; la Vallée du Fier ; la Grande Chartreuse ; la Vallée des Beauges ; the Abbey of Haute of Haute-combe ; la Cascade de Gresy ; le Moulin de Primaz, etc.

But the greatest attractions of Aix are, without doubt, the **Grand Cercle**, founded in 1824, open from *April 1st to November 1st*, and the

Casino Villa des Fleurs.—From April to October splendid concerts are given there by celebrated bands, while first-rate artistes are engaged by both the theatres. Comedies, operas, comic operas, operettas, ballets and music hall performances are produced in turn. Theatre season, May 15th till October 15th.

Cabs and Carriages.—See Tariff.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Rue des Ecoles.

English Church.—Rue du Temple.

Trains leaving Paris at 9.20 a.m. (first class), and 2 p.m., reach Aix-les-Bains the same afternoon and evening respectively.

The next stopping place of any importance is

Chambéry, a quiet, pretty town of 22,000 inhabitants. On the short boulevard, lined with fine old trees, is a large monument to General de Boigne, a native who made a fortune in India and bequeathed it to the town.

The **Cathedral**, dating from the twelfth century, is an unimportant edifice.

The **Hotel de Ville**, a handsome modern building, and the **Château**, behind which are a Botanic Garden and small museum, may be visited.

The scenery around Chambéry is very beautiful, and the neighbourhood affords many delightful excursions, but the town contains nothing of sufficient interest to attract sightseers.

Beyond Chambéry the railway crosses the *Isère*, and runs through the narrow valley of the Arc, passing several small stations to **St. Jean** and **St. Michel de Maurienne**; mountains tower above the railway, fine views are obtained on either side, and the train arrives at

Modane (Hotel, see Appendix. Station Buffet). Italian railway time is 55 minutes in advance of French railway time.

Travelling either way, *luggage is examined at Modane*, and travellers leave the carriages to be present at the examination.

Continuing the journey, the best views are on the right side of the carriage. Passing round the little town of Modane, the remains of **Fell's Railway** are seen, the ingenious construction which formerly did duty over the Mont Cenis. The train soon begins the ascent; two short tunnels are passed, and then the great tunnel is entered, between 7 and 8 miles in length, the passage occupying 26 minutes. (*For full account of the work employed in the construction of this wonderful tunnel, see Cook's "Northern Italy."*)

Emerging from the tunnel on the Italian side, the scene, at whatever time of the year, is very striking. When the snow is upon the ground, and the sun is shining, the blaze of light is dazzling, insomuch as to be almost painful. The scene around is wild, lonely, picturesquely savage. In the summer the prospect is singularly beautiful; and at all times the sensation of travelling by rail at that great height is pleasant from its novelty.

Every mile of the journey, from Bardonnèche until the train reaches the level land in the valley of the Po, is full of interest, and many of the views obtained are of exquisite beauty. Following the course of the torrent of Bardonnèche, the beautiful valley of the Dora Riparia is reached; and although there are 25 tunnels to be passed, the views obtained at intervals are exquisite—the wild and romantic gorge, the peaks and passes of surrounding mountains, curious little villages nestling beside great rocks, and all around vegetation of rich growth and fruitfulness. Then, after passing

Chiomonte Station, the traveller looks down upon the town of

Susa, backed by its great mountain Roche-Melone, on the summit of which is a chapel which appears to be really, as it is almost, inaccessible. It was founded by a Crusader, Bonifazio. Some have maintained that Hannibal led his army to the summit of the Roche-Melone, after travelling through the Mont Cenis Pass, in order to strengthen the courage of his men with the widely extending prospect of Italy. From the railway the great curiosity of Susa, the **Arch of Augustus**, is seen. It was built by Julius Cottius, 8 B.C., in honour of the Emperor. The inscription is scarcely decipherable. Many Roman remains are to be met with in the neighbourhood of Susa.

Bussoleno is a small walled town. Borgone, S. Antonino, and Condove follow. As S. Ambrogio is approached the traveller will see on the right a mountain, at the top of which is the **Sagra** (di San Michele della Chiesa). It was founded in the tenth century, tongues of fire from heaven descending (as the Greek fire does in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem) to light the candles at its consecration. Some hundreds of monks dwelt here, and the services of the church ceased not day or night. Many curiosities are to be seen, and many legends of miracles are told. One hideous sight was, until a short time since, to be seen: a double row of corpses were placed on the steps leading to the church, the bodies having been, by some means peculiar to the locality, preserved. All who entered the church had to pass this double row of defunct persons, and on special occasions the sight was rendered doubly ghastly from the fact that fanciful vestments were placed upon them, and their heads were wreathed with flowers. The bodies are still exposed to sight, but not in the obtrusive manner of former years.

The character of the scenery now changes entirely. Mountains and ravines are left behind, and the train speeds on its way through the plain of Piedmont.

Four stations—**Avigliana, Rosta, Alpignano. Collegno**—are passed, and the traveller arrives at

TURIN.

Italian, TORINO.

Pop. 335,000. (For Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Office.—31, Via Roma.

Post Office and Telegraph.—10, Via Principe Omades, near the Piazza Carlo Alberto.

Telephone Office.—Piazza Carlo Alberto.

English Consulate.—Via Bogino, 25.

American Consulate.—Via Madama Cristina, 27.

English Church Service.—Via Pio Quinto, 15.

Palazzo dell' Accademia delle Scienze.—Via dell' Accademia.

Palazzo Reale.—Piazza Castello.

Museo Civico.—Via di Gaudenzio Ferrari.

Cathedral.—Adjoining the Palazzo Reale.

Royal Armoury.—Galleria Beaumont.

Theatres.—**Royal,** Piazza Castello, Opera and Ballet.

Vittorio Emanuele, Via Rossini, 13. Ballet: Equestrian performances. **Alfieri**, Piazza Solferino, Comedy and Operetta. **Carignano**, Piazza Carignano, Comedy and Opera. **Rossini**, Via di Po, 24, Piedmontese plays. **Bulbo**, Via Andria Doria, Farces.

Steam Tramways.—Eight lines starting from the Piazza Castello, and four from the Porta Pallazzo, or from the Piazza Statuto.

Situation.—On the left bank of the river Po, at the western extremity of the great plain of Lombardy.

Description.—Turin, the capital of Piedmont, is a well-built, clean, and flourishing city. In 1859 it became the capital of Italy, but in 1864 the capital was removed to Florence, and in 1871 to Rome. Since the removal of the Court and Parliament, Turin has somewhat declined in importance, but the town is still growing in size. Broad, straight streets, wide squares, public monuments and gardens are conspicuous everywhere. Some of the latest constructions are in the Piazza d'Armi and in the old city near Piazza Castello. In the centre of the Via Roma, exactly opposite the **Hotel Trombetta**, is a new Galleria or Arcade, called **Galleria Nazionale**, where a military band performs several times a week.

The most desirable seasons for visiting Turin are the spring and autumn. The neighbouring hills abound with delightful walks. There is good boating and bathing on the river Po, and beautiful shady drives intersect the numerous streets. In the winter Turin offers all kinds of entertainments. The **Royal Theatre**, for Opera and Ballet, is the largest in Turin. It holds over 3,000 persons. The best operas and ballets are performed throughout the winter by first-rate artistes. There are, besides, several other theatres, where operettas, tragedies, comedies, etc., are given. (*For fuller description of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and of Turin, see Cook's "Northern Italy."*)

Buildings of Interest.—The Cathedral, the Palace Madama, the Royal Palace, containing some rich and tasteful decorations, the Armoury, the Egyptian Museum, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the University, Royal Academy of Science, the Civic Museum, the Monte Capucini, from which a fine view of the city and the Alps may be obtained, and the churches of St. John the Baptist, St. Filippo Neri, and St. Lorenzo. The Church of Superga, five miles distant, contains the Mausoleum of the Royal Family of Italy.

Excursions to the Environs.—The Cemetery, where Silvio Pellico is buried, is about a mile and a half north-east of Turin.

Moncalieri, the Royal Castle in which Victor Emanuel I died in 1824, can be reached by tramway or train every half hour from Piazza Castello. Good collection of pictures and magnificent park. It is the summer residence of Prince Jerome Napoleon's family.

Stupingi, Royal Castle and Park, about forty minutes by steam tramway. Magnificent avenue.

Rivoli, thirty-five minutes by tram from Turin. Ruined castle, fine view.

Chivasso, fifty minutes by rail. Sulphuric waters and baths. Excellent hotel. Waterworks of Canale Cavour.

Superga, tramways from Piazza Castello to the foot of the hill (Madonna del Pilone), thence by Funicular Railway. The burial place of the Royal Family of Savoy. Basilica erected in 1706.

Ceresole Reale, a charming health resort, seven or eight hours from Turin by rail and mules. A convenient place for visiting the Alpine passes and valleys to the west of Turin.

The journey from **Turin** to **Genoa** (601 miles from Paris) occupies about four hours, and the railway, along a portion of the route, crossing the Apennine Range, winds its way through vast ravines, across mountain torrents, along lofty embankments, and passes through the solid rock by numberless tunnels. The only large town is

Alessandria, one of the most strongly fortified places in Italy, and the railway junction for Bologna, and for Milan. Leaving Alessandria, the line to Genoa passes through the battle-field of Marengo, famous in the history of the wars of the first Napoleon; and at Frugarolo, in 1799, the French were defeated by the Russians and Austrians under Suwarrow. Entering the Apennine district the scenery becomes wild and mountainous, undergoing later on a startling change to vineyards, gardens, and orange groves, before approaching

Genoa, *see* p. 134.

From Turin the Riviera can be reached –

(1) By railway to *Cuneo* and *Verona*, thence by post diligence over the beautiful Col di Tenda, to Nice.

(2) By railway to *Bra* and *Savona*, thence train to San Remo, Mentone, etc., or in the contrary direction to Genoa, *see* p. 131.

**MARSEILLES, HYÈRES, CANNES, NICE,
MONACO, MENTONE, BORDIGHERA, SAN REMO,
ALASSIO, GENOA, SPEZIA, PISA.**

MARSEILLES.

Population, 500,000. (Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Office.—111, Rue Noailles.

There are five stations in Marseilles, but for tourist purposes the only one is the Gare St. Charles (buffet and hotel).

British Consuls General.—M. C. Gurney, 1, Rue Joseph Autran; C. G. G. Perceval, 50, Rue Fortia.

American Consul General. R. P. Skinner, 10, Cours Pierre Puget.

English Church.—4, Rue de Belloi, off the Rue Paradis. Ten minutes' walk from the principal hotels; 10.30 and 3, Sundays.

English Physician.—Dr. Hawthorn, 133, Rue Paradis.

English Dentist.—Dr. Love, 104, Rue Paradis.

American Dentist.—L. S. Kelsey, 22, Rue Longue des Capucines.

Sailors' Home.—102, Rue de la République.

Post Office.—Rue Colbert, open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Telegraph Office.—Ditto, open always.

Telegrams between Marseilles and London 20 c. a word, and between any two places in France 50 c. for ten words, address counted. To Egypt, 1 fr. 95 c. a word; to India, 5 fr. a word.

Grand Theatre.—Rue Beauvau, near the old port (opera).

Minor Theatres.—Gymnase, Quatre Nations, Variétés.

Music Halls.—Alcazar, Crystal Palace. El Dorado (summer).

Casino de la Plage.—On the Prado, facing the sea. Restaurant, Theatre, Concerts, Gaming Rooms.

Cabs.—Two places, 1 fr. the course, 2 fr. an hour—6 a.m. to midnight. Four places (two horses), 1 fr. 50 c. the course, 2 fr. 50 c. an hour.

The cabs at the *railway stations* charge a little more.

Tramways.—Marseilles is now served with a most excellent system of electric trams, which run in all directions

SOUTH OF FRANCE AND RIVIERA.

at the moderate fare of 10 c., except for the tour of the Prado and Corniche, starting from the Cours St. Louis, and returning to the same point, the fare for which is 15 c.

There are also electric trams running as far as Aix-en-Provence and to Aubagne, a distance occupying $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in both cases. The fares for these services vary from 75 c. to 1 fr.

The most interesting journeys by tram are the following :—

Tour of the Prado and Corniche, starting from the Cours St. Louis.

To St. Marcel, starting from the Boulevard Dugommier.

To L'Estaque, situated to the west of Marseilles, trams starting from the Place Sadi Carnot, situated in the middle of the Rue de la République.

Fares to St. Marcel and L'Estaque, 10 c.

Steamers.—The steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company have their headquarters at Marseilles. They sail every Thursday, at 4 p.m., for Alexandria; every 28 days to Bombay direct; every 28 days to Egypt, Bombay, Ceylon, Straits, China, and Japan; every 28 days to Djibouti, Ceylon, Straits, China, and Japan; every 28 days to Ceylon, Australia, and Noumea; every month to East Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius.

P. & O. steamers to and from the East make Marseilles their principal port of call in the Mediterranean, and special trains are run between London and Marseilles, and between Marseilles and London, in connection with this service. P. & O. steamers leave every Friday for Egypt, Aden, and Bombay; also weekly for Gibraltar and London; and every alternate Friday for Colombo, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australasia.

The P. & O. Co. have arranged with the Sleeping Car Company to run a Special Train de Luxe from Calais to Marseilles, for passengers holding First Class Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets, who are joining the P. & O. steamers at Marseilles; the fare, in addition to the cost of a First Class Railway Ticket, is £2 15s. The trains connecting with this new Express Service leave Victoria and Charing Cross at 11 a.m. on the day previous to the departure of the steamers from Marseilles.

These Express Trains leave Calais at 2.45 p.m. on Wednesdays, and are timed to reach Marseilles at 8 a.m. on Thursdays. The steamers will not sail until after the arrival

of the special train. A great convenience has been secured by these trains running straight down to Mole C, alongside which the Company's steamers at Marseilles are berthed. Special Trains for Paris and Calais for London leave Marseilles shortly after the arrival of the P. & O. steamers *from the East*. Information may be obtained as to dates of sailing, etc., of all steamers, berths secured, and baggage shipped or forwarded, at the offices of THOS. COOK & SON, 113, Rue Noailles.

The Orient Pacific Line steamers call at Marseilles fortnightly *en route* to Naples, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Colombo, and Australia. Passengers can join the steamer at Marseilles seven days later than in London. First Class passengers leave Victoria or Charing Cross on the morning of the Thursday following the steamer's departure from Tilbury, but Second Class passengers must leave Charing Cross not later than by the 9.0 p.m. train on Wednesday.

The British India steamers from London for Egypt, India, Ceylon, East Africa, Mauritius, etc., call outward and homeward.

The Bibby Line steamers from Liverpool for Egypt, Colombo, and Burma call regularly outward and homeward.

The Anchor Line steamers call on the homeward voyage from India and Egypt for Liverpool.

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 p.m. for Algiers; every Monday and Friday for Tunis, every Friday to Malta *via* Tunis, and weekly sailings for other Algerian ports.

The Compagnie Mixte have sailings on Wednesdays at 4 p.m., direct for Tunis and Palermo; and on Thursdays at 5 p.m. for Algiers.

There are also local services to Corsica, Naples, Tunis, Oran, Tangier, etc., by steamers of the Compagnie Navigation Mixte, M.M. Fraissinet and M.M. Paquet, etc.

Marseilles, the chief port of France, and the city next in importance to Paris, is situated at the head of a gulf, bounded by Cape Couronne on the west, and Cape Croisette on the east. The city was founded by the Phœnicians, about 900 years B.C., and has always been an important maritime city down to the present date.

The harbour is divided into two parts, the Old and the New Port. The Old Port lies on the eastern side of the gulf,

and is surrounded by the old town. The New Port is formed by the construction of a mole or breakwater, called the Joliette, about a mile and a-half in length, which runs parallel to the shore, at the head of the gulf, towards the west ; the newer portion of the town is situated opposite the New Port, with a long river frontage. The Cannebière, or principal street, faces the Old Port, and runs at right angles to the quay. It is the centre of the business town, and is justly regarded with pride and affection by the Marseillais. Both by day and night it is the centre of animation, thronged by people from all parts of the globe, and resounding with the clatter of cabs, tramways, omnibuses, and heavy wagons, on the way either to or from the docks. In short, there is scarcely a busier or more interesting thoroughfare in France.

Marseilles is a port so important in itself, and so interesting generally, that tourists passing through it should not fail to devote a day or two in visiting this fine city, either in going or returning. The Hotel accommodation is excellent, and carriages may be obtained which will, in an afternoon, convey the visitor to all the places best worth seeing.

The principal public buildings are :—

The Exchange or Bourse, on the Cannebière, a fine modern French edifice, in stone, built in 1860, with a handsome Corinthian portico. The interior arrangements resemble those of the Paris Bourse.

Church of St. Victor, at the entrance of the Port above Fort St. Nicolas, is the oldest church in Marseilles, formerly a famous monastery, founded by St. Cassien in 420. The exterior is surrounded by square towers, and resembles a badly-built fort. The upper church, dating from the thirteenth century, gives access by thirty-two steps to the original church, and a large crypt with several tombs carved from the rock. Here St. Victor was buried, and tradition says Lazarus also. The crypt contains a miraculous wooden image of Mary and Child said to have been carved by Luke. Crowds of votaries come to seek the intercession of this statue (Notre Dame de Confession), from the 2nd to the 9th February.

The New Cathedral, opposite the Quai Joliette, an imposing building, built of grey and white Florence stone, in the modern Romanesque style, with gilded domes, and the façade elaborately ornamented in colours and gold. • The ancient Cathedral stood close beside it ; but of this building, once the oldest in Marseilles, only a small portion remains.

The Church of Notre Dame de la Garde, a modern erection, also Romanesque, forms a very prominent object in the background, when facing the O'd Port. It was constructed in 1864, on an eminence some 500 feet above the level of the sea, and its porch commands a view than which nothing much finer can be imagined. Immediately beneath, as you stand with your back to the church, are the blue, ever-rippling waves of the Mediterranean; in the distance, at the entrance to the harbour, the black, bare rocks of the Frioul Islands, one of them crowned by the frowning **Château d'If**, a famous State prison, in which, among others, Mirabeau and other known characters in French history were confined, but better known as being the scene of a thrilling incident in Alexandre Dumas' "Monte Cristo." Towards the right, the foreground is filled by the thriving town of Marseilles, rising in gradual slope up the side of numerous hills; and the panorama is bounded, all along the horizon, by the spurs of the Maritime Alps. The church itself is small but elegant; the interior is lined with Carrara marble, but the columns are of African marble; and almost every inch of its walls is hung with votive tablets, placed there in gratitude for mercies supposed to have been vouchsafed through the intercession of the Virgin. Over the high altar in the low church is the miracle-working image of Notre Dame, about 6 feet high, made of cement, covered in silver, and a replica may be seen on the altar in the high church. The gilded image of Mary which crowns the tower is 30 feet high.

The most convenient means of reaching the Church of Notre Dame de la Garde would be to take the tram which starts from the Joliette and passes by the Old Port to the Boulevard Vauban; or the tram from the Jardin Zoologique, passing by the Rue Noailles (Cook's Office) to the Old Port, thence to the Boulevard Vauban. Passengers alight at the Rue Dragon. Fare by tram 10 c.

On leaving the tram passengers proceed on foot to the lift at the top of the road and ascend by the lift to the Church on the hill. Fare for return journey by lift, 80 c.

The Château d'Eau, or Palais de Longchamp, is an elegant modern construction in white stone, which may have suggested the idea of the Trocadéro Palace in Paris. Closed on Mondays and every day between 12 and 2. Admission at all other times, free. It consists of a double colonnade of Corinthian columns, in the form of a compressed semi-circle, at each end flanked by symmetrical modern

buildings. That on the right contains a Museum of Natural History; that on the left an Art Gallery. On the first floor are some large pictures by French artists, and in a small room is a collection of sketches by famous painters. The best paintings are labelled. The colonnade is capped by a dwarf tower in the centre, which commands a fine view from the top. Broad staircases of stone lead from the tower garden to the terrace, and in the centre, fountains, one placed above the other, form a very pleasing *tout ensemble* when seen from below. Behind the château is a well-kept public garden, in which aloes, palms, and other tropical plants flourish, and to the right is the Zoological Garden, admittance free. Close by is the entrance to the **Observatory**.

The Reformed Church of France, top of the Rue de Noailles. This building is a very beautiful specimen of modern Renaissance.

The Hôtel de Ville, a neatly designed public edifice, adorned with sculpture by Puget, who was born at Marseilles.

The Prefecture, a fine block of buildings in the Renaissance style, adorned with statues and bas-reliefs, containing handsome staircase and reception rooms, is in the Place de Rome, where is also the English Telegraph Office.

The Palais de Justice, near the Cours Pierre Puget, was built 1862, in the Greek style of architecture, with bas-reliefs by Guillaume, representing Justice, Force, Prudence, on the pediment and peristyle.

The Bibliothèque and Ecole des Beaux Arts is a handsome, nearly square edifice, just off the Boulevard du Musée. The class rooms are on the ground floor, the library containing 100,000 volumes and 1,400 manuscripts, and a collection of medals are on the first floor. Admission, free daily: but closed from 12 to 2.

Besides the public buildings, Marseilles possesses other interesting features. The visitor should not neglect to visit the **Breakwater** or **Joliette**. If the day is fine and the wind not too rough, it affords a sea view of surpassing beauty. The same may be said of the Prado, or sea beach. The road to it round by the shore, a distance of over three miles, is picturesque at every point. In the sea-bathing season, May to September, the

Prado is the regular resort of all the gaiety-loving population, and about as pleasant a one as need be visited. The Avenue de Prado, a splendid avenue of planes and tamarisks,

occupies the same place with the Marseillais as the Bois de Boulogne does with the Parisians. On Sundays and fête days it is thronged with pleasure-seekers. Behind the main avenue of the Prado (left-hand side), about 300 yards before arriving at the sea, is the

Château Borély, open free on Sundays and Thursdays. The building contains a small but interesting **Museum of Archæology**. On the ground floor are Roman mosaics, altars, tombstones, mummies, jewellery; and in the end room Phœnician relics. On the first floor are specimens of Provençal pottery, bronzes, lamps, vases, antique glass, necklaces, and weapons.

We cannot do better than recommend the following **Carriage** itinerary, which can be easily performed between two o'clock and six o'clock. Start from the *Cannetière*, up the Boulevard Longchamp to the **Château d'Eau**. Thence turn, passing the railway station and the *Porte d'Aix*, into the *Rue de la République* to the New Port and Breakwater. Return along the Quay de la Joliette to the Old Port, through some of the curious streets of the old town; but it will not be necessary or prudent to penetrate too far. From the Quay continue to the *Rue Bruteuil* for the visit to the Church of *Notre Dame de la Garde*, on the eastern side of the hill (*see* p. 52). Descending on the western side, on reaching level ground turn to the left, passing the Catalans Baths, the Hôtel and Restaurant "*La Réserve*," celebrated for its **Bouillabaisse**, a kind of fish soup—a famous Provençal dish—along the shore to the Prado, returning by the Avenue de Prado.

Time and weather permitting, a popular excursion is recommended to the **Island of If** (*Château d'If*), already mentioned on p. 52. The visit by boat will occupy altogether some four or five hours, but on Sunday there is a steamer from the Port at the end of the *Cannetière*, by which the excursion can be made in about two hours. Fare, 75 c.

Climate.—During a portion of the year the climate at Marseilles is delightful, but in summer and autumn the heat is frequently intense. The south-west wind, called the *Libeck*, blows with great force in this part of the Mediterranean. The *Mistral*, a north-west wind, injurious to pulmonic sufferers, blows; on the average, 100 days out of the 365.

The **Sanitary** arrangements of Marseilles leave something to be desired, and, to improve these, the Municipality

in 1892 voted a sum of three million francs for a new system of drainage.

Water.--The city is well supplied with good water, both for drinking purposes and local irrigation, from the *River Durance*. The large reservoir of the Canal de Roquefavour is at the back of the Natural History Museum.

Visitors to Marseilles in 1906 will have an opportunity of attending a very complete and interesting French Colonial Exhibition.

The entrance to the exhibition will be at the Rond Point, in the Avenue du Prado, within a few minutes by carriage or tramway of the centre of the city, and from the 1st May to the 1st October a vast concourse of people will be eager to see the agricultural and industrial productions of their colonies.

Algeria, Tunisia, Congo, Madagascar, Tibatu, Senegambia, New Caledonia, Indo-China, Cochin-China, Guadeloupe, will be fully represented.

The next *Colonial Conference* will be held at Marseilles in 1906 during the progress of the Exhibition

Travelling east, traversing beautiful valleys opening to the sea, and along the base of Mount Carpiagne to the villages of *St. Marcel*, *St. Menet* (station for the baths of Camoin, efficacious for diseases of the liver), *La Penne*, *Aubagne* (station for La St. Beaume), *Cassis*, a charming little fishing village at the head of a small bay, shut in by mountains rising 1,800 feet above the sea, and

La Ciotat, 23 miles from Marseilles, charmingly situated on the coast at the foot of the Bec d'Aigle. Here is the Dockyard of the Messageries Maritimes Company, employing 2,500 hands in the construction and repairs of their fine fleet of steamers.

The pretty village of St. Cyr is close to La Ciotat, and the next stations are *Bandol* (a fishing village), *Ollioules*, *St. Nazaire*, where *immortelles*, seen all over France, are cultivated among the olive trees, and made up into wreaths. The natural colour of the flower is yellow, but they are bleached or dyed as required. Further on is the station for both *La Seyne* and *Tamaris* (p. 57), situated on the roads opposite Toulon, with which port there is frequent communication by steamer or omnibus.

The first stoppage by the Express Train is at

TOULON

(Hotel, see Appendix),

42 miles from Marseilles. (Pop. 103,000.)

Passengers for Hyères proceed by a branch line (13 miles) which leaves the main line at La Pauline Junction. At the Toulon station there is time for refreshment at a good buffet ; table d'hôte, 4 fr.

Toulon is the principal Military Harbour of France on the Mediterranean, and, next to Brest, the most important naval station in France.

Toulon is situated at the bottom of a double bay, rising gradually from the sea, enclosed by the ridges of Mount Faron, and is protected by 11 forts, some placed on elevations of 3,000 feet, others rising from the water's edge. In 1793 the town surrendered to the English Admiral Hood ; but in December of the same year, after a spirited resistance on the part of its small English garrison, it was retaken by the French, headed by Napoleon Buonaparte, then a lieutenant of artillery, twenty-two years of age, December 19th, 1793.

The **Harbour** consists of five principal basins. The Government docks, surrounded by ample quays, communicate with each other by swing bridges.

The **Arsenal** and workshops are on an enormous scale, covering 720 acres, and employing over 12,000 men. Foreigners are only admitted to the Arsenal on presentation of an introduction from their government, countersigned by a French Minister.

The finest square in Toulon is in the Place d'Armes, fronting the arsenal and the promenade, where the band plays on Sundays. Ste. Marie-Majeure, formerly the Cathedral, commenced in the eleventh century and finished in the eighteenth, is situated in a street between Nos. 79 and 77 of the Rue Lafayette, a fine broad avenue shaded with lime trees, among which are held the flower, fruit, and vegetable market. The Post Office, Theatre, and Protestant Temple are within an easy walk of each other. The Museum near the promenade, open daily to strangers, contains modern paintings of the French school. All the best restaurants are on the much-frequented Quai du Port. All the steamers sail from this quay, the largest several times a day for La Seyne, others for

St. Mandrier, Les Sabbettes, and the Iles d'Hyères. Every other day to Porquerolles in two hours, and from Porquerolles to the Salins of Hyères, p. 59. (For times of sailing, see local announcements.) The Town Hall, adorned with splendid caryatides by Pierre Puget, borders the quay.

The view from the hill of La Malgue, S.E. of Toulon, is one of the finest in the South of France.

Electric tram from La Valette to Ollioules; to the Bains Ste. Hélène, *via* Le Mourillon. Fares 10 to 20 c. Coach to Meounes, and also to Collobrières. Omnibuses for Cape Brun, Ste. Marguerite, La Pradet, and La Crau.

British Consul.—Mr. N. C. Haag (acting).

American Consul.—Mr. B. A. Iouvé.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Rue Hippolyte Dupras.

Cabs.—Per drive in town, two persons, 1 fr. 25 c., four persons 1 fr. 50 c., at night 1 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.; per hour 1 fr. 75 c. and 2 fr., at night 2 fr. 50 c. and 3 fr.; each trunk 20 c.

About four miles by road from Toulon is

Tamaris, a quiet, pretty little place, situated at the foot of a fir-clad hill; it possesses most of the climatic advantages of many of the more fashionable districts of the Riviera, and may be recommended to visitors requiring rest. There is a comfortable hotel, and apartments in a large house adjoining. From Fort Napoleon, on the hill, the view of Toulon and the blue Mediterranean is very beautiful, and a variety of pleasant walks and drives are within easy reach. Steamers run to St. Mandrier and Toulon very frequently during the day.

HYÈRES.

Population, 18,500. (Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Correspondent.—Mr. J. Hook, 26, Place des Palmiers.

British Vice-Consul.—Mr. G. R. Corbett.

English Church.—St. Paul's, Boulevard Victoria. All Saints' (Costebelle).

Villas and Apartments.—Information to be obtained of Mr. J. Hook, Place des Palmiers (See p. 59.)

Post and Telegraph Offices.—Boulevard des Palmiers.

English Physicians.—Dr. Bideu, La Tour Jeanne; Dr. C. E. Cormack, Villa, Marie Therese.

English Chemists.—Pharmacy Powell, Avenue des Iles d'Or; J. Massel, Place Portalet

Theatre.—Avenue des Palmiers.

Golf Links.—At Gapeau.

HEALTH RESORTS OF THE RIVIERA.

Hyères (55 miles) is reached by a branch line of railway diverging from the main line at La Pauline station. The town lies on the slope of the Montagnes des Maures, about three miles from the sea, and abounds in pretty villas and pleasant walks.

The fact of Hyères being off the main line has not contributed to its popularity, but although it cannot compare with Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo as a fashionable pleasure resort, it is patronised by a large number of agreeable English and French visitors; and the little suburb of Costebelle, in the pine-covered valleys of the Mont des Oiseaux, is a delightful winter resort, well sheltered from the mistral. Few health resorts are favoured with so many beautiful country walks and excursions, either by carriage, rail, or boat.

Hyères is celebrated for the cultivation of early flowers, fruits, and vegetables, large quantities being grown of roses, peaches, apricots, strawberries, peas, and artichokes, for Paris, Berlin, London, and other markets. Flowers can be sent by parcel post (*see* pp. 67 and 68). Hyères is a paradise for collectors of butterflies.

The low ground is richly cultivated. Orange and olive groves, vines, mulberries, pomegranates, and myrtle abound. Hyères is known as "Les Palmiers," from the splendid palms which adorn the boulevards and the Place des Palmiers.

The Climate is mild and dry, and the town, being sheltered from the northerly winds by the mountains of les Maures, is especially adapted for invalids. It is not very well protected on the west side from the mistral, which, however, although felt sometimes in winter, prevails chiefly in the spring; on the average there are 136 days of bright sunshine during the 181 days of the six winter months. Owing to its distance from the sea, the air contains but a small quantity of saline matter. The water supply is abundant and good. The mean temperature in November and December is 59° to 64°, in January and February 55° to 58°, and in March and April 59° to 66°.

As everywhere on the Riviera, so in Hyères, the hour of sunset is a dangerous one, and patients have to be careful not to remain out of doors. The climate of Hyères, on the whole, may be called a dry and stimulating one, and well suited to patients who desire to avoid the damp and cold of a northern winter, and who do not depend on free exercise in the open air as their principal treatment.

Cab fares are 1 fr. 50 c. the course within the town, for two persons, or 2 fr. the hour. For country drives there is no recognised tariff, but for three or four hours the usual charge is 6 or 8 fr. for carriage with one horse, or 10 to 12 fr. with two horses. It is better, however, to arrange the price before starting. A carriage with one horse and driver can be hired by the month for 300 fr., and with two horses 500 fr. Coaches start daily from the Place de la Rade for **Carqueyranne, Les Salins**, and from the town and Costebelle frequently during the season, to the golf links.

Golfers and others will be glad to learn that a large, handsome hotel is being erected in a splendid position overlooking the Golf Links, which will be ready to receive visitors during the season 1905-1906.

A tramway for electric cars is being constructed (1905) between Hyères and Toulon.

The old or upper town consists of narrow streets. At the top of the hill is the

Château, or castle, 660 feet above the sea, founded in the seventh century, from which the splendid panoramic views provide an admirable survey of the entire district. The principal church is that of

St. Louis, built in the twelfth century, in the Byzantine style, restored 1840, with a handsome façade. It contains a few pictures, the most important being a large painting of the landing of St. Louis on the beach of Hyères in 1254, with his queen and their three children.

The prettiest part of the town is the lower portion, near the Place des Palmiers and Boulevard d'Orient, where apartments can be hired by the season. Pretty villas are also to be hired furnished at Costebelle, in the centre of pine woods, between the town and the sea. Information as to villas and lodgings may be obtained from Mr. J. Hook, banker, house and estate agent, Place des Palmiers (see p. 57).

The Museum abounds in archæological documents, and contains a rich animal and mineral collection. The birds occupy several rooms, with rare specimens of eggs and nests. There is also a fine collection of butterflies.

The Botanical Garden, about a mile from the town, is in connection with the Acclimatation Garden in Paris. It contains the rarest exotic plants of great beauty, vast green-houses, animals at liberty in spacious paddocks. The annexe of the garden is situated at the junction of the Avenues

Riquier, Gare, and Gambetta, where may be seen every variety of palm tree.

Amusements.—The excellent Golf Links, about a mile from the town, in charge of a Scotch professional, are a great attraction. A public Lawn Tennis Ground is open during the season. The pigeon-shooting ground is at **La Plage**. Musical and dramatic entertainments are also given at frequent intervals. Plenty of sea fishing is to be had.

The Theatre in the Avenue des Palmiers is open during the Winter season; Comic Operas and Dramas are performed. There are often good Concerts at the Casino. During the Carnival, the Corso, Battles of Flowers, Balls and Races are organised by the Municipality. At 26, Place des Palmiers, there is a Reading Room and Circulating Library, well supplied with English Newspapers, and with 4,000 volumes of English books. Delightful and varied walks or drives abound in the neighbourhood of Hyères, and charming excursions can be made by boat, coach, or rail. Archæologists and botanists will find much to interest them.

SUBURBS.

Costebelle is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hyères, nearer the sea. Queen Victoria resided here two months in 1892—March and April. Three large and good hotels, on Hermitage Hill, are well patronised, and many villas may be hired here in the pine woods, commanding lovely land views of the plain and mountains, also charming views of the islands of the Mediterranean. Particulars can be obtained at Cook's Agency.

La Plage is a pleasant seaside suburb, distant about 3 miles from Hyères, where villas may be hired for "summer" residence and sea-bathing. In the gardens of "La Bicoque," belonging to M. Godillot, is a large aquarium, containing specimens of every variety of Mediterranean fish.

Carqueyranne is nearly four miles from the town, and is reached along the high road through the ruins of **Pomponiana**, a Gallo Roman town covering several acres, where houses, aqueducts, baths, vases, etc., have been excavated, and from all appearance Pomponiana must have been a naval station of some importance. To the north stands the **Château of San Salvador**, the finest property on the coast. It contains celebrated pictures by *Catanel* and *Baudry*, and some masterpieces of sculpture. This delightful property has

been converted into a magnificent **Sanatorium**, under the direction of Dr. Pettit.

Fenouillet and **Les Oiseaux**, two hills about 4 miles from the town, give fine views; also l'Ermitage (2 miles) surmounted by the Church of Notre Dame, much frequented by pilgrims. Opposite the Oiseaux hill is the **Trou des Fées**, a cave, covered with stalactites, situated under fir trees. Lights necessary.

The **Iles d'Or**, a group of wooded islands, about 9 miles from Hyères, and 2 miles from the coast. They may be reached from Hyères by boat, or by steamer from Toulon or Marseilles. The islands are

Porquerolles (5 miles in length). A military convalescent station, with lighthouse. Restaurant and fine sandy beach. **Port Cros** and **Bagaud**, the latter fortified. **Levant**, the largest and most beautiful. There is good anchorage in the roads, and a French training ship is stationed there.

Les Salins d'Hyères.—The bathing and seaside station of Hyères. Trains run at frequent intervals. There are large salt works on the shore.

To the **Chartreuse of Montrieux** (18 miles) is a favourite day's excursion, passing La Crau, Solliès Pont, and Belgentier. The charge for a carriage and two horses is about 25 francs there and back.

To the **Fort of Brégançon** (16 miles) is another popular drive, by the coast road, through the Plage Largentière, past several fine châteaux, to the Fort, on the western point of Cap Béirat. Carriage and two horses 25 francs there and back.

St. Tropez (32 miles) is a small seaport, beautifully situated in the Gulf of St. Tropez. Diligence daily in seven hours. Trains on the South of France Railway in about two hours, changing carriages at La Foux. An enjoyable residence, and gradually coming into note as a winter station.

On leaving Hyères, visitors proceeding eastward to Cannes or Nice by the main line join the train from Toulon, at **La Pauline Junction**, but a delightful and picturesque journey may be made by the new line of the South of France Railway from Hyères along the coast to **St. Tropez** and **St. Raphael**. There are four trains a day (each way), and the route is charming, passing through gardens, picturesque villages, lovely valleys, and ravines, along mountain slopes of richly-wooded pine forests, then skirting the seashore for miles, and passing through steep rocks leading to beautiful bays, each as it

succeeds seeming more inviting than the other. The train starts from the station at the end of the Avenue de la Gare, and calls at the town station for passengers. The distance by rail to St. Raphael is 52 miles, and as the train stops at all stations, the journey occupies from three to four hours. At La Foux, 33 miles from Hyères, is a branch line to **St. Tropez**. Beyond La Foux the railway skirts the shores of the gulf, passes the small seaport and winter resort of St. Maxime to Frejus (see below) and ends at St. Raphael, the terminus being directly opposite P.L.M. station of St. Raphael (see next page).

Travellers leaving Hyères for Cannes, Nice, etc., and who do not proceed by the above-mentioned South of France Railway to St. Raphael, must take the branch line to join the main line junction at La Pauline, passing stations *Sollies-Pont* and *Carnoules* (junction with line to Gardanne, *via Brignoles, St. Maximin, and Trets*). After *Le Luc* (charming road across the Maure mountains to St. Tropez, diligence once daily), the first station at which express trains stop is

Les Arcs (84 miles) (buffet), population 3,000. The junction for Draguignan, chief town of the department of the Var. (*Draguignan to Meyrargues, 61 miles, on the P.L.M. and South of France Railways. Draguignan to Grasse, 40 miles. Grasse to Cannes, 12½ miles, picturesque route, but trains slow.*) The country about Les Arcs produces abundance of fruit and flowers; the "Reine Claude" plum, much esteemed for confectionery, grows to great perfection. Several of the large perfumers of Paris have hundreds of acres of flowers under cultivation for the purpose of distilling perfumes from them. There is a large trade in cork bark and cattle.

Fréjus (98 miles), population 3,500, stands on the site of the ancient Forum Julii, named after Julius Cæsar. The town was formerly a port, but by the silting up of sand has been left a mile inland. A Roman arch, amphitheatre, and remains of a Roman aqueduct, are still in existence, and can be seen from the station. In the Rue Nationale is a small **Museum of Antiquities**, containing bronzes, sculptures, and terra-cottas. The **Cathedral**, a Romanesque building, dates from the twelfth century. In the interior are some good sixteenth-century wood-carvings, and antique granite columns adorn the baptistery. The shore is reached at

ST. RAPHAEL.

Pop. 4,500 (Hotels, *see* Appendix).

Cook's Correspondent.—H. Fougereiret, fils, Banker.

St. Raphael is notable as being the spot where Napoleon landed in 1799, on his return from Egypt, and where he embarked in 1814 for Elba in charge of Sir Neil Campbell. The shore is less protected from the mistral than at Cannes, but behind the town there is a grand range of mountains richly wooded with pines on the lower slopes. The soil is dry, the air bracing, and the average temperature not quite so hot as at Hyères or Cannes, nor so relaxing as at Mentone. St. Raphael is developing into a fashionable watering-place. There are good hotels in the town, also good hotels and villas in the pine forest of the Esterels, and the district is called the Bournemouth of the Riviera. The sanitary arrangements and the water are good. Eminent French physicians have chosen St. Raphael for their residences. Twenty years ago this charming spot, then a fishing village, was discovered by Alphonse Karr; it is now both a summer and winter station.

Valescure, a quiet, retired spot two miles inland, with good hotels and apartments, is an agreeable residence among the pine woods for those for whom the neighbourhood of the sea is too stimulating; and in another direction, in the centre of pine forests and flowering shrubs,

Boulouris, on the outskirts of St. Raphael, situated among the pines, is a most delightful abode for invalids requiring repose. Good hotel, furnished villas, and church service in the hotel.

Excursions may be made to *St. Tropez*, *St. Maximin*, the *Esterel Forest*; a most interesting drive of about two hours, for those spending only a short time at St. Raphael, is through the town to Valescure, passing some fine villas and the Grand Hôtel de Valescure through charming scenery, then along a range of hills, ascending by an old Roman viaduct to the Roman Arena, and the pottery works at Fréjus—returning by the coast road to St. Raphael. About a mile from St. Raphael is Parc Calvet (open to visitors), with red and blue porphyry rocks running far into the sea.

A new carriage road, *Chemin de la Corniche*, connects St. Raphael with Cannes.

Shooting, boar hunting, boating, and fishing may be enjoyed in the district.

English Church Service.—Sundays, 8.30 and 10.30.

Etablissement Medical.—For new treatment by inhalation of ozone.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to St. Raphael in 1892 gave considerable notice to the town and neighbourhood.

Between St. Raphael and Cannes the railway runs along the coast. The promontory of Cape Roux, separating the Bays of Fréjus and Napoule, is traversed by tunnel cuttings and embankments. The line skirts the base of the Esterel mountains, which are partly of porphyry, and very picturesque in their formation. In these mountains may be seen the grotto of Sainte Baume, the residence of St. Honorat, before he founded the monastery of that name on the island of Lérins. The Grotto is four miles from **Agay** station.

On the southern point of Cape Roux, another grotto, hollowed by the hand of man, served for many years as the retreat of St. Eucher, afterwards Archbishop of Lyons.

Two wooded points known as **Le Trayas** are next reached, which marked the western border of the department of the Maritime Alps. From the station at Trayas there is also a road that leads to the chapel of St. Baume. It is shorter than the road from Agay station, but not so good.

Passing through the Tunnel of Saoumes the line crosses a large indented promontory capped by two peaks, the southern known as the Aiguillon (small needle), the northern as the Aiguille (needle). Just beyond, appear the two square towers of the Castle of Napoleon, built in the fourteenth century by the Count of Villeneuve. The train then coasts the Gulf of Napoule, whence, on the left, may be seen for a few seconds the town of Grasse, and beyond it the snow-clad peaks of the Maritime Alps; the pretty villages of Theoule and La Napoule are left behind, and after passing the hermitage of Ste. Cassien, numerous villas, scattered here and there in the trees, indicate the approach to the outskirts of Cannes.

Ordinary trains stop at **La Bocca**, a convenient station for persons going to the west end of

CANNES.

Population, 23,000, 40,000 in winter. (Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Office.—3, Rue de la Gare.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

Rue Bivouac, near the Boulevard de la Croisette, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., and to midnight for telegrams. Two arrivals and departures of English letters daily.

British Vice-Consul.—J. Taylor, Esq., 43, Route de Fréjus.

United States Consular Agent.—J. B. Cognet, Esq., 36, Rue d'Antibes.

English Churches.—Holy Trinity, Rue d'Oustinoff, E. Cannes.

St. Paul's, Boulevard du Cannet.

Services, 11 and 3, Christ Church, Route de Fréjus.

or 5.

Holy Communion, St. George (Memorial), Californie.

various, St. Andrew's (Presby.), Route de Fréjus.

Ste. Anne, Closebrooks, Cap d'Antibes.

English Hospital.—The foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales in 1897. Sunny Bank, Petit Juan, first class patients, 12 fr. 50 c. a day; second class, 6 fr. a day.

English Physicians.—Dr. Battersby, Chateau Gothique.

Dr. Bright, Chalet Magali.

Dr. Carr, 7, Rue Hermann.

Hours of Consultation,
generally
1.30 to 3.

Dr. Sir Henry Blanc, Chalet Manouka.

Dr. Douty, La Madeleine.

Dr. Reboul, Villa Albert.

Dr. McDougall, Villa Letterewe.

Dr. Marshall (lady doctor), Villa de Provence.

Dr. Saunders, Villa Martha.

English Dentists.—Mr. J. G. MacConaghy, 1, Rue Hermann. Dr. Dane Hurlburt (American), Villa Bénédicte.

English Chemists.—Messrs. Rondet and Co., 71, Rue d'Antibes; Mr. Ginner, 40, Rue d'Antibes; Mr. Gras, 2, Rue Felix Faure.

House and Estate Agent.—Mr. Jules G. Roux, 71, Rue d'Antibes.

Markets.—Rue Louis Blanc.

Flower Market.—Allée de la Liberté.

Clubs.—

Membership by invitation of the Committee. Cercle Nautique.

Union.—Rue d'Antibes, 11.

Grand Cercle.—Rue d'Antibes, 44.

Regattas.—Rue Félix Faure, 3, Quai St. Pierre.

International.—Rue Bossu.

Golf Club.—La Bocca on the Plaine de Napoule.

Lawn Tennis.—La Bocca, and in the grounds of the large hotels.

Société Nautique.—Rue Hoche, 14.

Theatre.—At the Hotel Gallia.

Town Hall.—Allée de la Liberté. Offices of the Mayor, Police, etc. On ground floor, Museum, Lycklama, entrance free, containing pictures, engravings, Oriental curiosities, etc. On the second floor, Municipal Library, Museum, etc.; entrance free.

Hotels.—Many of the 70 Hotels in Cannes are palatial, and therefore expensive, but in some first-class houses arrangements at reduced rates can be made for a long stay. The charges at the Hôtel-Pensions are more moderate, and include board, room, and attendance. Most of the hotels in the suburbs have large gardens with tennis courts, etc. Cook's Coupons are accepted at the Hotels Prince de Galles, Gray et d'Aibion, de Hollande et de Russie, Grande Bretagne, de la Plage, Splendid, Bellevue, and the new series at the Hôtels de Paris, Victor, and de France.

Golf Club.—Links at the Plaine de Napoule.

Tennis Courts.—In the hotel gardens, especially at the Hotel Beau Site.

Cabs.—Stations in various parts. Tariff, the Course within the limits indicated by sign posts (ask the driver for tariff), not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 1 fr. by day, 1.50 by night; the course of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ hour (within the Commune) 1.50 by day, 2.50 by night. By the hour, 2.50 by day, 3.50 by night. The tariff outside the Commune, and for carriages with two horses, as also for various excursions in the district, is published in the local papers, or may be obtained at the offices of THOS. COOK & SON.

Conveyances.—**Electric Trams** from La Bocca to Antibes *via* the Rue de Fréjus, Rue d'Antibes, Golfe Juan; time occupied about seventy minutes. Also from Hôtel de Ville through Rue de la Gare, and Boulevard Carnot to Cannel, in about fifteen minutes.

Omnibuses to La Croisette (hourly, 30 c.), Pegomas, Hôtel Holland, Route de Grasse, etc. (*For times and fares, see time tables.*)

Landaus, Private Brakes, etc., may be hired on application at THOS. COOK & SON'S Office, 3, Rue de la Gare.

Carriage Drives.—Carriages leave Cook's Office, 3, Rue de la Gare, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednesday and Saturday (weather permitting) for a magnificent drive by the recently opened route of the "Golden Corniche" arriving at the Grand Hotel de la Corniche d'Or at Anthéor about 12.30 p.m., and arriving at Cannes on the return journey at 6 p.m. Fare, including fee to driver, 10 fr.

On Thursday during the season, weather permitting and provided at least six persons are booked, a Carriage Excursion will leave for Grasse at 8.30 a.m. Fare, including fee to driver, 15 fr.

Places must be reserved the day previous.

Steamers run to the Lérin Islands (St. Marguerite and St. Honorat) twice, usually 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. from Quai St. Pierre (*see p. 77*).

Pleasure Boats.—Well appointed boats for rowing or sailing, on the beach Allée de la Liberté and at La Croisette.

Cannes is one of the most frequented and one of the most aristocratic watering-places in the south of France. It is picturesquely situated partly on the Golfe de la Napoule in a sheltered position and partly on the Gulf of Juan. It is fairly well protected from the N.W. winds by the Esterel Mountains, and is in great repute as a wintering place for consumptive and delicate persons, and for scrofulous and lymphatic temperaments. In winter the country is as green as in summer—olives, palms, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and numerous descriptions of beautiful flowers abound. Jonquils, violets, roses, lemon-scented geraniums, cassia, jessamine, and other flowers are grown in great quantities for making scents. Camellias, orange, lemon, and pomegranate trees flourish luxuriantly, and the acacia or eucalyptus are quite at home in the soil and climate of Cannes.

It being a very common and a very pretty custom for visitors in Hyères, Cannes, Nice, etc., to send presents of flowers by post to their friends at a distance, the following hints as to their treatment may be found useful:—

Cut the flowers in the morning before the sun touches them.

Never pack flowers in a damp state.

Put newspapers at the bottom of the box, then make a bed of tissue paper. If the weather be very cold, line the box with wadding.

Always see that the box is closed perfectly tight.

When the flowers arrive at destination take a sharp pen-knife and cut the stems afresh before putting them in water.

In the case of bouquets, surround the bundle of stems with wet moss. *

Have your parcels taken to the railway station (not to the post-office) before noon or before 2 o'clock.

The custom of sending flowers to England has very much decreased, owing to new Postal and Customs regulations and obstructions. Flowers must now be sent in larger quantities than formerly, and such packages are longer in arriving at destination; thus, the expense of sending is considerably increased, and the contents of the parcels frequently arrive in bad condition.

The **Flower Market** is held every morning in the **Allée de la Liberté**, near which is the

Hotel de la Ville. On the second floor of the building, open in winter, entrance free, may be visited a small Museum, Natural History Collection, and the Communal Library. On the ground floor (entrance free) is the **Museum Lycklama**, the gift of the Baron Lycklama, containing ancient and modern pictures, engravings, antiquities, and Oriental curiosities.

Climate.—The temperature of Cannes is admirably adapted for invalids and persons of delicate constitution.

Special Indications.—Nervous debility, anemia, chlorosis, phthisis, laryngitis, rheumatism, and diabetes.

On the one hand the shelter afforded by the range of mountains which surround it on the land side, renders the climate mild at a season when less favoured spots are bound in snow and ice; while, on the other hand, the cool sea breezes keep the air perfectly fresh during the hottest season of the year. The average temperature in summer and in winter does not vary more than 25°.

The mean average temperature from November to April is 54°. January is the coldest month, November and March the most rainy. Rainy days during the season, November to May, 44; sunny days 108. Fogs are altogether unknown.

For invalids of nervous temperament, and for those suffering from asthma, the neighbourhood of the seashore is in some cases too bracing and stimulating. For such persons a residence more inland is indicated, as for instance in the Californie district. After sunset there is a sudden diminution of temperature, when invalids should not be out of doors.

The air is at all times more or less perfumed by the odour of the pine groves which crown the neighbouring hills. Nor is this all: there is a beautiful sandy beach, gently sloping towards the sea, whose waters are warmer by 10° to 14° than those of the Atlantic.

There is a fine sandy bottom for bathing all round the bay and both east and west of the pier. There is little or no tide in the Mediterranean; the bathing machines are consequently only fixed huts. The Harbour, or Quai St. Pierre, presents a gay scene during the season, especially when yacht races and regattas are being held.

So rapidly has Cannes increased in reputation of late years as a health resort, that there are now in the town and suburbs over 900 villas, chiefly inhabited by English families, and there are about 68 hotels. The city is well kept, in a sanitary point of view, thanks to a splendid supply of water, and a good system of drainage, which has been undertaken according to Capt. D. Galton's plans and suggestions.

Cannes consists of a main street, parallel with the coast, and the Boulevard de la Croisette, which is enlivened with shaded promenades and fountains, with streets running at right angles to the Rue d'Antibes. The hotels and villas cover a wide district, many of these having large gardens attached. The west end of the town is that chiefly occupied by English families, and during the season some thousands of English live in the hotels, pensions, and villas in the new town. The residence of the late Lord Brougham is in the centre of the western part of the town. The English Cemetery, Route de Grasse, in which Lord Brougham is buried, is on a hill overlooking West Cannes, one of the most beautiful spots that can well be imagined. At Villa Nevada at Californie, east of the town, H.R.H. Prince Leopold died, March, 1884. The old town lies at the foot of Mont Chevalier, surmounted by the N. D. d'Espérance Church: from this point the pier on the S.W. of the harbour extends. There is a fine view from the summit. To the promontory of La Croisette, on the east of the town, is a delightful sea drive along the Boulevard de la Croisette, bordered by hotels and many charming villas, which abounds in roses, heliotropes, and other plants, with orange and lemon groves and palm trees in all directions. The garden of Hesperides in this quarter is one of the sights of Cannes (*see* p. 73). The Iles des Lérins, namely, Ste. Marguerite (noted as having been the prison of the Man in

the Iron Mask, and for the escape of Marshal Bazaine, 9th August, 1874), and St. Honorat, on which is an old monastery and a church of the seventh century, are opposite the Cap de la Croisette (*see* p. 77).

Villas, Apartments, or Furnished Rooms.—The best plan to adopt at Cannes, as at all fashionable resorts, is to drive to some hotel on arriving, and stay there a few days, making selection of a villa or apartments at leisure. There are a great many villas which can be rented for the season at prices varying from £100 to £1,200. The French law in respect to furnished houses and apartments being drawn much in favour of the latter, great care should be exercised in taking rooms to have a clearly defined written agreement, specifying that all charges for water, all taxes, the maintenance of the gardens, fire insurance, etc., are included in the amount paid. In addition to this an inventory must be prepared, not only specifying every article of furniture, but the condition of every separate piece, down even to cups, saucers, plates, and knives. Therefore, all things considered, the safest plan is to employ an agent, and visitors can obtain (*gratis*) reliable information respecting Cannes from Mr. Jules G. Roux, house and estate agent, 71, Rue d'Antibes, who has great experience in drawing up agreements and inventories. *The above remarks apply to all other towns on the Riviera.*

Boarding-Houses or Pensions, like furnished apartments, should be personally selected. The usual charges in the **pensions** are from 8 to 12 fr. per day: wine, firing, and candles are not included, except the use of the latter in the public rooms.

Restaurants.—There are several good establishments of this class both on the west and the east side of the town. Many of the restaurateurs will supply dinners to persons occupying furnished villas for the season.

Amusements.—On a somewhat select and quiet scale, visitors and tourists will find Cannes well provided with amusements. Chief amongst these may be mentioned balls, parties, golf, lawn tennis, picnics, sea bathing, sailing and boating; afternoon concerts and theatre at the Hotel Gallia; concerts and dances at the Cercle Nautique; a small casino, with orchestra and café concerts, in the Rue Bossu.

Dying Carnival and mid-Lent, the battles of flowers and other fêtes are well arranged; pigeon shooting takes place at La Bocca, and regattas are held in April. Cricket and Golf

clubs are flourishing under the hon. secretaryship of Colonel Woodward. The most important and popular amusements are Lawn Tennis and Golf, and very excellent play is frequently seen.

The **Cercle Nautique**, admirably situated on the Promenade de la Croisette, one of the best clubs on the Continent, is one of the oldest and most aristocratic institutions in Cannes. It contains (in addition to the dining and reading rooms) large reception and ball rooms, card and billiard rooms, a very pretty concert room or theatre, and Lawn Tennis courts.

Candidates for membership must be proposed by a permanent member and seconded by a member of the Committee. The subscription is 30 fr. for two weeks, 50 fr. for a month, and 100 fr. for the season.

Under the same roof, but with its own independent organisation, is a Ladies' Club, where dinners, dances, and receptions are given. A band plays at the Club on Thursdays.

Cannes is well supplied with Protestant **Churches**, their number being eight, of which four are Episcopalian, one Presbyterian, one Lutheran, and two Temples Protestant. The Episcopalian Christ Church and the smaller of the two Temples are near each other at the east end of the Route de Fréjus. The other Temple is in the Rue Notre Dame, near the Post-Office. The Presbyterian Chapel is at the north end of the bridge across the railway at the station. St. Paul's Church is high up the Boulevard Cannet, near the Hôtel des Anglais and below the H. Paradis. At the low or south end of this Boulevard is the German or Lutheran Church. At the east end is Trinity Church. Straight up from St. Paul's Church by the Ancien Chemin Cannet is the Invalid Ladies' Home. Below the H. Californie is the Duke of Albany Memorial Church.

The environs of Cannes abound in picturesque roads, in excellent condition either for numerous walks or for carriage excursions.

Tourists pressed for time can gain the best idea of Cannes in a few hours by the following itinerary:—Croix des Gardes, Fréjus Road to La Bocca, back by the shore to Cannes, La Croisette, Californie, and Observatory:—

The following list of **Promenades, Drives, and Excursions** is intended for visitors staying in Cannes:—

Westward, along the Fréjus Road.

1. To **La Croix des Gardes**.—High Road for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the Bridge of the Riou. There, turn right up the gorge, footpath picturesque to second bridge, "Pont Romain," which cross, and ascend to the "Croix," in its pine grove, 500 feet above the sea; fine view, forty minutes up. Allow altogether, walking up and back, two hours [It can be reached in carriage from Fréjus Road, by three roads—Avenue Bellevue, Avenue Beau Site, and Avenue Leader. The carriage drive is, however, much less picturesque than the footpath.] Still finer view from Roccabillère Crags, 1 mile beyond "the Cross."

2. **Along the Fréjus Road**, in continuation from the Bridge of the Riou.—*On the left*, Christ Church. Villa Victoria, English style of fifteenth century. *On the right*, Villa Rothschild, Villa de Lugnes; Villa Eléonore, Italian style, Lord Brougham's. *Left*, Villa de la Rochefoucauld, fine gardens; Château de la Bocca, feudal style, magnificent position. (From Cannes, 2 miles. Cannes may be reached from hence by the shore.)

3. In continuation from **La Bocca**.—One mile further to Hill and Hermitage of St. Cassein; and 1 mile Suspension Bridge over the Siagne (total, 4 miles). Thence grander scenery and three routes, viz. :—

- (1) To **La Napoule**, on the sea, at the foot of the Esterel Mountains, carriage road, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Picturesque ruined Château of fourteenth century, taken and destroyed by Corsairs, June, 1530. Good sea bathing. (Total, by road, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; by sea, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; can return by boat.)
- (2) To **Les Pointus**, twin mountain peaks, right, horse path, difficult ascent, but superb point of view.
- (3) To the **Esterel**, high road, 8 miles. Ascent to its auberge, 3 miles. (Hence, ascent of Mont Vinaigre, the highest point, 2,000 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Exquisite view from the top.) Grotto of Sainte Baume, which can be visited by train from Le Trayas. New roads through the pine and oak woods have been opened in all directions by the Department of Woods and Forests.

4. In continuation from **La Bocca**.—Road to the Mills of

Abbadie, and villages of Pegomas and Auribeau, picturesque, 6 miles (total, 8 miles); $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles further to Chapel of Valcluse, 9 miles further to St. Césaire (*see* p. 77).

5. To **Fréjus**. Roman remains most interesting. The railway from Toulon to Cannes passes this town.

6. To the **Perte de l'Agens** River, near Vidauban Station ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hours by rail). In the side of the channel, Grotto of St. Michel, where 200 persons found refuge in the eras of the religious persecutions.

From La Bocca, stopping near the Mairie, Electric Cars run frequently to the Golfe-Juan, Juan les Pins, and Antibes in about an hour; fare, 20 c. per stage. The return journey can be made by train if preferred.

Eastward, along the Shore.

7. To **La Croisette**, cape, 2 miles; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's walk, or quarter-hour's drive. Omnibus from the Mairie from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., fare, 30 c. On the left, before reaching the Cape, should be visited the famous "Jardin des Hespérides," with upwards of 10,000 orange-trees, admission 50 c. At the Cape large comfortable sailing-boats to Ste. Marguerite (*see* tariff). (*See* p. 78, "Iles Lérins.")

8. The shore may be followed to the **Golfe-Juan**; hotel, villas, admirable position, and railway station; and

9. To **Antibes**; on the railway from Cannes to Nice (*see* p. 79). Cap d'Antibes and Observatory; also Villa Eilenroc, Col Wylie's Gardens. Tuesday and Friday, 1 to 5, fee 1 fr. each person; most interesting.

10. To **Nice, Monaco, Mentone**, and the **Riviera**, easy excursion by rail.

Northward, inland.

11. To **Le Cannet**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, carriage road or electric tramway. A hill-village, sheltered in the woods. The climate is even milder than at Cannes. In Villa Sardou, Mdle. Rachel, the French tragic actress, died Jan. 3, 1858. From market-place, higher up, good view.

12. To **Vallauris**.—Hill, with fine view of sea, snowy Alps, etc.; valley and village. Since the time of the Romans Vallauris has been the seat of a pottery manufactory. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by carriage road. Better by footpath; past Chapel

of St. Antoine, 650 feet, fine view, one hour's walk from Cannes. Mediæval paved ascent to Chapel, half an hour. From Chapel to Vallauris, 1 mile. (Hence higher, three-quarters of an hour to the Pézou and Incourdoules heights; superb views.) Electric cars several times daily between Cannes and the Golfe-Juan, whence Vallauris can be reached, two miles up the valley.

At Golfe-Juan, opposite the station, is the well-known artistic pottery manufactory of M. C. Massier (formerly of Vallauris), to which visitors are admitted on application. In the spacious show rooms are specimens of pottery varying in price from 1 fr. to 2,000 fr.

13. To **Grasse, St. Vallier, Castellane, etc.**—Rail or carriage road throughout. Cannes to Grasse, 12 miles; to St. Vallier, 7 more; to Castellane, 11 more. Two or three days well devoted to the neighbourhood.

Grasse. (Pop. 15,300). Train from Cannes to Grasse seven times daily. Situated 12 miles from the sea on the sheltered slope of the Rocavignon, Grasse is becoming a favourite winter resort, and was the winter residence of Queen Victoria in 1891. Grasse is the metropolis of flowers, and the great centre of Distilleries of Flowers for Perfumes and of Manufactories of Preserved Fruits. The flower fields and nursery gardens near Grasse and Cannes produce annually 5,000,000 fr.'s worth of flowers of orange, roses, jasmin, violets, lemon, heliotrope, hyacinth, etc., and many million pounds' weight of these fragrant blossoms are sent annually to the distilleries at Grasse, to which all the best perfumers of Cologne, Paris, and London, as, indeed, of all Europe, come to obtain their essences and perfumes. Amongst the many large manufactories, those of Messrs. Tombarel Frères, Jean Giraud fils, Bruno Court, Warwick, and Co., and Pilar Frères may be mentioned, and a visit to any of these is an interesting experience. The following account of the distilling of perfumes is taken from "Black's Guide to the Riviera":—

"The flowers are cultivated on terraces resembling great nursery-beds. Of the perfumes, the most precious are the Otto of Roses and the Néroly. It requires 45 lbs. avoirdupois of rose leaves (petals) to make 1 gramme, or $15\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy of the Otto of Roses, which costs from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fr. the gramme; and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. troy of the petals of orange flowers to make 1 gramme of Néroly, which costs 8 to 10 sous the gramme. The best Néroly, the Néroly Bigarrade, is made from the

flowers of the bitter orange tree, and is used principally in the manufacture of Eau de Cologne, of which it constitutes the base—in colour it resembles sherry, the odour is that of Eau de Cologne. The water that comes off in distilling Néroly forms the orange-water of the cafés. The Otto of Roses of Grasse is distilled from a pale red rose called the rose of 32 petals. Extracts for scenting handkerchiefs are made from freshly-gathered flowers laid between two sheets of glass, held by their frames 4 inches apart, and piled one above the other, without pressing the flowers. On each side of the glass is a layer of lard $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, which, in 12 to 24 hours, absorbs completely the odoriferous oil. When the flowers are abundant they are renewed every 12 hours, sometimes even every 6. The operation is repeated several times on the same lard with fresh flowers. Jonquils are changed 30 times, the cassia and violet 60, the tuberose (a kind of hyacinth) and the jasmine, both 80 times. The lard is then melted in a large iron vessel, and mixed with spirits made from grain which, combining with the volatile oil, rises to the top. The fluid is then filtered. This is called the cold method. Orange and rose petals require the hot methods, either by the still or by the 'bain-marie.' The distilling of the fragrant oil from the petals requires the most vigilant attention, and the maintenance of the same degree of heat. Rose and orange pomade are made by the bain-marie method by submerging a large iron pot full of lard in boiling water. When the lard is melted the petals are added, and after remaining there from 12 to 24 hours, the mass is filtered to remove the now inodorous petals. The operation is repeated from 30 to 60 times, according to the required strength of the perfume."

Grasse is also celebrated for its preserved fruits, marons glacés, jams, and confectionery, the best of which will be found in the establishment of M. Nègre, Rue des Cordeliers, who originated the ingenious idea of making sweetmeats of preserved flowers, a dainty article for which he has a large sale.

In the **Hospital** are three paintings attributed to Rubens, "The Exaltation of the Cross," "The Crowning with Thorns," and "The Crucifixion."

The **Hôtel de Ville** has a tower of the eleventh century. It was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Grasse, and contains a library of 13,000 volumes.

The Parish Church (eleventh to twelfth century), and the Roman Tour de la Commune are interesting to the students of architecture.

English Church Service in the Grand Hotel during the winter season, October to May.

At the residence of M. Malvilla, opposite the Jardin Publique, until recently were to be seen four paintings by *Fragonard*, representing the Four Ages of Love; they were painted for Madame du Barry, but she was not in a position to purchase them at the time they were finished, and, at the first outbreak of the Revolution, the artist sent them down to his native town. On the death of a relative of the painter, in 1828, the pictures were valued—together with all the furniture in the room—at £60. These pictures were sold in 1901 to a wealthy American for many thousand pounds.

Although in a very elevated situation, Grasse is well sheltered, and its dry, pure air affords an agreeable change for those who find the sea air of Cannes or Nice somewhat exciting. In 1891 a small Episcopal Church was built near the Grand Hotel, where services are held on Sunday during the winter and spring. Grasse is a capital centre for excursions to a number of interesting places.

Since 1892, a picturesque line of rail has been opened from Grasse to Nice, along the Alps Maritimes and along the River Var. This line is a continuation of the South of France Railway from Draguignan to Nice, which leaves the main line of the P. L. M. at Avignon. There is only one train a day from Meyrargues (near Avignon) to Nice, leaving at 8.30 a.m., and occupying eleven hours on the journey, but as much of the route passes through romantic and beautiful scenery, tourists in search of novelty would not regret the experience. (*See p. 94.*)

St. Vallier.—Magnificent panorama. (The Pont à Dieu, natural rock bridge over the Siagne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and St. Césaire, may be visited from here.) Onward, fine scenery, ascending and descending by Escragnoles, rich in fossils; magnificent sea view.

Castellane. (Pop. 2,000.) Hotel. Most picturesque. In a valley. Above it, the Pass rises to 3,600 ft, almost as sheer as the Gemmi, with view of wonderful extent. The high road to Barrême, 14 miles further, crosses it. Near the Chapel of Notre Dame are the remains of an ancient castle, and of an old church, Roman in style.

From Castellane the journey may be continued to **Barrême** and **Digne**; and from Digne, continuation of the line from Grenoble, is a

route to Nice partly by rail and partly by coach, viz. : Digne to St. Andre, by rail, $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence diligence to Puget-Théniers, 30 miles, and rail to Nice, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

14. To St. Césaire.—Carriage road. Two ways (form a good circuit). 1. By Auribeau (*see* below), 18 miles ; 2. By St. Vallier (*see* p. 76), 24 miles. Two or three days well devoted to the neighbourhood.

St. Césaire Village and Inn. Picturesque Grotto de la Foux. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further, magnificent stalactitic Grotto of Mons (carry lights). Six miles further, source of the Siagne, Roman aqueduct conveying the water of the river to Fréjus. The Pont à Dieu, nearer St. Césaire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours (*see* p. 76).

Circuits of One Day (Driving).

1. Cannes, Antibes, Monguis (fine panorama from belfry of church), Cannes.
2. Cannes, Vallauris, Vallebonne, Monguis, Cannes.
3. Cannes, Grasse, Le Bar, Vallebonne, Cannes.
4. Cannes, Mouans, Sarton, Grasse, Pegomas, Cannes.

Circuits of Two Days (Driving).

5. Cannes, Auribeau, St. Césaire, St. Vallier, Grasse, Cannes.
6. Cannes, Vence-Cagnes, Le Saut de Loup, Le Bar, Grasse, Cannes.

Excursions of Three Days (Walking).

7. By Vidauban (rail $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours), Perte de l'Agens, Maures Mountains, Garde Freynet, Château de Grinaud, Forests of Chestnut-trees, Abbey La Verne, Collobrières, Gonfaron (railway station), Cannes.
8. By Grasse, St. Vallier, La Valette, Valley of Thorenc, St. Auban, Escragnoles, St Vallier, Cannes.

EXCURSION BY SEA.

Iles de Lérins.

A very enjoyable and interesting excursion can be made any day to the Lérin Islands, Ste. Marguerite and St. Honorat.

Steamers start from the Quai St. Pierre twice daily, at 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and in this way passengers are able to land at Ste. Marguerite by the first, and then go on to St. Honorat by the second. Fare, there and back, Ste. Marguerite, 2 fr. ; St. Honorat, 3 fr. ; both islands, 4 fr.

Both islands are provided with a restaurant near the landing places, where lunch can be obtained, including oysters, and fish kept in tanks in the open sea.

The **Island of Ste. Marguerite** is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and, except where stands the fort built by Richelieu, is entirely covered with pine trees ; a road bordered by the *Eucalyptus globulus* traverses the island. The fort alluded to is renowned as the prison for ten years of Hercules Anthony Matthioli, the Man of the Iron Mask. This Italian had agreed with Louis XIV of France (1677—1679) to negotiate with the Duke of Savoy to allow a French garrison to be quartered in the fortified town of Casale. Matthioli, however, allowed himself to be bought over by the Austrians and was arrested as a traitor to France, contrary to international law. Concealment was necessary—his name was changed to Lestang, and he was compelled to wear a black velvet (not iron) mask. After being sent first to one prison and then to another he was confined in the Fort of Ste. Marguerite in April, 1687. Marshal Bazaine was sent to the same prison, December, 1873, and escaped in the following August.

St. Honorat is less than half a mile from Ste. Marguerite, and can be reached by boat or steamer. The road round this small island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is pleasantly shaded by umbrella pines. Close to the landing place is a Convent of Cistercian monks, an ancient monastery and the island having been given to them in 1859 by the Bishop of Fréjus.

St. Honorat has played an important part in the church history of Southern Gaul, and for two centuries the abbey of Lérins controlled the civilisation of the district between the Loire and the Mediterranean.

The ruins of the ancient abbey may be briefly visited, but the modern church and buildings need not detain the visitor. By the road round the island seventh-century ruins will be seen ; an Orphanage for twenty-five boys can be inspected ; and at the eastern point is a fort, and the curious little chapel of the **Trinity** built from east to west.

On leaving Cannes the railway passes the station of Golfe-

Juan (or Vallauris), near which a column marks the spot where Napoleon I. landed from Elba, March 1st, 1815. Opposite the station are the pottery works referred to on p. 74. Two miles further on is the quiet, delicious little bathing station of

Juan-les-Pins, with a magnificent beach of fine sand, and surrounded by a forest of strongly-scented pine trees. It is a quiet, restful retreat for invalids with pulmonary complaints. There is a comfortable boarding house in the pine forest, and an excellent hotel (the Grand) is open all the year, from which an omnibus (or the train) starts frequently for the town and station of

ANTIBES,

127 miles from Marseilles, a sea-port of about 9,000 inhabitants. Antibes is beautifully situated on a promontory, and commands a fine view of the Bay of Nice and the Alpes Maritimes. The fortifications were erected by Vauban, and are well preserved, but Antibes has ceased to be a fortress, since the river Var is no longer the frontier line between France and Italy.

The harbour is protected by a breakwater constructed by Vauban, and the promenade by the sea affords an imposing view of the Maritime Alps.

When some of the old walls and narrow streets have given place to modern villas, hotels, and open spaces, Antibes will be a favourite residence with foreigners; it is more restful for the invalid, and the points of scenery are very accessible. There is a very good carriage road to the

Cap d'Antibes (La Garroupe), where, from the Grand Hotel (3 miles from the station of Antibes), is a charming view of the Golfe-Juan, and the French Fleet is generally an object of interest. The air at Cap d'Antibes is invigorating without being cold.

The Church of Notre Dame de la Garde, the approach to which is bordered by fourteen stations or chapels with groups depicting our Lord's Passion, is much frequented by pilgrims. Behind the church is the Lighthouse, which can be visited, fee 50 c., and from which the view is splendid. The Villa Thuret and its charming grounds are now used as a Government botanical school. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons visitors are admitted to the lovely gardens of Col. Wylie at the Villa Eilenroc, fee 1 fr. each person, for the benefit of the poor of Antibes.

After leaving Antibes the railway traverses a rich and attractive district, and at

Vence-Cagnes coaches await passengers for Cagnes, and Vence, famous for figs and flowers; the train arrives at *Var* and crosses the torrent stream of the same name, which, until 1860, formed the frontier between France and the Sardinian States. Four miles from Var station is

NICE.

Population, 70,000; in winter, 120,000.

(Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Office.—16, Avenue Masséna.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Place de la Liberté. Branches: Place Grimaldi, Place Garibaldi, and Railway Station. There are two posts to England, viz., at 2 p.m., and 10.30 p.m., by the *rapides*; and two mail deliveries from England—at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The chief Post Office is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and the Telegraph Office is always open.

Excellent telephone service at the Post Office to other towns on the Riviera; charge for five minutes' conversation 25 c. to non-subscribers' local messages, and 50 c. for other towns. The general postal arrangements, the parcel post, and the flower parcel post, are the same as those described on pp. 13 and 68.

British Consul.—Alec. McMillan, Esq., 4, Place Belle Vue, Ponchettes. Hours, 9 till 12 noon.

American Consul.—Harold Van Buren, 15, Promenade des Anglais. Hours, 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

English Churches.—Holy Trinity, 12, Rue de France.

Christ Church, Carabacel, Rue Notre Dame.
Services, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Presbyterian, 18, Bd. Victor Hugo.

American, 24, Bd. Victor Hugo.

German Chapel.—Rue d'Augsbourg, off the Boulevard Victor Hugo. Services on Sundays at 10.30 a.m. Wednesdays, Bible Reading at 10.30 a.m.

Russian Church.—Rue Longchamps. Services on Sundays, 11 a.m.; Vespers, Saturdays, at 7 p.m. The church is open daily to visitors from 2 to 5 p.m.

Russian Memorial Chapel, to the N.W. of the railway

station, where the Prince Imperial of Russia died, April 24, 1865.

Jewish Synagogue.—Rue Deloye. Reformed Jewish, Rue du Pont Neuf, 19.

English Solicitor.—A. S. Browne, Avenue Masséna, Lyonnais.

English Physicians.—Dr. G. Brandt and Dr. Egerton Brandt, 29, Bd. Victor Hugo.

Dr. A. W. Gilchrist, 39, Bd. Victor Hugo.

Dr. Home Douglas, 5, Rue de Russie.

Dr. Johnston-Davis, 31, Boulevard Dubouchage.

Hours for Consultation,
generally 2 to 4.

Dr. W. A. Sturge, 29, Bd. Dubouchage.

Dr. Amy, 6, Bd. Victor Hugo.

Dr. Thomas Linn (American), 16, Avenue Masséna.

English and American Dentists.—Dr. Ryan, 39, Bd. Victor Hugo.

Dr. E. Frisbie, Place Masséna.

Mr. L. Garsia, 1, Place Masséna.

Mr. Shillcock, Place Masséna.

English Chemists.—Nicholls and Passéron (J. Foll, successor), 3, Avenue Masséna; M. Sue, Avenue de la Gare; Ferand (late Watson & Co.), Avenue de la Gare.

English Trained Nurses.—Hollond Institution, Villa Pilatte, Boulevard Carabacel.

This institution, managed by Miss Woodcock, with branches in the chief towns on the Riviera, is a great boon both to visitors and physicians, by whom competent English nurses can be obtained without delay when required.

English Hospital.—The Victoria Hospital is being built on Mt. Boron, as a Memorial to the late Queen Victoria.

Hydropathic Establishments.—The two most important establishments are in the healthy St. Philippe suburb :—

The Villa Verdier, under the superintendence of Dr. Levillain, large and expensive.

The Villa Rozy, directed by Dr. de Planta and Dr. Glatz, of Geneva, chiefly for affections of the nervous system. Charges moderate.

English and American Newspapers.—*Daily Messenger*, Galignani's Library, Avenue Masséna.

Swiss and Nice Times, Rue Chauvain, 2.

Anglo-American, 2, Place Masséna.

Clubs.—Cercle de la Méditerranée, Promenade des Anglais.

Cercle Philharmonique, Place Masséna.

Cercle International, or Cercle Masséna, Municipal Casino.

Cercle de l'Union, 8, Place Masséna.

Cercle Nautique, Quai du Midi.

Lawn Tennis, Avenue Auber (3 Courts).

Golf Club at Cagnes.

Casinos, Theatres, Music Halls.—Jetty Promenade and Casino.

Municipal Casino, Place Masséna.

Opera House, Rue St. François de Paul.

Theatre Olympia, Avenue de la Gare.

Theatre Risso, Boulevard Risso.

Theatre Kursaal, Rue St. Michel.

Circus, Rue Pastorelli.

Restaurants.—Restaurant Français, Promenade Des Anglais; London House, 10, Place du Jardin Public; Helder-Armenonville, 4, Place Masséna; all very expensive. Restaurant de la Jetée Promenade; Café de la Régence, Avenue de la Gare; International, Avenue de la Gare; La Reserve, 6, Boulevard de l'Impératrice de Russie (near the Port, Bouillabaisse a speciality).

Cafés.—Café Glacier, on the ground floor of the Municipal Casino; Café Mounot, Place Masséna; Café de la Régence, Avenue de la Gare, and others.

For afternoon teas, ices (confectioners):—

Rumpelmayer, 26, Boulevard Victor Hugo.

Fea, Place Masséna.

Vogade, Place Masséna.

				Day.	Night.	
Cabs. —	1 horse carriage	(2 seats)		1.00	1.50	course.
	1 " "	(4 seats)		1.25	1.75	"
	2 " "	(2 or 4)		1.75	2.75	"
	1 " "	(2 seats)		2.50	3.00	per hour.
	1 " "	(4 seats)		3.03	3.50	"
	2 " "	(2 or 4)		4.00	4.50	"

The above fares by the hour for the interior of the town. For fare outside the radius, *see* tariff.

Electric Tramways.—Nice is served by an excellent system of electric cars running in all directions from 6 a.m.

until 11 p.m. Fares, 10 c. within the town, 20 c. to 1 fr. 25 c. to the suburbs and districts, which extend as far as Monaco in one direction, Cagnes in the opposite direction; also to Cimiez, and Garibaldi-Contes. The principal starting-station is at the Place Masséna.

Coaches and Brakes run daily to Cimiez, St. André, the Var and St. Isidore, Contes, Escarène, Aspremont, Villefranche, Beaulieu, Monte Carlo and La Turbie.

Brakes leave Cook's Office daily at 9 a.m. for Mentone, going by the Upper Corniche, passing the Observatory, the Col des Quatre-Chemins, Eze, La Turbie, Roquebrune, and returning from Mentone by the Lower Corniche, along the coast through Monte Carlo, Monaco, Beaulieu, Villefranche. Fare, 8 fr. (Seats should be booked in advance.)

Motor Cars leave Cook's Office, daily at 9 a.m. as follows (weather permitting):—Monday for St. Martin-Vésubie; Wednesday and Sunday for San Remo by the Grande Corniche; Friday for Cannes and the Corniche d'Or to Fréjus. Fares, 25 fr.

On Tuesday for the Gorges du Loup and Grasse; Thursday for St. Jean la Rivière and Vallée Vésubie; Saturday, Gorges du Loup and Grasse. Fares 15 fr. Departures 10 a.m., provided at least six passengers are booked.

Diligences run daily to St. Martin Vésubie, Levens, and Col di Tenda.

Steamers.—For Marseilles, Algeria, and Cette, Genoa, Bastia, Ajaccio, and Leghorn. During the winter and spring months a splendidly equipped steamer of the North German Lloyd Company runs between Nice and Genoa, calling at Monaco and San Remo.

Excursions in small steamers several times a week to the Lérin Islands, Cannes, Antibes, Villefranche, Monaco, and Mentone. Time-table and fares at the Offices, North Quay, at the Port.

Ostrich Farm.—Visitors to Nice have now an opportunity of visiting an Ostrich Farm. It has been started by an Englishman, Mr. Edward Cawston, whose experiments have disproved the theory that ostriches can only thrive in South Africa. At the end of 1905 there were about 150 ostriches on the farm, and their number is constantly increasing. There is also a sale room with a choice of ostrich feathers, boas, and fans. Admission to the farm, 1 fr. Trams from the Place Masséna to Cagnes pass the farm.

House Agents.—Reliable firms can be recommended on application to THOS. COOK & SON, 16, Avenue Masséna.

Nice is the *ville de plaisir, par excellence*, of the Riviera. Inferior to Cannes, Hyères, or Mentone, as a winter residence for invalids, it is the centre of fashion and gaiety during the season, which commences in November, and lasts until about Easter. Life in Nice is one perpetual round of balls, horse-races, regattas, concerts, parties, and fêtes. Bands play on the promenades daily at certain hours, and the fashionable world turns out *en masse*, clad in gayest toilettes, to see and be seen on the Promenade des Anglais. Numerous trains and trams run daily to Monaco and Monte Carlo, that strangers may seek fresh fields of amusement. Carnival and Mid-Lent are days specially celebrated at Nice; on these occasions the town throws itself into the festivities with an *abandon* almost incredible to persons who have only seen the decorous *fêtes* of colder climates. At the Carnival, especially, the streets are in places actually inches deep in *confetti*, from the rain of these missiles. One of the most enjoyable features of the Carnival is the “Bataille de Fleurs,” usually extending over two days. Hundreds of carriages, gaily decorated with lovely flowers, pass up and down the promenade, the occupants of which amuse themselves pelting one another with flowers in passing. The scene is lively in the extreme, and some of the decorations, models of the French art in flowers, are quite beyond description. The regatta also is an occasion which calls forth all the enthusiasm of the gaiety-loving Niçois.

Sea-bathing is very good, but the beach is formed of shingle. Near Villefranche, and beyond the peninsula of St. Hospice, the shore is sandy, and there are some places very favourable for bathing.

Climate.—The mean temperature of Nice during the months of November, December, and January is 48°; the average for the months of February, March, and April is 56°. January is the coldest month, and August the hottest. Fogs are unknown and snow falls very occasionally. October and Spring are the most rainy seasons. The air is very favourable to patients suffering from gout, rheumatism, or paralysis, and also in cases of scrofulous or glandular affections. But the climate is very exciting, and patients suffering from any form of nervousness derive no benefit from it. The air is usually clear, the sun bright, and the rainfall moderate, and the breezes are generally cool and refreshing. Invalids should,

however, be very cautious how they go out when the wind is in the east, which it is on the average about forty days in the year. The south-west wind, which blows on an average about twenty-one days in the year, is usually very boisterous. The mistral, which blows chiefly in March and April, is the most unpleasant of all. The peculiarly sheltered situation of Nice to some extent protects it; but all visitors should be particularly careful not to expose themselves to its blasts, as, in addition to its prejudicial effect on the lungs, it is usually accompanied by clouds of fine dust, alike unpleasant and injurious. Warm woollen garments should be worn next the skin, and warm outer garments provided as required. Invalids should not be out of doors before 10 a.m., or after sunset.

Nice is the capital of the Department **Alpes Maritimes**, and is 140 miles from Marseilles.

Situation.—This delightful town lies in the **Baie des Anges**, on the banks of the River Paillon, a mountain river, whose bed is frequently dry. The station is at the North-West Corner. The **Avenue de la Gare**, a fine boulevard, leads from the station in a straight line, through the centre of the New Town, to the Place Masséna.

Nice may be said to consist of three distinct divisions. The New Town is situated right and left of the

Avenue de la Gare; the streets are large and planted with trees, the shops very good and elegant.

The **Old Town** lies close to the beach, eastward of the River Paillon. Eastward of the Old Town is the site of the old castle, on a beautiful wooded slope, which commands most magnificent views; and eastward of the castle is the Port, or third division.

The best part of the city is the western portion, which has a handsome quay facing the river, a pleasant public garden, and a splendid esplanade, known as the

Promenade des Anglais; a continuation eastward of this promenade, under the name **Quai du Midi**, leads to the Castle Hill.

The Cathedral, the principal churches, and the market are in the Old Town.

At the head of all the towns of the Riviera, Nice progresses in public improvements calculated to increase the attractions of the town. First among these is the spacious Casino and Winter Garden above the bed of the Paillon; the river down

to the shore has been covered in, and the space acquired has been laid out as public gardens.

A pier, similar in design to that of Brighton, was erected in the centre of the bay facing the Promenade des Anglais; but unfortunately, within a month of its completion, it was destroyed by fire (April, 1883). The pier has been again restored, and on its ruins has sprung up a gorgeous and ornate Casino and Theatre. Drainage and sanitary works have been carried out on a large scale, and the mortality of Nice is now lower than that of almost every other town of France of a similar population. The completion of these improvements renders Nice one of the most beautiful towns in Europe.

Hotels.—Nice is amply provided with a number of first-class Hotels, Hotel-Pensions, and Private Pensions. Prices vary according to the situation of the rooms required and the length of stay, and at many of the hotels the charges are raised from the middle of December to the middle of April, and in some during the Carnival only. The most fashionable hotels *in the town* are those situated on the Promenade des Anglais. The Grand, with over six hundred rooms, and other excellent hotels are on the Quai St. Jean Baptiste. On the Boulevard Victor Hugo and the Boulevard Carabacel are several high-class hotels, a little removed from the centre of the town; and the suburban hotels at Cimiez are palatial establishments, at one of which, as every one knows, Queen Victoria took up her spring residence several years in succession. Cook's coupons are accepted at the Grand, Metropole, Queen's, and Beau Rivage (an extra charge being made on the bedroom coupon during Carnival), and the new series at the Hotels de Berne, Russian, des Princes, Grand Hotel St. Barthélémy, and the English Hotel, Cimiez, and the Hotel Pension Thomson at Cimiez.

Boarding-houses or Pensions.—The boarding-houses chiefly frequented by English and American visitors are on the Promenade des Anglais, or in the neighbourhood; but good board can be obtained in every part of the town. The usual charges are from 10 to 15 fr. per day. Boarders should settle their bills weekly, or they may be required to pay for breakages, which cannot be verified after lapse of time.

Villas, Apartments, or Furnished Rooms.—The best plan that visitors can adopt is to stay at some good hotel until they have selected their residence at leisure. Great caution should be exercised in making agreements, as it is not an

unusual thing for persons in difficulty to try to extricate themselves at the expense of the unwary stranger who may take their rooms. For fuller information, *see* remarks on page 70, with reference to furnished apartments at Cannes. The charges for apartments for a family for the season are about as follows:—On the Promenade des Anglais, 5,000 to 7,000 fr., £200 to £280; at Carabacel, from 3,000 fr., £120, to 6,000 fr., £240; and on the Avenue Masséna, from 3,000 fr., £120, to 5,000 fr., £200.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There is nothing specially interesting either architecturally or historically in the public buildings of Nice. The following are the principal:—

Cathedral, or Church of St. Reparata. Italian style of the seventeenth century. No special features. Low Mass at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, daily. Sundays, High Mass at 10 a.m.; Vespers and sermon 3 p.m. **Notre Dame**, Gothic Church, in the Avenue de la Gare, completed 1874, in the style of the thirteenth century. Daily Mass from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. Sundays, High Mass at 9 a.m.; Vespers and sermon 3 p.m.

Public Library, Rue St. François de Paul; open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; contains about 90,000 volumes, and a few pictures of no particular value. The Museum of Arts is in the same building.

Natural History Museum.—Place Garibaldi; open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from noon till 3 p.m. Contains fine Paleontological and Zoological museums.

Fine Arts Museum, Boulevard Dubouchage. Large Picture Galleries; open daily 10 to 4.

The Prefecture.—This fine building dates from 1611. It was first used as the Royal Palace, then by the Government. Since the annexation it has been restored and enlarged. It has a fine garden of palms.

The Municipal Casino.—Situated in the Place Masséna, to the left of the new bridge, resting on both banks of the Paillon, the Municipal Casino is a very prominent and ornamental building. The frontage is surrounded by a large terrace, the interior is laid out as a winter garden, with tropical plants, etc., from which access is obtained to reading-rooms, ball-rooms, gambling saloons, and a fine theatre. Musical concerts are given twice daily, and under the arcades the Café

Glacier occupies the ground floor. On the first floor is the **International Club**, where family subscriptions enable ladies to attend the concerts, balls, and parties which are held during the winter. Daily admission to the Hall and Concerts 2 fr. (without theatre). Subscription for a week 10 fr. per person; fifteen days, 20 fr. Reduction on longer dates for families.

Casino de la Jetée Promenade.—Under the same management as the Municipal Casino. This Casino is a conspicuous and spacious building in the Moorish style of architecture, erected on a pier far out into the sea. The interior contains vast concert and restaurant rooms, a theatre, ball and gambling rooms, and around the building are open-air terraces for refreshments of every description. The single daily admission fee is 1 fr. up to 4 p.m. and 2 fr. after 4 p.m. Theatre as per tariff. Subscriptions to the Casino, with or without theatre, can be taken for a week, fortnight, month, or the whole season as per tariff.

Opposite the Casino, in the Promenade des Anglais, is the handsome Cercle de la Méditerranée.

Croix de Marbre.—A marble cross erected in 1568, in the Rue de France, to commemorate the visit of Pope Paul III to Nice in order to reconcile Charles V and François I.

Statue of Masséna.—In the centre of the Square Masséna, opposite the Grand Hotel.

Statue of King Charles Felix, erected on the quay west of the port, represents the King granting to Nice freedom of commerce.

Statue of Garibaldi.—Place Garibaldi.

Monument, in the Public Gardens, to commemorate the union of Nice with France, unveiled by President Faure, March 3rd, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concerts.—Orchestral concerts are given in the public garden, mornings and afternoons in the season. A Military Band plays on Tuesdays and Fridays. An orchestral concert is also given on the Boulevard du Pont Vieux on Sundays. Weekly afternoon dances at the Cercle Méditerranée, and frequent dances at the International Club.

Theatre de l'Opera, Rue Saint François de Paul.—Grand Operas, Comic Operas, and Ballets.

Municipal Casino, Place Masséna.—Musical concerts daily. Operas, Operettas, Comedies. Dramas. Afternoon

dances, Winter Gardens, Reading Rooms, Café, Restaurant.

Casino de la Jetée Promenade.—Similar entertainments to those at the Casino Municipal.

Salle Decourcelle, 5, Rue Garnier, for Drawing Room Concerts and Comedies, the profits from which are given to the poor.

Public Gardens, Promenade des Anglais.—Free daily concerts, by the Civil and Military Bands, are given in winter from 2.30 to 4 p.m.

Circus, Rue Pastorelli.—Equestrian and general circus performances are given during the winter months by Circus Companies on circuit.

The Carnival is considered the principal event of winter, and is the town's greatest holiday. The fête generally lasts six days, commencing with the triumphal entry of His Majesty King Carnival, and ending with the burning of the King, with the Battles of Confetti and Flowers near the sea on intermediate days. Much money is spent on carriages, flowers, masquerades, music, balls, etc., and, altogether, the Carnival is a sight worth seeing. The town during Carnival time is so crowded, and so entirely given over to gaiety, that many of the regular residents hurry off to one of the quieter stations of the Riviera.

Races, Pigeon Shooting, Regattas, Horse Shows, and other sports, succeed each other, so that with the minor attractions of **Dances, Concerts, Amateur Theatricals,** and **Lawn Tennis,** Nice is one of the brightest and most cosmopolitan towns in the world.

At Cimiez (*see* p. 91) there is a Zoological Garden, with a switchback railway, and other mild amusements, with good Restaurant. Entrance, 1 fr. Electric tram from Nice, starting from the Rue de l'hôtel des Postes every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; fare, 40 c.

The races take place in the middle of January and March; the regattas at the end of March; the Carnival commences on Mardi Gras, generally in February.

One of the most attractive features of Nice is its villas, many of which are built in most luxurious style, some of them having been the residences of persons distinguished in history. Among these may be cited the "Villa Smith," on Mont Boron; the Villas Bermond and Peillon, fitted up for the Emperor of Russia. The following, situated on the Promenade des Anglais, will doubtless possess some interest:—No. 25, Villa Delmas, where the Dey of Algiers lived after 1830; No. 31, Villa

Louvaroff, lost and won in one night's play at Monaco ; No. 47, Villa Lions, where the King of Bavaria died in 1868, and Fuad Pasha in 1869 ; No. 55, Villa Carlone, where Pauline Borghese, sister of Napoleon Buonaparte, lived in 1812 ; No. 57, Villa Blanc, the residence of M. Blanc, the late proprietor of the Casino at Monte Carlo. The Rue de France contains the Marble Cross erected in commemoration of the meeting of Pope Paul III with Francis I of France and Charles V of Germany in 1538. The house where Garibaldi was born, 19th July, 1807, has been pulled down to make room for the enlargement of the Port. Napoleon Buonaparte was kept for some time under arrest, in 1794, in a villa now No. 1, Rue de Villefranche, and in 1796, when chief of the army of Italy, he lived at No. 8, Rue St. François de Paul. The Barrack, formerly an Augustine convent, is notable from Luther having celebrated Mass here, June 20th, 1534. The house where Masséna was born (May 8th, 1758) is now the eastern end of the Grand Hotel. The Market, situated on the Promenade of the Cours, is one of the attractions and curiosities of the town, and is well supplied with meat, game, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and flowers.

Nice being essentially a pleasure resort and not a commercial city, has few industries. Mention, however, should be made of the **Marqueterie** or **Mosaic** work, in which wood of various tints is used in great perfection. The many handsome shops displaying **Candied** and **Crystallized Fruits**, sweets, violets, etc., packed in large or small boxes and baskets ready for the parcel post, give evidence of the value and extent of this branch of business. **Flowers** are a source of considerable revenue. Lovely bouquets, skilfully arranged, are in great demand in the town itself, while cut flowers and bouquets, in long and round baskets respectively, are forwarded in large quantities, by parcel post, to London, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and even St. Petersburg (*see pp. 58 and 67*). The cultivation of sweet-smelling flowers, such as roses, mignonette, violets, jasmine, geraniums, jonquils, tuberoses, heliotrope, and mint, for perfumery, is an important local industry, allowing the distilleries to compete favourably with those of Grasse. The Orange Flower Water and the Olive Oil of Nice have a world-wide reputation. The olive is in flower at the end of April, and the olives are gathered from October onwards. The orange does not ripen before March, but is gathered for exportation at the end of December.

Local Excursions (Walking and Driving).

The **Hill** bearing the name of the **Château** where formerly stood the Castle, or great Citadel, destroyed by Berwick's cannons in 1706, is one of the attractions to be first visited. The view from the terrace is magnificent, and affords a complete key to the topography of Nice and its neighbourhood. With the town and the blue Mediterranean at the base of the panorama, and a circle of mountains rising bank after bank as far as the eye can reach, with plains covered in luxurious vegetation stretching away to the foot of the hills, this grand view contains everything to make a perfect landscape. The fortress, founded by the Phœnicians, was destroyed and rebuilt at various periods, until it was finally destroyed in 1706 by order of Louis XIV. On the west side of the hill is the Cemetery, in five stages, including cemeteries for Protestants and Jews. Garibaldi's mother is buried in the N.E. corner, and in the second row down from the Pyramid is the tomb of Gambetta and his mother.

To **Cimiez on the Hills** (the *Civitas Cemeneliensis* of the Romans), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, good electric tram service, leaving the Rue de l'Hotel des Postes every fifteen minutes; fare, 25 c. to 40 c. This town was once the capital of the *Alpes Maritimes*. It is delightfully situated, and is more sheltered than Nice. Roman remains, still in good preservation, are the Amphitheatre, the supposed Temple of Apollo, and the ruins of Baths. A road on the right from the Amphitheatre leads to a Franciscan convent on the site of a Temple of Diana, but the tram line, which does not pass this convent, ascends for nearly a mile beyond the Amphitheatre to its terminus close to the Zoological Gardens (admission, 1 fr.) and the Casino (admission, 1 fr.). Good views of Mont Chauve and of Mont Gros.

Cimiez is a rapidly improving residential quarter, especially for invalids in search of a retired and salubrious position. Of late years palatial hotels have been erected, and new hotels are being planned. Concerts, dances, and other amusements are liberally provided in the hotels, but for those visitors who wish to join in the gaieties of Nice a service of coaches and brakes (free to guests) run at frequent intervals between the hotels and the town.

The late Queen Victoria of England having made her home

at Cimiez for three consecutive springs has naturally increased the reputation of this charming health resort.

In the excursion to Cimiez, several other interesting points may be combined, as

St. Pons, where is an Abbey founded in the reign of Charlemagne, A.D. 775, returning by the **Fontaine du Temple** and the **Vallon Obscur**, a fine gorge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. At St. Pons the inhabitants of Nice assembled in 1388, and declared for Amadeus VII. A fine view is to be obtained from the top of **Mont Geina**.

The ascent of **Mont Chauve** (2,800 feet), *via* Cimiez, well repays the traveller. Permission must be obtained, as there is a military post of observation on the summit.

The **Grotto of St. André**, one hour's drive from Nice, contains some fine stalactites, and should by no means be missed. The route is by the west bank of the rocky Paillon, passing the gardens and perfume distillery of Rimmel. The monastery of Cimiez, built in 1543, the Monastery of St. Pons, built in 775, destroyed by the Saracens in 890, and rebuilt by Fredericus, Bishop of Nice, in 999, are passed, and soon is reached the château and village of St. André, whence a cypress avenue leads to the Grotto of St. André; admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. It is a natural tunnel, 25 feet high and 115 feet long, through the limestone rock, under which flows the stream St. André, and the grotto is visited in a boat. The return journey to Nice can be made through a narrow ravine and the village of Falicon. There is also a stalactite grotto at **Châteauneuf** (9 miles from Nice), and a fine view may be had from this position.

To the **Observatory**. A charming walk or drive, returning by Villefranche. The Abattoir tram can be taken to the end of the Place Risso, then turn to the right and ascend by the Corniche road, then by the mule path (if on foot) to the top of Mont Gros. The views at each turn are very beautiful, and on a portion of the route the Parma violet grows wild. The Observatory, founded and built at the expense of M. Bischoffsheim in 1881, is composed of several large buildings furnished with all kinds of valuable astronomical instruments, an important library of scientific works, and dwelling-houses for the astronomers, assistants, and pupils. The entire establishment is fitted with the electric light, and is in telephonic communication with Nice. Situated some 1,200 feet above the sea, in the pure atmosphere of the

summit of **Mont Gros**, and supplied with every modern appliance, no European observatory is in a position to render greater services to astronomical science than the observatory near Nice.

Westward, towards Cannes.—The river **Magnan** is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in this direction, and the scenery of the Valley of the **Magnan** is very picturesque. The river **Var** is reached by carriage in one hour or by railway in ten minutes, and a charming excursion of any duration may be arranged.

Eastward, towards Villefranche.—There is a choice of four routes from Nice to Villefranche, viz. —1st. By road over **Mont Boron** (where is the villa known as “**Smith’s Folly**”), 1 hour; the distance is 3 miles, and the sea is in view all the way. 2nd. By the o’ld road, through olive groves to the summit of the **Col de Villefranche**, thence to the **Fort of Montalban**, from which can be seen the whole coast line from **San Remo** in the east to **St. Tropez** in the west; this point also commands a magnificent view of Nice, the Valley of the **Paillon**, and the olive forests as far as the spurs of the Alps. 3rd. By the coast road, about the same distance. 4th. By railway, a quarter of an hour.

Nice to Turin by the Col di Tenda.

This interesting journey is made partly by coach and partly by rail—the **Post Diligence** starting from the **Place St. François** every evening. The route ascends the east bank of the **Paillon** by the villages *Trinité-Victor* and *Drap*, then crosses the **Braus** to *Escarène*. After passing **Sospel** the road ascends the *Col de Brouis* (2,871 feet), then, through the valley of the **Roya**, reaches **Giandola**, **Saorgio**, and **Fontana** (French custom-house). From this point, between narrow defiles of massive rocks, the effect is very striking, as far as **Dalmazzo di Tenda** (Italian Custom-house), and a hydropathic establishment. Grottoes in the neighbourhood. After passing the village of

Tenda, the diligence continues through the tunnel of **Tenda** (4,196 feet above the sea), 9,844 feet long, opened in 1882, and descending by numerous windings, arrives at

Vievol (diligence to **Vintimille**). From **Vievol** the rail is taken to **Cuneo**, an important little town of 12,000 inhabitants, 27 miles, and to **Turin** 55 miles beyond. A railway from **Vievol** to **Vintimille** is being constructed.

An easier and quicker route from Nice to Turin is by rail along the Riviera as far as **Savona**, p. 131, whence train, 91 miles, *viâ Carru, Bra, and Cavallermaggiore*.

Nice to St. Auban.

This journey of 109 miles is made partly by rail and partly by coach, viz:—Nice to Puget-Theniers by rail, 37 miles; Puget-Theniers to St. André-des-Meouilles by coach, 30 miles; St. André, passing Digne, to St. Auban by rail, 42 miles (on the line between Grenoble and Marseilles).

Nice to Grasse.

Thirty miles by rail passing stations at *Colomars, Gattières, and St. Jeagnet* situated at the foot of a mountain 3,000 feet above the sea, where a terraced road above the bed of the Var and by the edge of the cliffs leads to the fortified mountain towns of Carros and Le Broc, from which extensive and magnificent views of snow-clad mountains are revealed.

Vence, a picturesque old town of 3,000 inhabitants, situated amidst mountains covered with olive trees and vines, has an eleventh-century Cathedral, old walls, ramparts, and palace, and several interesting antiquities. It is famous for figs and for flowers, especially double violets, which are cultivated and sold to the distillers of perfumes. (Vence-Cagnes, six miles, *see* pp. 80, 83.) Passing below the beautiful Corniche road, delightful views are seen from the train, which follows the stream of the Ioup, and at the head of a narrow valley is the **Pont-du-Loup** near a few houses and orange gardens, where the Ioup rushes from its rocky gorge, a picturesque valley six miles in length—a favourite point for excursions from Nice or Cannes, *see* p. 83. Beyond is the village of Gourdon, and on an eminence is the station and town of *Le Bar*; next comes *Magagnose*, and then **Grasse** (*see* p. 74).

Nice to Mentone.

The journey from Nice to Mentone can be made either by Brake (*see* p. 83), carriage, electric car, or railway. There are two roads, the Upper Corniche and the Lower Corniche, along the sea coast, both delightful drives, and either is far preferable to the railway. Visitors going to Mentone and returning to

Nice are recommended to go by the upper road and return by the lower.

The lower road is less picturesque than the upper, but is very lovely, and as it goes through several of the principal health resorts of the Riviera di Ponente, it is the one that will be described in these pages.

Leaving Nice the road ascends amid villas and vegetation, disclosing charming views over the Bay des Anges ; then along the slopes of the Mont Boron, soon descends in sight of the splendid roadstead and semicircular town of

VILLEFRANCHE

(*It.* Villafranca), beautifully situated on the bay of the same name, which was founded in 1295 by Charles II of Anjou, king of Sicily, who created it a free port in order to increase its population. Hence its name, which signifies "Free Town." From its position close to the foot of the mountains it is sheltered from the dreaded mistral and keen Alpine winds ; its winter temperature is higher than that of Nice. The town proper, nestling between the sea and the mountains, consists of isolated houses, ranged one above the other. The Harbour, which is formed by a deep indentation of the coast, lies between the Cap of Mont Boron on the west and the peninsula of St. John on the east. It is about a mile and a half long, by three-quarters of a mile broad, and is now a station of the French Mediterranean fleet. A war vessel of the United States Navy is usually stationed here during the winter.

The neighbourhood abounds with orange, lemon, olive, and carouba trees, while the bay not only swarms with edible fish, but furnishes a number of rare and interesting varieties of marine mollusca and zoophytes.

Villefranche is, in fact, one of the best places on the Mediterranean for the student of conchology and the naturalist. The fishermen are the most expert on the coast, and supply the greater part of the fish consumed at Nice.

Electric Tramway to and from Nice, 35 c. and 45 c. each way- -about 3 miles.

About half a mile beyond Villefranche is the bridge of St. Jean (road to St. Jean, and Cape Ferrat), and in a few minutes we arrive at

BEAULIEU,(Hotels, *see* Appendix),

a charming little town in one of the most sheltered nooks of the Riviera, in the midst of orange, lemon, and olive groves, formerly a small fishing village, now a popular fashionable winter resort, four miles from Nice and six from Monte Carlo. Houses have sprung up on every vacant acre lately; and the little "beauty spot of the Riviera" is nothing but a rich villa colony to-day. The garden village which Mr. Baird discovered, and M. Marinoni fled to for repose, is now a collection of handsome residences, many of Oriental appearance, dominated by the lofty-placed villa of the Marquess of Salisbury. Beaulieu is probably the most expensive residence in the Riviera, and rents are higher than at Monte Carlo, Nice, or Cannes.

An **English Church** (St. Michael) was opened in 1894, English residents and visitors having provided funds for the building. An **English Physician**, Dr. Johnston-Lavis (formerly of Naples), practises here during the winter.

The ordinary amusements of the larger health resorts are conspicuous by their absence. Colossal hotels, smaller but high class hotels, and successful English pensions, have sprung into existence, and the *Reserve*—a restaurant famous for its Bouillabaisse—attracts visitors from Nice and Monte Carlo. Good and safe sea bathing may be enjoyed; also numerous walks and drives. Boats by the hour, 3 fr., for fishing, rowing, or sailing.

Lawn Tennis Club.—Secretary, Dr. Johnston-Lavis.

The climate of Beaulieu is very mild, but not relaxing, for although well protected from the winds, the mountains are more distant than in some other neighbouring stations. The climate is suitable for cases of bronchitis, cough, rheumatism, neuralgia, anæmia, recoveries after influenza, and for elderly invalids generally, there being plenty of sun, enabling visitors to spend many hours of most days in the open air.

A new residential hotel, after the plan of some London hotels, was built in 1895, and several pensions are to be found. Furnished villas can also be rented, but rents are high.

Electric Tramway to Nice, also to Monte Carlo, every fifteen minutes. Fare, 35 c. to 55 c., intermediate stations, 10 c.

Beaulieu is famous for its olive and carob trees, and is an interesting place to naturalists. Fishermen should find their way to the

PORT OF ST. JEAN

during the tunny fishing season in February, March, and April (or later). The village is situated on the N.E. side of the peninsula of St. Hospice, amid creeks, gardens, and orchards. There is a quaint little hotel at the head of the pier, and another hotel close by. In the promontory are remains of fortifications, an eleventh-century church, and masonry of a Saracenic stronghold.

Continuing by road from Beaulieu, amid ever changing and delightful marine views, in about 2 miles is passed the railway station of Eze, from which may be seen and visited the romantic and apparently unapproachable village of

EZE,

situated on an isolated rock to the right, 1,500 feet above the sea level. Eze was once the stronghold of Saracen robbers, who terrorised over the district, and by whom its ruined castle was founded in 814. Its small church, recently restored, is built on the foundations of a temple of Isis. By a skilfully constructed road the village can be reached from below on foot in 60 to 70 minutes; and from above from the Corniche road. A new town is springing up around the station, and some beautiful villas have been built within the last two years.

In about 2 miles from Eze station is reached the station of Cap Ail—La Turbie, on the sea, immediately below the Fort on the rock Tête du Chien (1,862 ft.). An active pedestrian can, by a steep, stony bridlepath of 3 miles, reach the village of

Turbie from the station, but the more expeditious and comfortable plan is to take the funicular railway from Monte Carlo, *see* p. 100. Turbie, named from its Trophæa, which was inscribed by Augustus with the names of the tribes he had conquered between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, was reduced to ruins in the eighteenth century by Maréchal de Villars. A Roman tower, dating from A.D. 13, is now almost the only remaining antiquity. (English Church service. Hotels, restaurants.) To the west of the village a road leads to the sanctuary of

Notre Dame de Laguet, at the foot of Mt. Sembole. The Convent is a quaint and picturesque building on the rock, and the church has been chosen by the town of Nice as its special protectress. It was occupied by the Carmelites from 1674 to 1792, when they were expelled by French troops. It is a frequent resort of pilgrims, and especially on Trinity Sunday cripples are brought in the hope of being cured by a miracle.

The view from Turbie is very fine; in the west can be seen the French coast, as far as Antibes, the island of Ste. Marguerite at Cannes, and the Esterel Mountains; to the east, the Alps and the entire coast from Vintimille to Bordighera. Below lies Monaco, and on the left, higher up the mountains, is Roquebrune.

The coast road following the shore from near La Turbie station soon leads the traveller to Monaco, the cleanest city of the Mediterranean.

MONACO

(population 4,500, but including the suburbs of La Condamine, Monte Carlo and Les Moulins, about 20,000) is picturesquely situated on a bold and prominent rock. It is the capital of the small Principality of Monaco, which formerly included Mentone and Roquebrune, which were bought by Napoleon III in 1857 of the Prince of Monaco for 4,000,000 frs. (£160,000), and the two towns became part of France.

The present Prince, Albert I, was born on the 13th November, 1848, and succeeded his father on the 10th September, 1889. He is a man of scientific attainments, and has during several voyages made a study of the action of ocean currents. In his principality he is almost the absolute ruler, with his own laws, clergy, army, and police of 120 men. No one pays any taxes; the Company that owns the Casino and Gambling Establishment of Monte Carlo pays for everything.

The **Palace of Monaco** is shown every day from 1 to 4 p.m. in the absence of the Prince. It contains a fine marble staircase, frescoes, mosaics, and many very handsomely furnished apartments, and is a good specimen of the military architecture of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Reception Hall is a splendid apartment with a massive white marble chimney-piece finely sculptured. In one of the rooms shown to visitors Lucian Grimaldi was murdered in 1523. In 1767 the Duke of York, brother of George III, died in the Palace when visiting the Prince of Monaco.

The courtyard of the palace gives access to charming gardens liberally planted with flowers, orange trees, and palms; and below, near the beach, is the kitchen garden.

The **Cathedral of Monaco**, finished in 1897, situated in the southern part of the town, is an imposing Renaissance building in the Avenue St. Martin. In the same Avenue are the

Post and Telegraph Offices.—The whole collection of Monaco Stamps can be obtained from the Post Office, price 9 fr. 5 c.

The **Jardin St. Martin**, on the southern cliffs, is a charming promenade overlooking the sea views. There is a small

Natural History Museum in the grounds, open Sunday and Thursday.

Oceanographical Museum.—A new museum, situated on the rock of Monaco, is being constructed (1905) by the Prince of Monaco. It will contain the splendid oceanographical collection of the Prince, and the collection exhibited at the International Exhibition of Paris in 1900.

Harbour.—A very large sum is being expended on piers and quays to enlarge and improve the small port or harbour of Monaco.

Electric Cars run between Monaco and the Monte Carlo Casino every 6 minutes, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.; and from Monaco to Nice half-hourly from 7.45 a.m. to 3.15 p.m., then every quarter of an hour until 5.15 p.m.; then again half hourly until 8.45 p.m. (Time-table subject to alteration.)

The first gambling house was opened in Monaco, opposite the Castle, in 1856, the hours of play being between noon and 5 p.m. A new company was formed in 1858, and the foundation-stone of a new building laid by the young Prince in Monte Carlo. The company were in difficulties, and in 1860 their rights and unfinished property were bought by M. Blanc, a native of Avignon, who erected the well-known Casino of Monte Carlo, in 1862 (enlarged and redecorated in 1890), *see* p. 101, and who died in 1879, leaving a fortune of £2,400,000.

The suburb of La Condamine lies close to the shore, between the promontory on which Monaco proper stands and Monte Carlo. It consists almost entirely of modern villas, and offers most pleasant quarters to visitors who wish to stay near the Casino, and be at less expense than in Monte Carlo. It contains hydropathic and electropathic baths (Thermes Valentia), comfortable hotels and lodging-houses.

The Benedictines and the Jesuits have institutions at Monaco. The climate of Monaco is mild. There are good bathing establishments in the bay, and the sanitary arrangements are excellent.

Monte Carlo is distant from Monaco a little over a mile. A beautiful road leads to La Condamine, and thence ascends to Monte Carlo, overlooking the narrow valley of St. Devote, which it crosses by a handsome bridge of one arch on to the Boulevard du Nord, in which the Casino and principal hotels are situated.

MONTE CARLO.

(Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Office.—Crédit Lyonnais, Avenue des Beaux Arts.

British Vice-Consul.—Mr. J. Wiseman Keogh, Hotel Hermitage.

American Vice-Consul.—Mr. de Loth, 1, Rue des Brigues, Monaco.

English Doctors.—Dr. Barnard, Villa de la Geronstère.

Dr. Fagge, Villa de la Porte Rouge.

Dr. Sim, Villa Ciro.

Dr. Rolla Rouse, Winter Palace.

Dr. R. Pryce Mitchell, Villa Henri.

American Dentists.—Messrs. Ash and Son, Villa Paola, near Crédit Lyonnais, and 3, Avenue de la Gare, Condamine.

Dr. F. Whiting, Casa Emma, Boulevard des Moulins.

English Chemist.—Mr. Cruzel, Pharmacie Anglaise.

Conveyances: Electric Tramways to Monaco every six minutes; to Nice frequently, *see* time-table; to Mentone half-hourly until 1 p.m., then every quarter of an hour until 5.30 p.m., and half-hourly until 7.30 p.m. On theatre and concert nights there is a departure for Mentone after the performance, fares doubled.

Funicular Railway from the Boulevard du Nord to La Turbie frequently from 8 a.m. to 5.35 p.m., *see* time-table. Trains stop at the Monte Carlo Supérieur station for the Riviera Palace Hotel.

Cabs: Two horses; tariff 1 fr. 50 c. for the course, 3 fr. per hour. Limited to the Principality. By night 2 fr. 50 c. and 5 fr. A list of fares is attached to each carriage.

Post Office.—Avenue St. Martin.

Telegraph Office.—On the Monaco Road, past the Gardens. Rates, the same as in France, but Monaco stamps must be used.

Telephone.—To Nice, Mentone, Grasse, Cannes, Marseilles and Paris.

English Church.—Outside the Principality, near the Hotel Victoria, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

International Church.—Maison Nave, Rue Imberty, Condamine: Scottish Service, 11 a.m.; German Service, 10 a.m. All seats free.

Palais des Beaux Arts.—Pictures, Statuary, Theatre,
Inaugurated Concerts. Admission, 1 fr., giving chance
January 12th, 1893. in a lottery, pictures, etc.

The natural beauties and the delicious climate of Monte Carlo are equal, if not superior, to those of any other watering place on the Riviera. Situated on a stony ridge at Foncinana Point, rising from the sea, Monte Carlo is sheltered from the north and north-west by mountains, and is protected on the south and south-west by the rock on which stands Monaco. The climate is more equable than that of Mentone or Nice; the mean daily temperature from November to April is 50°, and even in the autumn or early summer, thanks to the sea breeze, Monte Carlo is very enjoyable.

At present, however, for those who are not invalids, the great attraction of Monte Carlo is the Casino, where the gambling tables are open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., and even to a later hour in the Club.

The first gambling establishment was opened at Monaco, in the Place du Château, in October, 1856 (*see* p. 99). This continued with varying success until May, 1858, when the present Prince, then a lad of ten years, laid the foundation stone of the present Casino at Monte Carlo. During its construction, which advanced slowly, M. Blanc, a native of Avignon, offered the proprietors £68,000 for their rights and property in March, 1860. This was accepted, the Casino was finished in 1862, and 17 years later M. Blanc died, leaving a fortune of £2,400,000.

The Casino was built from the designs of Garnier, the architect of the Grand Opera House at Paris. The façade, 60 yards long, which overlooks the terrace, consists of three fine arcades flanked by elegant towers, upwards of 120 feet in height, with campaniles above them. On either side of the great balcony are sculptured groups. On the right, one representing Music, executed by Madame Sarah Bernhardt; on the other side, Dancing, by Gustave Doré. On the west side is the private entry of the Prince of Monaco. The Great Hall is splendidly decorated by eminent French artists. In recent years the eastern façade has been considerably extended to make room for additional tables.

Roulette and *trente et quarante* tables always at work, daily concerts of instrumental music, special concerts from time to time, and first-class operatic or dramatic entertainments, given by artistes in vacation, pigeon-shooting matches, and other

competitions, render Monte Carlo one of the gayest and most attractive of resorts, and large numbers of visitors daily run over from Nice and Mentone, returning the same night by special late train, or electric car.

It is not the province of the compiler of a handbook to moralise upon the subject of play as practised at Monte Carlo. Nevertheless, so strong an interest is felt by tourists in regard to the Casino, that a slight sketch of the *Salon de Jeu*, from personal observation, will not be out of place.

On entering the Casino, the visitor finds himself in a magnificently-decorated hall, lighted from above, paved with various-coloured marble, and flanked by elegant columns. On the right of the entrance is a *vestiaire* for overcoats and umbrellas; on the left, an office where cards of admission to the gaming-tables are issued. Every applicant for a card is required to state his name and nationality, and his last address. A card is then handed to him, available for one day, a week, or a month, as may be desired, which he must produce when asked to do so by the doorkeeper.

On the side of the hall opposite the entrance, and facing the sea, is the Concert Room and Theatre, a most gorgeously-decorated construction, with excellent acoustic properties. Every seat is a *fauteuil*, or stall, is cushioned in red velvet, and magnificently-mounted mirrors adorn the walls. The orchestra, composed of eighty high-class musicians, is one of the finest in Europe; and the selections of music given are taken from the best works of composers of all nations. The orchestral concerts are free, but for the Thursday afternoon classical concerts, and the Sunday modern concerts, a charge is now made of 5 fr., or of 20 fr. for a subscription to a series of 16 concerts. The Hungarian Orchestra plays in the Atrium, morning and afternoon. For the operatic and theatrical performances in the theatre eminent singers and actors from Paris, Berlin, London, and Milan are engaged, and there is a uniform charge to all parts of the theatre, of 20 fr., every seat being numbered.

The Reading Rooms, to which admittance is free, face westward, and, like all the rest of the building, are fitted in most luxurious fashion. The Billiard Room is upon a similar scale. Everything, in short, is so sumptuous that the visitor is inclined to ask himself, in silent wonder, "How is all this paid for?" Let him present his card at the entrance to the *Salle de Jeu*, and his curiosity will be quickly satisfied.

The padded doors swing silently on their hinges, and give entrance to a series of magnificent Assembly Rooms, decorated in the Persian style, and rivalling in splendour any of the royal palaces at Versailles, the Louvre, or Fontainebleau, with polished oak floor. Near the entrance a crowd is leaning over a large green table, just as though watching some scientific demonstration. Crowds are similarly engaged in the right and left wings of the room, and at the end opposite the entrance.

Approaching the various groups on tiptoe—for, beyond the occasional call of the croupiers, absolute silence prevails—it will be seen that during the busy season nine of the double tables are for *roulette* and five for *trente et quarante*. The *roulette* tables are laid out in squares, somewhat like the quadrangular figure which English children construct for “hopscotch.” The squares are numbered with figures ranging from 1 to 36. On one side of this figure are compartments marked respectively “even,” “passes,” and a red diamond. The corresponding compartments on the opposite side are marked “odd,” “wanting,” and a black diamond. At each side of the roulette is “zero,” and at the opposite ends are squares marked “first dozen,” “second dozen,” and “third dozen.” The roulette, or wheel and ball, is in the centre, between two tables. Opposite to it, facing each other, are the croupiers, with piles of five-franc pieces and napolcons, and bundles of notes of 100 and 1,000 fr. ; and at each end of the table is a croupier who superintends the distribution of the winnings.

Every time the game is called money is showered down on all parts of the table. Five francs is the minimum stake. The croupier in charge calls out, “Faites vos jeux, Messieurs.” The ball and wheel are set rolling, and in a few seconds hundreds of pounds are won or lost. Five-franc pieces are mostly staked on the numbers, and gold upon the side compartments. The compartments of the wheel into which the ball falls are either red or black, and the numbers run up to 36.

Let us suppose No. 15 turns up : all who have placed money upon square 15 receive 35 times their stake ; all who have placed money on the square marked “uneven” receive their stake back with a like amount added, and those who have staked on the second dozen receive their stake with twice its value added. On the other hand, all sums placed on any number other than 15 are lost ; and also all sums staked on the square marked “even.” In like manner all money upon

"pass" is lost, because the number is below 18, but all money upon "wanting" gains. If the number thrown is zero, the table takes the whole of the stake, unless zero has been staked on; the player then gets 36 times his stake. The croupiers first rake in all sums lost, and then proceed to throw upon the squares occupied by winners the sums due to them. Directly the settlement is finished, money showers down upon the tables for the next throw.

The chief thing which strikes the observer is the remarkable family likeness in nearly all the faces that surround the tables. Women are there in numbers, but any sign of softness or womanly nature at Monte Carlo is a *lusus nature*. Fierce and eager, they grasp their winnings (and sometimes other persons' winnings), and the despondency with which they watch the disappearance of each sum lost is rapidly succeeded by the keen excitement with which they await the result of the next throw. The picture is not a pleasant one: let us turn our back on it.

The *trente et quarante* tables are worked by the distribution of cards. Here the minimum is a napoléon, and piles of gold are laid all over the tables. The gamblers appear to belong to the moneyed class, though they all wear more or less the mark of the cursed gold fever.

With regard to the winnings of the establishment, careful observation leads to the conclusion that the table gains from £4 to £6 at each throw. Assuming forty throws to the hour, each table would gain about £200 per hour, and calculating eight hours' play per day, each table must realise from £1,200 to £1,500 per day. The *trente et quarante* tables, although the play is higher, gain in less proportion; but when altogether fourteen double tables are running at once, it is evident that the harvest must be tremendous.

Considering that the company, in addition to paying the expenses of the establishment, bears the cost of the government of the Principality, some idea may be formed of the profits of the gaming-tables, from which are paid the Governor-General, the Judges of the Tribunals, the army—not a large one, it is true—and the police. A new harbour is being made (1895) at a cost of several million francs, at Monaco. Roads and streets are maintained and lighted from the same source. Lovely gardens are kept in a state of exquisite perfection. Education is free, and there are no rates and taxes. The only needy people in the Principality are the ladies and gentlemen

who have "punted" too recklessly. But the company considerably pays the hotel bills of these unfortunates, and provides them with a second-class ticket home and the needful expenses, according to the length of the journey, the termination of which is sometimes Charing Cross. This sacrifice is politic, as the presence at Monte Carlo of people who have been "cleared out" is undesirable, and the sums granted represent a very small fraction of what the recipients have left behind at the Casino. The company also has its pensioners, who receive a daily stipend, but they are only among those who have benefited its coffers to a very large extent. They are, most of them, people who have infallible "systems." Besides the enormous expenses of maintenance, of subsidies to the Press for holding their tongues, and the sum paid annually to the Prince, which amounts to £160,000, the company, after paying interest on the shares, manages to put by sufficient to enable it in due time to possess a reserve fund equal to the whole of its capital.

On the 14th April, 1905, the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Casino, or rather of the "*Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco*," was held at Monte Carlo, when the report stated that the profits of the Company for the year ending March 31st had been greater than on any previous occasion, amounting to nearly £2,000,000, allowing the Directors to pay the largest dividend that had ever been distributed.

The *respectable inhabitants* of Monaco, Nice, and Mentone are almost entirely in favour of suppressing the Casino at Monte Carlo. They affirm that the questionable visitors who now haunt the neighbourhood would disappear, and that at no distant date a prosperous and moral community would settle in this beautiful spot, which would rapidly become as popular a resort as Nice, Cannes, or Mentone.

But Monte Carlo must not be spoken of merely as a gambling station. As a health resort it stands very high in the estimation of invalids, and is considered by some medical men to be without a rival on the Riviera. There is no watering place more picturesquely situated, the climate is delightful, and the surrounding scenery most diversified; the water supply is excellent, and the sanitary arrangements efficient. An immense future seems in store for Monte Carlo as a sanatorium. Already the number of influential visitors who are not attracted by the gambling, and who even object to it, is rapidly increasing, and many people are of opinion that when

the Casino is eventually suppressed, Monte Carlo will gain in popularity and prosperity, as Homburg, Baden, and other watering-places have done. Even during the summer the weather is not unpleasantly hot, thanks to a constant sea-breeze. Bathing and boating exercise may be taken with advantage.

Amusements.—These include (in addition to the attractions of the Casino already described), the Carnival, Battles of Flowers, Concerts and Theatrical Performances in the Palais des Beaux Arts, Pigeon Shooting, Lawn Tennis, Regattas, and Society functions.

Hotels.—Monte Carlo is well provided with hotel accommodation, and, in addition to the high-class and fashionable hotels in the neighbourhood of the Casino, a palatial hotel has recently been opened half-way between the town and La Turbie. During the height of the season the scale of charges is necessarily high, but at other times pension charges can be arranged. The *table d'hôte* dinners at the best hotels are celebrated, and are much frequented by guests not staying in the hotels. Smaller and family hotels, whose charges are fairly moderate, can be easily found. Cook's Hotel Coupons are accepted at the Beau Rivage, Savoie, des Anglais, Hotel di Londres; and the new series at the Hotel National, and the Hôtel de Nice, Monaco.

Some Private Pensions are well spoken of, but this is not a great feature with visitors to Monte Carlo.

Villas and Apartments.—Furnished villas command high prices, varying from 6,000 fr. (£240) to 25,000 fr. (£1,000) for the season. Apartments furnished are few and far between. Rentals high.

House Agents.—Reliable firms can be recommended on application to THOMAS COOK & SON.

Restaurants and Cafés.—Restaurants are attached to several of the hotels, some of these being of a very high class and correspondingly expensive, but, as in all French towns, comfortable Cafés and Restaurants are easily met with where the charges are moderate, and the "consommations" good.

Conveyances.—The tariff for Cabs with two horses within the Principality is 1 fr. 50 c. for the course, 3 fr. per hour. Electric Tramway from St. Roman to Monaco Station and Palace, 30 c. every half-hour; from the Casino to La Condamine and Monaco, every few minutes, 20 c.

Electric Tramway to Nice, also to Mentone, see p. 100.

Excursions.—Many and beautiful are the walks and excursions available from Monte Carlo. Westward to Monaco, the Tête de Chien, Beaulieu, Eze, etc., already described; eastward to the suburb **Les Moulins**, thence a short walk by the main road to the valley of **St. Roman**, the eastern limit of the Principality, one-half of the bridge which crosses the valley belonging to Monaco, the other half to France. Here are groves of lemon trees, bearing fruit all the year round; also locust and olive trees. Further on can be visited the mediæval village of

Roquebrune, where the Corniche road from La Turbie joins the coast road to or from Mentone. A series of steps through a garden of lemon trees leads from the road to the village, some 1,100 feet above the sea. The streets are steep and narrow, and on the summit of the hill are the ruins of a large castle, built by the Iascaris, who in 1363 gave it to Charles Grimaldi. But the most delightful excursion is by the funicular railway, which runs frequently to

La Turbie, the “Rigi of the Riviera,” with romantic walks in all directions, especially one to the village and shrine of **Notre Dame de Laguet** (*see* p. 97). The **Montagne de la Bataille** and the **Château** mountains can be visited by good walkers. The length of the funicular railway is only a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; time of journey each way, 20 minutes. Passing *Bordina*, where a complete view of the Principality is obtained, the train continues through woods in the *Moneghetti* ravine, by the steep sides of *Mt. Justicier* to the terminus—the sea and land views all the time and from the summit being truly superb. Fare, return ticket, 4 fr. 65 c. and 3 fr. 45 c. On holidays the charge is about a franc less for each class.

Leaving Monte Carlo, a charming carriage drive of six or seven miles, electric car in an hour, brings the traveller (or a short railway journey of twenty minutes) to Mentone.

If the journey from Nice to Mentone (by carriage about 20 miles) is made by the Upper Corniche road along the flanks of the mountains, on leaving Nice the road ascends, and sweeping round the *Mou Gros*, passes the *Observatory* 1,215 feet above the sea, beyond which is the *Col des Quatre Chemins* overlooking the land-locked bay of Villefranche and beautiful little *Beaulieu*; then continues behind *Eza* (or Eze), high above the station of the same name, on to the large village of *La Turbie* (p. 97). The road descends from this point, passing behind *Monte Carlo*, and on the left is the curious little mediæval town of *Roquebrune*, then the fir-clad promontory of S. Martin on the right, and on to Mentone, p. 108.

Cook's Brake Excursions by the above route, *see* p. 83.

MENTONE.

Population, 12,000. (Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Office.—22, Avenue Félix Faure.

Post and Telegraph Offices.—Rue Partouneaux. Open 8 to 7, and 8 to 9 p.m.

Telephone.—8 a.m. to midnight.

British Vice-Consul.—Mr. H. Humphrey Hill, Hotel Bellevue.

American Vice-Consul.—Mr. Isnard.

English Churches.—Christ Church, East Bay ; services, 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m. St. John's Church, West Bay, at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

Scotch Church.—Rue de la République, at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

French Church.—Rue du Castellar.

German Church.—Rue des Bains.

Russian Church.—Maison Russe, Quartier Carnoles.

English Physicians.—Dr. Campbell, Casa Rossa.

Dr. Samways, Villa Flavie.

Dr. Stanley Rendall, Villa des Palmiers.

English Dentists.—Mr. G. Mount, 27, Avenue Félix Faure.

Mr. Kerr, Villa Claire, Avenue de la Gare.

English Nurses' Institute.—Avenue de la Gare.

English Chemists.—Messrs. Oddo, Avenue de la Gare ; M. Taglioni, Avenue Félix Faure ; Mr. Lindelwald, Place Roche.

Anglo-American Club.—Avenue Félix Faure.

Town Hall.—Opposite the Place Ardoino, on the Rue de la République, is the Town Hall, on the ground floor of which is the

Museum.—Open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ; containing marine plants, and a Natural History Collection. On the first floor are Paintings and Engravings, also a Library of 5,000 volumes ; open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Cafés and Restaurants.—Maison Dorée, Rue Partouneaux ; Du Nord, Avenue de la Gare ; Paris, Avenue de la Gare. Also at Hôtels Parc, Terminus, Menton, and Balmoral. For afternoon teas, ices, Rumpelmeyer, Eskenberg. and English and American Tea Rooms.

Conveyances.—Cabs : for two persons, 1 fr., and for four,

1 fr. 50 c., for the course; by the hour, 2 fr. 50 c. and 3 fr. 50 c.; for the whole day a carriage with one horse costs 20 fr., with two horses costs 25 fr.

Electric Trams.—Fare, 30 c., running from one end of the bay to the other, *i.e.*, from the Avenue Ladola, at the land end of Cap Martin, to the east end of the Garavan or Promenade St. Louis; and from Garavan through the town to Monte Carlo.

For drives and excursions there is no fixed tariff, and the charge should be agreed upon before starting. The cost for carriage with one horse to the following places and return (with 1 to 2 hours' rest) should be—to and round Cap Martin, 8 fr.; Roquebrune, 8 fr.; Gorbio, 12 fr.; Castellar, 12 fr.; La Mortola, 12 fr.; Castillon, 20 fr.; and for a carriage with two horses the above figures should be increased a quarter. Gratuity expected.

Villas, Boarding-houses, or Pensions.—A large number of houses are, during the season, let furnished at rents more moderate than at Nice or Cannes, varying from 2,000 to 4,500 fr. (£180) for the season. Information as to position, terms, etc., can be obtained from Mr. M. Boglio, Mr. Isnard, Mr. Gintz, Mr. G. Amarante, or Mr. T. Amarante. Visitors would do well to consult before making engagements, on account of the peculiarities in the French law of landlord and tenant. (*See* observations on p. 70.) The charges at boarding-houses or pensions vary from 7 to 12 fr. per day. A few private apartments can be obtained in the principal streets.

Gorbo Sanatorium.—Some of the principal hotel keepers of Mentone having decided to refuse consumptive visitors, the Gorbo Sanatorium was established in 1900 for the reception of patients in all stages of consumption.

The Sanatorium is situated at an altitude of 820 feet, facing south, three miles from the railway station, and nearly four miles from the sea. It is directed by Drs. Malibran and Appenzeller on the most scientific principles. The charges for room, food, and medical attendance vary from 20 fr. to 30 fr. a day.

Provisions and Servants.—Considering that during the season Mentone is mainly supplied with provisions from a distance, the markets and shops are well furnished with provisions of good quality at fairly reasonable prices. Beef comes from the district of Vichy, mutton from Algiers or Draguignan, veal from Switzerland, poultry from Toulouse,

butter from Milan, and vegetables from various districts. Very little fish is caught on the northern shores of the Mediterranean, sardines being the principal catch at Mentone, Nice, and Cannes; consequently fish is dear, having to be obtained from the Rhine, the English Channel ports, and the Atlantic. Fruit is dear in winter, plentiful in summer; game is moderately abundant, and wine of the country (red) is plentiful. Servants can be easily obtained on application to any of the house agents, and those of foreign nationality must be registered at the police office—monthly wages from 45 to 70 fr.

Sea Bathing.—There are good baths in the East and West Bay, but the water close to the shore is much discoloured by alluvial earth when the sea is rough.

Baths.—Rue Partouneaux and Rue des Bains.

Public Gardens.—Music in the Kiosque from 2 to 3 week-days, and on Sundays in the Kiosque facing the Casino de Menton.

Climate.—Everything in this favoured locality is suited to the requirements of invalids and persons of delicate constitution. The climate is, perhaps, the mildest upon the entire coast. Nowhere on the northern Mediterranean shore does the lemon tree grow with equal luxuriance. Fogs and dews are unknown, the sky is cloudless; the town is so encircled by mountains that the mistral is scarcely ever felt, and the temperature scarcely ever falls below the freezing point. According to Dr. Henry Bennet, an English physician who may be said to have discovered Mentone thirty years ago, persons affected with pulmonary disease, either in the first or second stages, derive great benefit from passing the winter there. The quarters of the town situated on the eastern bay have the highest average temperature, being least exposed to the east wind. The eastern quarter is generally the most satisfactory for invalids.

The climate of Mentone is suitable for very young or very old persons, and is specially indicated for all forms of chest diseases, consumption, bronchitis, chronic laryngitis, most forms of rheumatism, cachectic diseases, and general debility.

The mean minimum temperature for the six winter months is 46°, the mean maximum 58°—the combined mean 52°. The temperature is very equable and not subject to the severe changes experienced at some of the other Riviera health resorts.

Water and Sanitation.—Mentone is plentifully supplied

with water from the *Vesubie*, subjected to Anderson's system of filtration. Sanitation in the large hotels and villas on the English system is perfect. Great attention is paid by the Municipality to the removal of dust and refuse, and to the disinfection of the sewers under the surveyance of a committee of hygiene.

According to observations taken by M. Brea, a French savant, rain falls on an average 80 days in the year; the sky is cloudless during 214 days, and cloudy 71 days. With so superb a climate, and with luxuries and comforts equal to those of any winter resort in Europe, it is no marvel that Mentone should be a favourite residence with invalids.

Mentone, 154½ miles from Marseilles, formerly belonged to the Principality of Monaco, but was annexed to France in 1860. This charming town stands like an amphitheatre upon a promontory which cuts into two unequal parts a semicircular bay of about six and a-half miles in breadth, bounded on the east by the slopes of Cap de la Mortola, and on the west by Cap Martin. The eastern section of the bay is partly overshadowed by abrupt rocks, which descend close to the shore: the western section, usually called Gulf de la Paix, from the tranquillity of its waters, is bordered by alluvial lands continually increased by mountain deposits, and watered in winter by the three torrents—the Carei, the Borrigo, and the Gorbio. In every direction the eye is surfeited with verdure; near the shore, orange and lemon groves and exotic plants; higher up, olive groves; and on the upper slopes, pine forests.

The higher, or old town, stands on slopes so steep that no carriage can ascend to it, the houses being ranged one above another like the stages of an amphitheatre. Nevertheless, it is in many respects more interesting than its modern rival. Its narrow, battlemented, silent and sombre streets, which are in many places little more than tortuous staircases, often steep and ill-paved, carry the visitor back into the Middle Ages. Yet, strange and weird as it is, the natural beauties of the spot are such that the artist cannot traverse a single street without finding a hundred new and ever-varying charms. Every step unveils a subject for a sketch or a picture.

The new town consists of a street which runs for two thirds of a mile parallel to the sea at the foot of the hill. At each end of this street are hotels, villas, and private houses, offered to visitors.

A very important improvement for the town of Mentone has

been recently carried out. The Promenade du Midi, near the market, has become a *Route Nationale*, and circles round the old town by the harbour till it joins the present road close to the Hotel des Anglais. There will thus be an uninterrupted drive by the sea shore from the Point of Cap Martin to the Italian frontier.

Cap Martin, the western extremity of the bay, although in the commune of Roquebrune, is really a suburb of Mentone, but the atmosphere at Cap Martin is more bracing than that of Mentone. Situated on a promontory jutting out into the sea, Cap Martin consists of a few hotels and villas, and is a very expensive residence. The principal hotel has probably the most aristocratic list of visitors of any hotel on the Riviera.

There are two railway stations at Mentone: the principal station is at the west end of the town in the Carei quarter, the other is at the east end, in the Garavan district, behind the Grand Hotel and the Britannia. All trains do not stop at the Garavan Station; thus passengers wishing to alight there should make inquiries beforehand. There is an excellent choice of hotels at both ends of the town, whose charges are fairly moderate, owing to the large amount of competition. Prices "en pension" vary from 7 to 16 fr. a day, the difference in the same hotel being caused by the position of the room.

THOS. COOK & SON's hotel coupons are available at the Hotel des Anglais (E. Bay), Hotel de Menton (Promenade du Midi), Hotel d'Italie (E. Bay), and the Hotel Riva Bella, Cap Martin. And of the new series, at the Hotel de Turin and Hotel Britannia (near Garavan Station, E. Bay), also the Hotel Savoy and Pension St. George (West Bay).

Near the Hotel Bellevue, in the western quarter, is the *Villa Helvetia*, a convalescent home for ladies between the ages of eighteen and forty, who are received for 20s. a week, without laundress. Applications for admission should be addressed to Barclay, Bevan & Co., Bankers, London. *St. John's House of Rest* for clergymen and other professional men is another excellent institution, where the inmates pay 20s. per week. Particulars supplied by the Rev. R. W. Goodall, St. John's Parsonage.

The **Amusements** at Mentone are not so varied and exciting as those at Nice or Monte Carlo. There is very good boating and bathing. The harbour is well protected by a breakwater,

and there is good accommodation for yachts. Sailing boats can be hired for 2 fr. an hour, or 12 fr. for the whole day. There is a comfortable club, to which the subscription is only 60 fr. for the season. Concerts and dances are sometimes given by the Cercle Philharmonique. There is a pretty little theatre for operettas attached to the New Casino.

Open-air concerts are given morning and afternoon in the Carei Gardens, dinner parties, at homes, and dances are frequent in the villas, and at the various hotels music and dancing often help to make a pleasant, if quiet, programme for visitors. Carnival, fêtes, and battles of flowers on an attractive scale take place in the early spring, and when the very fashionable International Regattas are held the harbour is filled with yachts. Monte Carlo, with its theatre, concerts, and other attractions, is within twenty minutes by train from Mentone, or an hour's carriage drive.

Geological Formation.—The mountains surrounding Mentone are formed of oolitic limestone. The town stands partly on a stratum of coarse sandstone; the hills in the bay are of the same formation. Close to the shore of East Bay have been discovered in the sandstone rock deep caves, evidently dwellings of pre-historic mankind. Several of these caves have been explored, and found to contain, together with bones, large numbers of flint and bone implements of the palæolithic period.

First were found the remains of a large stag and of a cave hyæna. In the next layer were found several of the flint weapons used by the ancient Gaul in the age when the reindeer inhabited the south of France. Finally, at depths respectively of 4 feet, 22 feet, and 25 feet, the explorers brought to light four human skeletons. Of the two most perfect of these one is of an old woman who measured 5 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height; the other of a young man measuring about 5 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height.

The skull is, in either case, very long, with a wide facial part, and the lower part of the face is frankly negroid, the under-jaw projecting in the same way as does the jaw of a native of Senegambia, while the arms, as is the case with negroes, are unusually long. Dr. Verneau concludes that among our ancestors we have to reckon negroes, who probably form the missing link between the present race and the anthropoid ape.

The Caves (Baussi Roussi) and the Museum may be visited daily from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. Entrance, 1 fr.

Other caves yet remain to be explored.

Excursions.—The neighbourhood of Mentone abounds in natural beauty, and numerous enjoyable excursions may be made—to the **Vallée Cabrolles**, **Vallée Gorbio**, **Vallée de Menton**, and **Cap Martin**, also to **Grimaldi**, beyond the frontier bridge of St. Louis, etc.

A visit should be paid to Mr. Hanbury's beautiful Botanic Garden and Saracenic Tower, an interesting restoration of a ninth century building, converted into a villa, situated at **La Mortola**, about 2 miles east from Garavan, open to the public Monday and Friday from noon to sunset. Admission, 1 fr., for the benefit of local charities. The charming grounds of 100 acres slope down to the beach in terraces amidst orange and lemon trees and palms. A feature of the garden is the Pergola, a delightful walk covered with trellis work, up the supporting pillars of which climb a hundred varieties of creeping plants. The house is built in the Italian style on the site of an ancient Saracen castle, with white marble terraces and loggias, affording superb views of the Mediterranean. The rooms contain beautiful Renaissance furniture from the Chigi Palace in Rome, and a collection of Oriental treasures from China and Japan.

The following are among the other attractive excursions which may be made from Mentone by Cook's Brakes :—

1. To **Monti** and the **Cascades**, and thence to **Castiglione** and **Sospello**, which is a village 1,174 feet above the sea level.

2. By **Castellar** to the summit of **Mont Berceau** (3,640 feet), where there is a magnificent view of the coast and the sea—with Corsica in the extreme distance.

3. To **Ste. Agnes** (situated on a rocky ridge),* returning by **Gorbio** and **Roquebrune**. The ascent of the **Aiguille** may be made from **Ste. Agnes** in about 2½ hours, and is a higher point of view than the **Berceau**.

4. To **Camporosso** and **Dolce Acqua**, *viâ* Vintimille. At **Dolce Acqua** there is an ancestral castle of the Doria family of Genoa.

5. To **Nice** by brake by the higher, and returning by the lower, Corniche road, leaving Cook's Office at 9 a.m. Fare, 8 fr., weather permitting, and provided at least four passengers are booked.

6. To **San Remo** by brake from Cook's Office, at 9 a.m., whenever a sufficient number of passengers are booked. Fare, 8 fr.

7. To **Sospel**, by brake, leaving Cook's Office at 9 a.m. Fare, 8 fr., provided at least four passengers are booked.

The drive along the coast from Mentone to Bordighera commands an ever-changing panorama of coast and mountain scenery. The Italian frontier is formed by a deep gorge spanned by a bridge called the **Pont St. Louis**. The following extract from "**COOK'S HANDBOOK TO NORTHERN ITALY**" will give an idea of the spot :—

"This ravine forms one of the sights of Mentone. Its sides are formed by fearful precipices, torn and splintered by tremendous convulsions. The crags, which tower far above the head of the spectator, are really in danger of toppling over, for the little streams of water which trickle down their bleak sides are slowly undermining their stability. Long grasses, curious ferns, and creeping plants grow on the stone ledges, and trail over the numerous fissures. A path, about 2 feet wide, sometimes only 12 inches, winds round the abyss at a great height ; and it is quite common to see the peasants walking rapidly along this perilous route, with large bundles on their heads or backs. A torrent leaps into the gorge at its narrowest recess, and tumbles in a succession of cascades from height to height, until it reaches its stony bed below. At the narrowest part of the chasm it is crossed by the slender bridge which for many years formed the only means of communication at this point between the two countries."

Proceeding by railway, soon after leaving Mentone, at the first ravine, Italian territory is entered, and in a few minutes the train reaches

VINTIMILLE (Italian Ventimiglia),

162 miles from Marseilles. Buffet. Population, 4,500. Here all luggage is examined by the Italian Customs if going into Italy, and by the French Customs if going from Italy into France. During the winter months Cook's Interpreter is in attendance to assist passengers travelling with Cook's Coupons. This station being in Italy, Roman time (55 minutes in advance of Paris) is now used on the railway.

Vintimille, which is an Italian frontier fortress, is situated on a hill overlooking the River Roja. The steep streets are clean, and the little Italian town has a conspicuous

Cathedral, one of the best specimens of mediæval art in Liguria. It was damaged by earthquakes in 1222 and in 1831, when it was closed and not restored until 1877. Next

to the Cathedral is the Baptistery, said to date from the fifth century.

The **Church of St. Michele**, as old as the Cathedral, was rebuilt in 1885. Some Roman Columns, the Choir, and portions of the ancient walls are all that remain of the original building.

Several picturesque excursions are within a day's reach of Vintimille, especially to Castel d'Appio (fine views), and to the charming Valley of the Roja.

Outside the town are some remains of a Roman theatre.

Electric Tramways every quarter of an hour between Vintimille and Bordighera; fare, 30 c

There being considerable delay at the station, visitors to Bordighera will find it more convenient to take a cab at Vintimille than to wait for the train.

Turin can be reached from Vintimille by diligence twice a day to Tenda and Vievola, whence train by Cuneo, etc.; see p. 93. (Railway in course of construction.) At present, however, this is a tedious journey, and the diligences are not very comfortable. An easier and a quicker route to Turin is by rail along the Riviera as far as Savona (p. 131), and then train *viâ Carru, Bra, and Cavallermaggiore*, 91 miles.

A fine view is obtained of the snow-clad Col di Tenda as the train leaving Vintimille crosses the Roja for Bordighera, where the Italian Riviera (the Riviera di Ponente) commences.

BORDIGHERA,

164 miles west of Marseilles. Population, 3,900. (For Hotels, see Appendix.)

Bordighera is an Italian village, similar in character to nearly all the Italian towns on the Riviera. Living expenses are very moderate—fish, vegetables, and fruit being plentiful. The town proper is constructed on the summit of the point which shelters the eastern bay, and its streets are paved and buttressed like those of old Mentone and old San Remo. But the reputation of the climate has created during the last ten years a modern suburb, to which many of the best English families yearly resort during the winter.

The modern town lies to the west of the old town, Paese Alto, the higher ground being the chief residential quarter; whilst most of the shops are on the flat ground, known as Borgo Marina, near the railway and sea.

Bordighera is celebrated for its flowers, especially roses and carnations, which are exported in immense quantities to Austria and Germany.

The neighbourhood is also unrivalled in regard to the abundance and luxuriant growth of its palms, which are cultivated for profit, and which furnish the greater part of those used in the festivals of the Roman Church. A monopoly of supplying these palms to the Vatican was conferred several centuries since under singular circumstances.

When the obelisk in front of St. Peter's was erected, the work of raising the monument was considered so critical that the spectators were forbidden, under pain of impalement, to speak one word, lest they should distract the engineer in charge of the work, and thus imperil its completion. At a critical moment the ropes stuck fast, and it was feared the weight of the stone would bring everything down with a crash, when a voice in the crowd cried, "Wet the ropes!" This was done, and the consequent tension of the ropes carried the work through. The Pope sent for the owner of the *vox clamans*, who proved to be a sailor. After reproving him for having put in jeopardy his life, and hearing his explanation, the pontiff desired him to ask any favour of the Holy See. The favour asked by the sailor, and granted by the Pope, was the palm monopoly for his native town, Bordighera.

Climate.—Persons in delicate health will find Bordighera among the most beneficial spots on the coast. According to Dr. Sparks, the climate agrees in the main with that of other neighbouring health resorts with this exception, that it receives more sea air. Dr. Goodchild considers that it is better protected from the eastern winds than either Mentone or San Remo, but more exposed towards the west. The water supply and drainage are good. The mean temperature resembles that of the west bay of Mentone, while, being further removed from the mountain tops, it has fewer rainy days. The climate is specially good for bronchial catarrhs, bronchial asthma, pneumonia, chronic rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, etc.; and, in fact, all cases where an equable dry and bracing climate is required. During the winter months, from November to April, the mean temperature is 52° F.

Setting aside its advantages as a health resort, no traveller who skirts the shores of the Mediterranean should fail to spend a few days in Bordighera. Some slight disappointment

may perhaps be felt on arrival at the station, but the natural beauties of the neighbourhood are such as will speedily compensate for it. There is nothing in the new town to detain the visitor unless he be interested in Natural History. Here is the

New Museum, built by Mr. Clarence Bicknell, which contains a remarkable collection of fossils, Roman and pre-historic remains, all found in Western Liguria; also a very complete **herbarium** of the wild plants growing in the district of Bordighera. Open daily. The Museum also contains the

International Free Library, with over 9,000 volumes, a great attraction and boon to winter residents.

Visitors to Bordighera should not fail to visit the

Capo, by following eastwards the Strada Romana, a broad boulevard on the hill side, a few hundred yards from the sea. This thoroughfare, formerly a Roman road (the *Via Aurelia*), has been selected for a site whereon are constructed several very fine modern villas, including the Villa Etelinda, a beautiful Italian residence, which was at one time occupied by the Dowager Queen of Italy. A Latin inscription in coloured mosaic, commemorating Her Majesty's recovery from sickness, runs right round the cornice, above the first floor windows. Following the boulevard, between gardens filled with superb palms and other exotics, the visitor arrives at the point or Capo, whose summit is covered by the old town. Here let him turn and enjoy a view unrivalled on any part of the coast. Looking westward, the landscape is filled with a vast forest of olive trees, relieved on the near foreground by luxuriant palms, many of them 50 to 60 feet high, Norfolk Island pines, and, indeed, a perfect jungle of tropical vegetation. The near coast line is occupied by the frowning fort and harbour of Vintimille; next beyond, another sweep of the coast, specked by the white villas of Mentone; again beyond, the bold outlines of the Principality of Monaco; still further, the long sweeping promontories of Cap Ferrat and Antibes, both crowned with lighthouses; and, lastly, the blue outlines of the Esterel Mountains, westward of Cannes, half blended in the distance with the dazzling blue of sea and sky. The whole landscape forms a panorama never to be forgotten. On very clear days the Maure Mountains near Toulon may be seen, and also the island of Corsica.

Excursions.—There are many beautiful walks and drives in the neighbourhood. Among them may be named walks to

Torre dei Mostaccini, Cima dei Monti, Santa Croce, Monte Nero, Sasso, Seborga.

Carriage drives may also be taken to San Remo, to Vintimille—where among other interesting features may be seen the ruins of a Roman theatre. To Borghetto and Vallebona; Vallecrosia and Perinaldo; Trolabona; Apricale; and Pigna, and, above all, to the magnificent valley of the Roja by Airole, as far as the French frontier—an excursion which for beauty of scenery has no rival in any other part of the Riviera. The student of geology will find prolific beds of pliocene fossils in the adjacent valleys.

Brake Excursions.—During the winter season a service of brakes starts from Mr. E. E. Berry's Bank (Cook's Office) as follows:—Monday and Friday to Dolceacqua at 9.30 a.m., and to La Mortola at 1.30 p.m. Tuesday to S. Michele at 10 a.m. Wednesday to Apricale at 10 a.m. Thursday to Madonna della Guardia at 10 a.m. Saturday to Pigna at 10 a.m. Places must be booked in advance.

Conveyances.—Cabs, *see* local tariff. Train to San Remo, 80 c. Omnibuses to San Remo, passing through Ospedaletti, a pleasant ride of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Electric Trams to Vintimille every quarter of an hour; fare, 30 c.

Cook's Correspondent.—Mr. E. E. Berry, the English Agency and Bank.

Furnished Villas and Apartments can be had by the season.

Hotels are numerous and comfortable, well managed, and moderate in price. Cook's Coupons accepted at the Hotels d'Angleterre, Savoy, and Royal; and the new series at the Iles Britanniques.

Clubs and Societies.—Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club; Musical Society; Magazine Club; Chess Club; Hockey Club; Society for the Protection of Animals; Society for the Improvement of Bordighera; Reading Rooms at Berry's Bank, and the New Museum.

Post and Telegraph Office, *via* Vittorio Emanuele, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; closed for Post Office orders, parcel post, and registered letters, from 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Bordighera is connected by telephone with Ospedaletti and San Remo.

English Church.—All Saints'. Holy Communion 8 a.m., and sermon at 10.30 a.m. Evening Prayers, 3 p.m.

HEALTH RESORTS OF THE RIVIERA.

English Physicians.—Dr. J. L. Bogle.
Dr. D. L. Hubbard.
Dr. G. Hamilton.
Dr. Herschel (American).

British Vice-Consul.—E. E. Berry, Esq.

From Bordighera en route for San Remo is ~~the~~ charmingly situated village of

OSPEDALETTI.

which is better shielded from the north and east winds than any other place upon the coast.

The visitors' quarter, consisting of good hotels and villas, which is quite separate from the fishing village, is situated on a slight eminence above the shores of a small bay half way between Bordighera and San Remo.

The average mean temperature from November to April is about 53°, and although one of the mildest spots on the Riviera, Ospedaletti is not relaxing, for although protected from the north winds it is not confined or shut in. The amount of sunshine even during the shortest day is at least nine hours, or an hour more than at Mentone, Nice, or Cannes.

As regards climate, situation, and scenery, Ospedaletti has much in its favour, and will some day become a favourite winter resort. To attract visitors, two important financial companies in 1883 built a fine Casino, but the Italian Government refused to allow gambling tables, and the building remains unoccupied, except for an occasional concert.

At present there are absolutely no amusements, but for invalids, or for visitors seeking rest and quiet, there are many beautiful walks and drives, and for those economically inclined it may be mentioned that the cost of living is less than at some of the more fashionable health resorts.

Ospedaletti being so near both to Bordighera and San Remo, most of the excursions for which the two latter places are the starting-points can be made from Ospedaletti.

Midway between Ospedaletti and San Remo, in a small bay, the old castle of Pietralunga, full of curiosities and historical associations, may be visited. The castle itself was built on the site of an ancient monastery, and takes its name from the rock on which it stands. It was here that, about 1725, the Genoese Commissioner, Pinelli, landed his Corsicans to quell the rebellious natives of San Remo, storming the town from the back.

The principal excursion is to the strikingly situated mountain village of La Colla or Coldirodi, over 1,000 feet above sea level. In the Mairie beside the church is an interesting collection of paintings, containing a few original works by *Guido Reni*, *Fra Bartolommeo*, and *Andrea del Sarto*, and a large number of pictures by other masters, more or less genuine. The collection was bequeathed to his native town by the Abbé Rambaldi in 1864. The gem of the gallery is a "Holy Family" by *Fra Bartolommeo*. La Colla can be reached by a carriage road of about three miles in length, though active walkers will prefer the bridle path through gardens of oranges and lemons, by which the village can be reached in half an hour. Including wait, a carriage and pair for the excursion costs 20 fr.

The limited hotel accommodation at Ospedaletti is good, and the charges very moderate. Hotel-pensions and furnished apartments are to be found affording fair accommodation at low rents. There are a few furnished villas to be let, the rentals of which, compared with larger towns on the Riviera, are very reasonable.

Three miles beyond Ospedaletti is the principal winter station of the Italian Riviera.

SAN REMO.

(Population, 20,000.) (Visitors, 22,000.) (Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Cook's Office.—Via Vittorio Emanuele.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Via Roma, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Postal Arrangements.—An English mail arrives and departs twice a day, *via* Marseilles or *via* Turin. The rates for telegrams are : To England, 3*d.* per word ; to France, 2*d.* a word, plus 10*d.* ; to any part of Italy, 10*d.* for fifteen words. Parcels under 7 lb., 2*s.* 1*d.*

British Vice-Consul.—Mursey Turton, Esq., 16, Via Vittorio Emanuele, 10 a.m. to 12.30.

American Vice-Consul.—The Chevalier Albert Ameglio, Via Umberto

Churches.—English, All Saints', Corso dell' Imperatrice.

St. John Baptist's, Via Regina Margherita.

Hours of Service, generally Scotch Presbyterian, Corso dell' Imperatrice.

11 a.m. and 3 p.m. German, Corso Garibaldi.

Swiss, Via Umberto 9.

English Physicians.—Dr. M. Foster, Villa San Giovanni.

Hours of Consultation, Dr. Blaikie Smith, Villa Victoria.
generally 1 to 4. Dr. Crichton Miller, Corsa Bébé.

English Chemist.—F. R. Squire, 17, Corso V. Emanuele.
Chemist by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

American Dentists.—Dr. Powers, Via Regina Margherita.
Dr. Whiting, 19, Corso V. Emanuele.

English Nursing Home.—Miss Briant, Supt., Sunny Bank, Berigo.

English Home for Invalid Ladies.—Villa Emily. Residence and medical attendance in a delightful home on the most moderate terms. Particulars can be obtained from London, Messrs. Barnetts & Co., Bankers, 67, Lombard Street.

Tea Rooms.—Eckenberg, opposite the Public Gardens, Corso dell' Imperatrice.

Restaurants.—Roma, Via Roma, Hotel Royal (expensive); Hotel de Commerce, and other hotels.

Casino Municipal.—Winter garden, concerts, reading rooms, gaming rooms, club, and elegant theatre. Admission, one day, 2 fr.; one month, 30 fr.; the season, 60 fr. (Theatre, from 1 fr. 50 c. to 30 fr., each representation).

House Agent.—Agence Ligurienne, Via Vittorio Emanuele, next to Cook's Office.

Conveyances.—An omnibus runs from one end of the town to the other every half-hour, 2 sous. From the *Piazza Colombo* coaches to Taggia ten or twelve times a day, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. To Ceriana 3 p.m., 1 fr. To Ospedaletti six times a day, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 p.m., 6 sous. To Bordighera 1 a.m. and 4 p.m., 12 sous. To Bardalucca, 6.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. From the *Strada Coradi* to Campo-Rosso and Dolce Acqua, 2 p.m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Cab Fares.—The course, 1 horse, 1 fr. during the day, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. night. Per hour, 2 fr.; at night, 3 fr. The course, 2 horses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in the day, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. at night. The hour, 3 fr.; at night, 3 fr. 50 c. To the upper part of the town the fares are higher.

San Remo proper, originally a strongly-fortified town, lies in the centre of a deep bay, facing south. The Italian side of the bay is protected from east winds by the promontory known as Capo Verde, which rises to a height of 350 feet. The old town rises from the shore to the lower slopes of the Monte Bignone, a mountain over 4,000 feet in height. The rapidly

increasing popularity of San Remo as a health resort has developed, eastward and westward, along the shore, two charming modern suburbs. The eastern suburb lies on a gentle slope, and consists of a well kept boulevard or thoroughfare, flanked on the upper side by beautiful private residences, each standing in its own gardens, and on the lower side, nearest the sea, by fine hotels and furnished villas, let wholly or in part to foreign visitors. The Villa Zirio, where the late Emperor of Germany was living at the time of his accession to the throne, is in this part of the town. All of these habitations have large gardens, filled with tropical vegetation, orange and lemon trees, and exotic flowers, which grow most luxuriantly; they are all double-fronted, facing north and south, and the southern rooms are delightfully sunny all through the winter and spring. The Villa Thiem, on the Berigo road, contains a good collection of pictures. Admission Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 to 1.

The western town lies on a slope considerably more abrupt than the eastern. Close to the shore runs the railway; immediately above it a long promenade, known as the **Corso dell' Imperatrice**, planted with fine palms and other tropical plants. Rising abruptly behind this promenade are terraces with beautiful tropical gardens, containing well-built modern hotels and villas. Above these, encircling the bay, are large groves of lemon, orange, and olive trees, and again, above all, the giant mountains of the Alpes Maritimes, thickly covered with pine woods. The two modern suburbs are connected by a well-paved modern street with several good shops, which form the lower part of the old town. Between this part and the sea is the public garden, where a band performs three times a week, and south of it a pier which, projecting into the sea, forms a small port. A very handsome Casino, built by the Municipality, on rising ground facing south near the railway station, was opened in 1905, *see* p. 122.

The old town, probably founded by the Greeks, was by them called Leucotea; on becoming subject to the Romans in the reign of Augustus, B.C. 12, it was thereafter called Matuzia. In the ninth century it was taken by the Saracens, who held it for about one hundred years, but in 972, when they were expelled by Count Guglielmo, of Florence, the Italian population returned, rebuilt the town and named it in honour of their patron Saint, San Romolo. In the fifteenth

century it was sold to the Genoese Republic and renamed San Remo.

To convey anything like an adequate impression of this strange relic of mediæval history is next to impossible. The visitor who wishes to explore this *terra incognita* enters a large quadrangle, in which are the Town Hall and Municipal Offices. At almost any hour of the day it is thronged by the Italian population, male and female, adult and juvenile, who pass and repass in rapid succession, evidently bent on the business of the day. The women generally are wrapped in the bright-coloured kerchief which the Italians so delight in, and the great majority carry large bundles on their heads. From this square rises a steep pebble-paved ascent, traversed every two or three yards by dwarf stone steps. The width rapidly diminishes with the ascent, until the way becomes a narrow court, covered in here and there by half-subterranean arches. So confined are the limits that the visitor can scarcely realise that he is in a public street, but feels inclined to apologise for intruding on the privacy of the denizens. Right and left on the highway are narrow doorways, many of them not wider than three feet, generally open, and disclosing a flight of stone steps less than two feet wide, sometimes winding upwards into the building, sometimes winding downwards into the basement. Round nearly every door swarms of children play, while men and women sit on the steps, the latter generally knitting and the former smoking. Numbers of laden asses wait at the doors of houses (for no other beasts of burden can mount the steep ascent), while the stream of life flows up and down without cessation or interruption. As the visitor rises, streets exactly resembling the main ascent diverge right and left, always in one upward direction, and always presenting the same characteristics. The buildings, which contain several storeys, are for the most part so close together that it seems as though opposite neighbours might easily shake hands across the street. They were evidently constructed for defence, the lower windows being barred and the upper floors loop-holed, while queer arched buttresses span the narrow way between the houses. Here and there the highway passes under strong vaulted arches, evidently of great antiquity, and formerly guarded by gateways, so that in case of attack the town could be defended by stages up to the highest point. At the top of the town a plateau is reached which commands very fine views of the bay, the valleys descending from the

mountains to the coast, the lower olive-clad slopes of the mountains and the upper slopes with their setting of dark-green pine forests. The valleys of the east and west sanctuary are extremely picturesque from this point. No visitor to San Remo should fail to make himself acquainted with the old town, whose warren-like buildings contain a population of nearly 10,000 souls.

The **Church of Madonna della Costa**, and the **Hospital for Lepers**, called *Il Leprosario*, are situated at the northern part of this eminence; and more prominently still, the **Villa Carbone**, with octagonal tower, from whose summit the Island of Corsica is often visible.

The principal features of interest in San Remo are:—

1. The **West Pier** of the harbour, which commands a beautiful view of the town and the verdure-clad hills which overshadow it, relieved by the scarlet or white buildings, whose tops peep out among the luxuriant foliage of the wooded slopes. The highest buildings visible are those of the village of San Romolo, at the foot of Monte Bignone.

2. The **Giardino Publico** contains fine tropical plants. The Municipal band plays here three times a week.

3. The **Giardino dell' Imperatrice**, at the west end of the Corso dell' Imperatrice, laid out by desire of the late Empress of Russia, who visited San Remo previous to her last visit to Cannes. The Berigo Road, in the same direction, is a very beautiful thoroughfare, containing the finest villas.

4. The handsome **Municipal Casino** already alluded to.

5. The **Theatre**.—In the Via Corso Emanuele. Comedy and Italian Opera during the winter.

6. The **Cemetery**, or Campo Santa, on the west side of the town. The monuments it contains are mostly of marble, and the centre is planted with cypress trees. The Cemetery has a fine look-out over the mountains. A Crematorium has been built.

7. The **Environs**.—The walks in and about San Remo are numerous, and of great beauty. Westward, Capo Nero, Col di Rodi or La Colla, and Ospedaletti are easy of access; and eastward Poggio, Capo Verde, Bussana Vecchia, entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1887, and abandoned by its inhabitants, who built a new village lower down called Bussana Nuova, Taggia, and Ceriana; all will repay the exertion of

visiting them on foot. Strangers who cannot walk so far can hire donkeys in the town at moderate terms; otherwise they must content themselves with rambles among the tranquil thoroughfares which pervade the olive groves. Good pedestrians will find ample variety of excursions among the Alpes Maritimes, not omitting a walk or donkey ride four miles north of San Remo to **San Romolo**; thence the ascent of **Monte Bignone** (4,235 ft.), about three to four hours. Guide not absolutely necessary, but desirable. The view from the summit is of great extent and splendour—one of the finest in Europe.

The excursions that can be made in carriages are but few, most of the roads lying along the mountain slopes, and following the coast line. New roads have been made to Varese and Peiragallo, as well as in other directions, both eastward and westward, which afford greater variety. An extremely fine drive is that to Taggia, where resided the late Dr. Rufini, author of "Dr. Antonio"; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours there and back.

Other excursions may be accomplished to Varese by the valley of S. Martino; and to La Colla by carriage, or by bridle path, two miles (*see* p. 121).

Golf Club, 9 holes, at Taggia (2 miles); frequent trains and buses.

The **Carnival** festivities are entered into with spirit by many of the English visitors. At this period battles of flowers take place, and several balls are given at the hotels.

A **Sports Club** has been established, where lawn tennis and hockey are played. There is a

Book Club in the Via Umberto (open daily from 10.30 to noon); and at Gandolfo's, 21, Via Vittorio Emanuele, is a **Circulating Library**. Good boating and sailing can be had at a very moderate charge; the price per hour is 3 fr. to 4 fr., including the services of one or two men.

Hotels and Pensions.—San Remo is well supplied with hotels. Several of these are first-class hotels, with gardens situated on a hill facing the sea to the west of the railway station; others, with large gardens, electric light, and all modern comforts, occupy commanding positions to the east of the town. The charges at these high-class fashionable hotels are not unreasonable, and cheaper hotels or comfortable Pensions can be recommended east of the town, on the Berigo Road, and in the town itself, near the station. Cook's coupons are accepted at the Hotel Continental Palace,

formerly Iles Britanniques (West Bay); Grand Hotel de Nice (Corso Garibaldi), and Hotel de l'Europe et de la Paix (east of the town). All the new series of coupons at the Hotel Metropole and the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Behind the West End Hotel is the Villa Emily, a home for invalid ladies of limited means. They pay 25s. per week, which, as at the similar institution at Mentone, includes doctor's fees, comfortable board and lodging, and wine or beer. For particulars apply to Messrs. Barnetts & Co., bankers, 67, Lombard Street, London.

Villas and Apartments.—Visitors who prefer living in villas or apartments rather than in hotels have a choice of about two hundred villas and numerous furnished rooms. Villas, which as a rule are not very large, can be hired for the season, October to May, at prices varying from £100 to £400. Application should be made to THOS. COOK & SON, who will recommend reliable house agents (*see* p. 122). Care must be taken to have a proper agreement and inventory prepared (*see* p. 70).

Water.—An exceptionally good and pure water supply is provided to all the hotels and better-class houses. The sources are at Argallo, beyond Bardalucca, 26 kilometres from San Remo, and consist of springs from the rock, 700 metres above sea level. These are all covered in, and the water is brought in iron and cement pipes to the three large reservoirs which store it for the town. At every 500 metres of the piping is a cistern, one square metre deeper than the pipes, to allow of the deposit of gravel, etc., and every precaution has been taken against accidental contamination.

Climate.—The climatic differences between San Remo and Mentone are inconsiderable. Beyond doubt certain spots on the eastern side of Mentone are warmer, both in spring and in winter; but, on the other hand, San Remo is more evenly sheltered than Mentone, and northerly currents of air are scarcely felt. The late Dr. Sparks, an English physician, who was the author of one of the most trustworthy works upon the Riviera, was of opinion that, from a medical point of view, there was little to choose between the two towns. The winds most felt at San Remo are those from the east and south-east. Dr. Sparks also held that the mistral is not unknown in this part of the country, but concludes his remarks by saying that, as a health resort, San Remo is justly an established favourite.

The west bay is drier, fresher, and more bracing and stimulating, and has always been popular amongst the English community; while the east bay is warmer, moister, and more protected and sedative, and is therefore far more suitable to certain conditions of disease and temperament.

There is a freer circulation of air at San Remo than at Mentone, and it is not so dry as at Nice, and hence generally less irritating to the lungs.

The climate is not to be recommended for persons who are liable to cerebral congestion, nor for those having an apoplectic tendency, or in cases of hypertrophy or valvular disease of the heart; it being too stimulating.

The following description is from "Bradshaw's Bathing Places," etc.:—

Special Indications.—Latent scrofula, chronic bronchial, stomachic and intestinal catarrhs, emphysema, pharyngitis, laryngitis, pleuritic exudations, incipient phthisis, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes and general debility.

The mean winter temperature, according to the late Dr. Hassall's statistics, is 52° F.; the mean barometric pressure, 761·5 mm.; relative humidity of the air, 66·4 per cent.; death-rate, 24 per 1,000; rainy days during six season months, 35. Days of sunshine, 164. There is no fog. Snow quite exceptional, in some winters not more than once or twice, and in most winters none at all.

In early spring the country round the bay resembles a vast garden. As regards vegetation, San Remo is perhaps the most favoured of any health resort on the Riviera. As early as the month of February wild flowers come into bloom, a fact which sufficiently attests the mildness of its climate. The air is bracing and healthy to a degree, which attracts the attention of visitors staying for any length of time. The climate may be described as moderately warm, dry, very sunny, and slightly stimulating.

Within the last few years great improvements have been made as to the roads and promenades by the sea, and if the scenery and excursions in the neighbourhood are not so accessible and beautiful as at Mentone, the authorities do all in their power to render the new quarter attractive, whilst the picturesque old town affords better subjects for the painter than any town on the Riviera.

The journey from San Remo to Genoa is very interesting but vexatious. Just as the fine peeps of glen and mountain, sea or village, are at hand, the train has a habit of dashing into a tunnel.

The first place of any importance to the east of San Remo is

PORTO MAURIZIO,

a town of 7,000 inhabitants. It possesses a good harbour, and is most picturesquely situated on a hill, in the midst of olive groves, with a background of fine mountains. It is now becoming more frequented as a winter residence, but is colder than San Remo or Mentone, and not recommended as a health resort. Cabs will be found at the station to ascend the hill to the town, and trams or buses run along a much-frequented road, about a mile to Oneglia; fare 4 sous. From the entrance to the town a wide road commanding splendid views leads to the Church of S. Maurizio, an eighteenth-century building in the Roman-Greek style. Many old houses with cornices over the doorways and windows will be noticed.

ONEGLIA.

187 miles from Marseilles (population 8,000). This town is exposed to the cold winds, but otherwise beautifully situated, and was the birthplace of Andrea Doria, the Genoese Admiral (1468—1560), and in September, 1848, Garibaldi lodged in the Via Christina. Both Porto Maurizio and Oneglia have long breakwaters, extending far into the sea. A grand excursion can be made to Turin over the Colla di San Bartolomeo. After passing Oneglia several glimpses of beautiful bits of coast scenery may be obtained from the train. From the village of Laignelia, with gardens of orange trees, a smooth beach leads all the way to

ALASSIO

(Hotel, *see* Appendix)

(population 5,000) which is a thriving seaport, a walled town, surrounded by orange and palm plantations, 28 miles from San Remo, 56 from Genoa. A small English colony has been established here, as the climate is considered by medical men to be highly salubrious, while the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and living is cheap.

Cook's Correspondents, Messrs. Congreve and Co.

Hotels and Villas have been built, and if no Italian town occupying the seashore existed there, and everything could be laid out anew, Alassio might be made a fashionable health resort—another Mentone or San Remo on a smaller scale for winter residence. It is sheltered by hills covered with carob,

olive, and other trees from the north and north-west winds, but is somewhat exposed to the east winds, which, coming as they do off the snow from the Apennines, are sometimes very cold. The mean temperature of the season from October to May is $54^{\circ}6'$, and of the three winter months, $48^{\circ}4'$.

Alassio is free from dust or fog, and is a suitable winter residence for cases of phthisis in both the early and late stages, scrofula, all lung diseases requiring a mild dry climate, infantile paralysis and nervous diseases.

The town has been visited frequently by members of the Italian Royal Family, and General Garibaldi was here cured of his bronchial attacks.

Along the coast are pretty drives to **Loana** and **Ceriale** beyond Albenga. Oranges are plentiful and delicious, and many pleasant walks may be found. There is a good sandy beach, but no promenade along the sea, although one might be made, and if visitors increase, this and other improvements would doubtless follow.

Cook's Hotel Coupons are accepted at the Grand Hotel, and the Salisbury; their new series of coupons at the Hotel Victoria, and their Pension tickets at the Hotel Victoria.

English Church.—Near the station. Service during the season—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10.30 a.m. A circulating library is connected with the church: subscription, 3 months 7 fr., for the season 10 fr.

English Physicians.—Dr. Boon, Dr. John M. H. Munro and Dr. Names (speaks English).

In summer Alassio is visited by Italians for the excellent sea-bathing.

A **Lawn Tennis Club** has been started (subscription, one month, 5 fr.; the season, 10 fr.), and good rabbit shooting may be obtained on Gallinaria Island.

The Villas Garibaldi, Rothschild, and Napier, and the Palazzo Rosso, are worth visiting. In the Villa Garibaldi lived General Garibaldi during the last few months of his life; and Napoleon I, when marching against the Austrians, is credited with having slept in the Palazzo Rosso, which contains a Picture Gallery of works by *Vandyck*, *Carracci*, *Greghetti*, *Batoni*, and others. In the Villa Santa Croce, a **Nursing Institute** has been established, where English trained nurses can be engaged, and a few resident patients are taken. The Lady Superintendent is Miss Ellison, in connection with the Elgin Nursing Institute, Elgin Avenue, London.

At some distance from the coast is

ALBENGA,

204 miles from Marseilles. It was anciently the Roman *Albigaunum*, the rival of Carthage. It is not a healthy town, being subject to inundations from the *Capriana*, rendering the soil marshy. Near the town are the extensive remains of the **Ponte Lungo**, a Roman bridge, and several old castles with towers are picturesquely situated. The cathedral possesses a fine façade. The glimpses of coast scenery obtained at various points of the railway, between here and Genoa, are extremely beautiful. From Vado, which is situated beyond **Cape Bergoggi**, the coast is visible as far as Genoa.

Four miles from Albenga by railway is the town and harbour of **Ceriale**, with a good beach; next comes **Loana**, on a sandy beach, at the foot of a pretty hill. **Pietraligure**, on the *Isola*, is a sheltered little town noted for its lemons, oranges, and palms. On an eminence inland is *Borgio-Verezzi*, then

Finalmarina, with a richly-ornamented church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, gorgeous with frescoes, gilding, and many-coloured marbles.

At **Final Borgo** the church of S. Biazao is almost equally rich in colour, with altar and pulpit of superior design and workmanship. The scenery in this district is very fine, either in the valleys, or on the heights, where several dismantled fifteenth-century forts can be visited. The next town,

Noli, is interesting from the fact that it was formerly a republic under the protection of Genoa. It is still partly surrounded by walls, and some of the rectangular towers remain. The narrow streets run parallel from east to west, the *Via Monasterio* leading up to the mountains covered with olives, pines, and vines. The ruins of the old castle, and the old parish church, built in the eleventh century, are easy of access.

Nothing further of note is passed until the train arrives at

SAVONA,

229 miles (population, 37,000). This is a busy and important seaport town, but its once spacious port was blocked up by the Genoese in 1528 with stones and hulks, and can only admit vessels of about 200 tons burden. A railway connects Savona

with Turin, *viâ* Carru, Bra, and Caramagnola, 91½ miles, and by this route Savona may be reached from Paris in 27½ hours. Savona is charmingly situated amid lemon and orange gardens. The greater part of the town is modern, several handsome boulevards and broad streets have recently been constructed, and altogether the town bears evidence of prosperity. The Via del Corso leading to the sea and passing the cathedral and public gardens is the principal promenade.

The **Post and Telegraph Office**, also the **Law Courts**, are opposite the Cathedral in the mansion built by Pope Julius II.

The **Cathedral**, which dates from 1604, contains several good pictures and two large frescoes. In the Sistina chapel is the tomb of the parents of Pope Sixtus IV, the uncle of Julius II. In the **Dominican Church** (St. John Baptist) are Albert Dürer's pictures of the "Adoration of the Magi" and Lamini's "Nativity." Savona contains a handsome theatre, erected in 1853, and dedicated to the poet Chiabrera, who was a native of the town. Savona was likewise the birth-place of Popes Sixtus IV and Julius II. An agreeable excursion of about five miles may be made either by carriage, bus, or rail to the mountain sanctuary of La Madonna di Misericordia, the interior of which is dazzling with precious marbles, gold and silver ornaments, gold chandeliers, etc.

Rail to Alessandria, 65½ miles, *viâ* Acqui.

Beyond Savona the express train for Genoa does not stop until reaching **Voltri**, but ordinary trains call at *Albissola* on the *Sansobbio*, famous for its pottery. **Varazze**, at the head of a large bay, is the birth-place of Jacopo di Vorazine, the author of the "Golden Legend," the work responsible for turning Ignacio Loyola from a soldier into a missionary.

The Riviera between Varazze and Arenzano beyond Cogoleto (*see* below) is beautifully sheltered by a ridge of picturesque hills of which Monte Grosso is the most conspicuous.

The route continues through a charming country surrounded by shrubs, evergreens, pines, arbutus and oak trees, to the village of

COGOLETO

(population 1,000), for a long time supposed to have been the birth-place of Columbus (*see* p. 140). The house in which he

is said to have been born, in the year 1459, and which is now a tavern, bears the inscription :—

Hospes, siste gradum. Fuit hic lux prima Columbo.
Orbe viro majori heu nimis arcta domus !
Unus erat mundus. “ Duo sunt,” ait ille. Fuere.

Leaving Cogoleto, the road at the foot of *Monte Grosso* passes through lovely scenery with luxurious vegetation, the rail continuing along the shore to

Arenzano, a picturesque village and bathing station, with a large hotel and many charming drives, and then to

VOLTRI,

a flourishing town of 12,000 inhabitants, containing sulphur baths, efficacious in skin diseases, much frequented by the Genoese in summer. There are several highly-adorned churches, and the manufacture of paper is carried on to a large extent. The adjoining town, **Pra**, may be considered a continuation of Voltri.

The railway passes close to the sea on one side, with villas and buildings on the other, to the suburbs of Genoa at

PEGLI

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

(population 4,000), 250 miles from Marseilles, 5 miles from Genoa, a small sea-bathing place, abounding in pleasantly-situated villas, among which are the Villas Rostan, Elena, Doria, and Pallavicini. Excursions from Genoa to the latter are frequently made. Permits to enter may be obtained at the Grand Hotel de Pegli, or at the Galleria Durazzo-Pallavicini in Genoa. The fee to the gardener is from 1 to 2 fr. for from one to four persons, 2 fr. for a party. The grounds and park of the **Villa Pallavicini** extend for a considerable distance up the mountain slope, and are most charmingly laid out: shrubs, flowers, groves, ruins, stalactite grotto, lake, kiosks, fountains, etc. The gardens contain many varieties of plants, including coffee, vanilla, cinnamon, pepper, sugar-cane, camphor, etc.

An **English church** has been established at Pegli; there are good hotels, a pension kept by an English lady; a tram-

way runs to and from Genoa; and an English Physician practises in winter.

The next places passed are **Sestri Ponente** and **Cornigliano**, with handsome villas, and both formerly frequented during the summer for sea-bathing, but they are now manufacturing towns, and the sea fronts are occupied by ironworks and dockyards. Behind Sestri rises the hill and Chapel of **Madonna del Gazo**, with a large statue of the Virgin. The panoramic view from this hill is magnificent.

SAN PIER D'ARENA,

253 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Marseilles, is a suburb of Genoa, and contains numerous palaces, villas, and gardens. In the Church of San Pier d'Arena are several paintings of merit: "The Virgin," by *Castello*; "The Flight into Egypt," by *Cambiasso*; and some frescoes by *Fiasella*. The villas or Palaces Imperiale, Spinola, and Saùli also contain frescoes by *Carlone* and others.

GENOA.

Italian, GENOVA. French, GÈNES.

Population 235,000. (Hotels, see Appendix.)

Cook's Offices.—17, 19, 21, Piazza della Meridiana, Via Cairoli.

Railway Stations.—The Western (main station) Piazza Acquaverde, and the Eastern (Brignole) Via Serra.

Post Office.—Via Roma, Galleria Mazzini, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Telegraph Office.—Palazzo Ducale, always open.

British Consulate.—10, Via Palestro.

American Consulate.—36, Via Assarotti.

Physicians.—Dr. Breiting (speaks English), Via Mameli, 33A, physician to Protestant Hospital. Professor Ferrari, Via Assarotti, 12.

Dentists.—Mr. C. S. Bright and Mr. S. C. Bright, Via SS. Giacomoe Filippo; Mr. Markus, Via Roma, 5.

English Church.—2, Via Goito. Services, 8.15, 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Presbyterian Church.—4, Via Peschiera. Service, 11 a.m.

English Cemetery.—Near the Barracks of San Benigno.

English Hospital.—Piazza San Bartolomeo.

Seaman's Institute and Sailor's Home.—71, Via Milano.

Genoa Harbour Mission.—15, Via Milano.

Theatres (Carlo Felice).—Piazza Carlo Felice.

Politeama Genovese.—Near Vittella di Negro.

Variétés.—Near Acquasola.

Paganini.—Via Caffard.

Politeama Margherita.—In summer only. Via 20 Settembre.

Alfieri.—In summer only, Via Corsica.

Cab Fares.—By day 1 lira for the course; after dark, 1:50 lire; by the hour, 2 lire by day, and 2:50 lire after dark; with two horses, 2 50 lire by day, and 3 lire by night, and half the above fares for every half hour after the first hour. To Pegli and Nervi, 5 lire by day and 5:50 lire by night. For passengers disembarking from steamers the boat tariff is 1 lira per passenger, including 100 kilos. of baggage, and 50 c. for every 50 kilos. in excess.

Electric Trams.—Genoa is well provided with tramway services. Many trams start or end at the Piazza Ferrari, near the Carlo Felice, notably to the principal railway station, and Piazza Principe; also to the Campo Santo by the Via Roma, Via Assarotti, and the Piazza Manin. A Funicular Railway runs from the Piazza della Zecca to the Hotel Rigi, and the summit of the fortifications. From the Piazza Principe (near the railway station) a tram runs to the western end of the Via di Circonvallazione; and another to the eastern end of this splendid route at the Piazza Manin. For further particulars, and for conveyances to Sestri Ponente, Pegli, Nervi, and other districts, consult local time-tables.

Steamers run between Genoa and Spezia, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Sicily, Malta, Tunis, Nice, Marseilles, Sardinia, Gibraltar, London, Bremen, Rio, Alexandria, Port Said, Bombay, Colombo, Australia. For particulars consult local time-tables, or apply at Cook's Office.

The majority of the steamers start from the new pier, Ponte Guglielmo.

The position of the city and port of Genoa is one of the finest and loveliest in the world. Dickens describes it as a "splendid amphitheatre, terrace rising above terrace, garden

upon garden, palace above palace, height upon height." Its beauty has been compared with that of Bath, Naples, and Constantinople. Genoa was known to the Romans, and some traces of the Roman walls are yet to be found, though since the first circuit of walls was built the included space has been greatly enlarged, so that at the present time the inner walls comprise a circuit of seven miles, and the broad rampart of the outer walls is no less than 20 miles in circumference.

The magnificent harbour of Genoa was the cause of the mediæval prosperity of the city. The Republic was founded in the tenth century, and long rivalled Pisa and Venice. The head of the Republic was called the Doge, and was generally elected from the four great families of Genoa—the *Doria*, *Spinola*, *Grimaldi*, and *Fieschi*. The Hotel de la Ville is in one of the palaces of Fieschi, in which the famous conspiracy took place. The apartment which was the scene of the conspiracy still exists: it is decorated with frescoes of the sixteenth century. The two former were Ghibellines, the two latter Guelphs, and these party divisions in Genoa, as in other Italian cities, were the frequent causes of fierce domestic struggles. In the sixteenth century a new constitution was given to the Genoese by Andrea Doria, but the power of the city was then declining. Her rich possessions in the Levant gradually fell into the hands of the Turks, her trade was diminishing, and her wealth lessened. Genoa was subsequently attacked by the French and Germans. In 1805 it was annexed to the French Empire, and in 1815 was ceded to Sardinia. It is now one of the most flourishing Italian ports. Commerce is returning to Genoa, and, with Italian liberty, better and more prosperous times seem to be in store for her, and the Suez Canal has stimulated her commerce with the East.

The **Harbour** is about two miles broad, and is protected by two moles. On a tongue of land south of the New Mole is the new lighthouse, the lantern of which is 385 feet above the sea level, and commands a magnificent view of the city and the surrounding hills dotted with villas and rich in foliage. The New Mole is now completed, and the Harbour of Genoa rivals that of Marseilles and is the finest in Italy. These improvements have been effected principally by means of a legacy of 20,000,000 lire left by the Duke of Galliera. Building operations in the higher parts of the town are opening out new quarters, to which a Funicular Railway leads. In other

parts of the town trams run in all directions. The principal **Streets** are the Balbi, Cairoli, Garibaldi (formerly Nuova), Roma, Assarotti, Carlo Felice, Ca lo Alberto, and Galleria Mazzini, which are bordered by numerous old marble palaces. The principal **Palaces** are :—

The **Brignole-Sale Palace**, or **Palazzo Rosso**, owing the latter name to its red exterior, which mars the architectural effect of the building, is in the Via Garibaldi, No. 18. It contains, on the second floor, the best collection of pictures in Genoa. Admission free Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; other days closed, but it can be visited on seeing the guardian. In 1874, the Palace Brignole-Sale was presented to the town by the Duchess de Ferrari and Galliera, whose husband had previously given twenty millions for the new harbour. The Duchess also founded a new hospital, at a cost of several million francs, and which is one of the best in Europe. The principal pictures in the gallery are by *Rubens*, *Vandyck*, *Tintoretto*, *Titian*, *Guido*, *Caravaggio*, *Lanfranco*, *Guercino*, *A-del Sarto*, and *P. Veronese*. Hand catalogues, describing the pictures, will be found in each room.

Palazzo Bianco, opposite the Palazzo Rosso, formerly the property of the Brignole-Sale family, was bequeathed to the city by the Duchess of Galliera, in 1889. It has lately been converted into a Museum containing a number of art treasures, collections of porcelain and majolica, paintings, and historical relics of Columbus. Admission daily, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., Sunday free. In each room are catalogues of the contents.

Palazzo or Villa Doria, beyond the Piazza Acquaverde, was remodelled in 1529 by Andrea Doria, the great Admiral. This palace is beautifully situated, its gardens extending to the sea. The frescoes and general interior decoration of the palace were designed by Perino del Vaga, a pupil of Raphael.

The **Palazzo Marcello Durazzo**, 1, Via Balbi, has a handsome façade with an imposing gateway and balcony. Open daily 11 to 4, 1 fr. It contains a fine collection of paintings by *Rubens*, *Raphael*, *Tintoretto*, *Vandyck*, *Titian*, *A. Dürer*, *Ruysdael*, *Guido Reni*, *P. Veronese*, *A. del Sarto*, *Guercino*, *L. Giordano*, etc. In the fourth room is the famous picture of James I of England and family, by Vandyck. The collection was formed by uniting those pictures originally here with others from the Palazzo Pallavicini. Orders to visit the Villa Pallavicini at Pegli are issued at the Palazzo Marcello

Durazzo. The office is to the right in the corner of the colonnaded court.

The **Palazzo Reale**, 10, Via Balbi, erected in the seventeenth century, was purchased in 1815 by the Royal Family from the Durazzo family, and restored by Charles Albert in 1842. It contains some handsome staircases and sumptuous apartments. Most of the pictures have been removed to the Royal Gallery at Turin. The floor of the throne-room is red mosaic, mixed with blue.

The **Palazzo Balbi**, Via Balbi, has a fine court surrounded with columns, and contains some fine pictures by *Rubens*, *Titian*, *Vandyck*, *Tintoretto*, *Carracci*, *Bassano*, *Guercino*, *Holbein*, *Guido Reni*, etc. The family apartments are luxuriously furnished. Admission 1 fr.

The **Palazzo del Municipio**, 9, Via Garibaldi, formerly the Palazzo Doria Tursi, contains some portraits and mementoes of Columbus, and his autograph. Grand façade, some frescoes and Dutch pictures.

The **Palazzo Spinola**, 6, Piazza Pellicceria, is one of the finest of the older description of palaces in Genoa, containing good pictures and frescoes by *Semino* and other Genoese artists, and a few paintings by *Rubens*, *Vandyck*, etc. There are four Palaces of this name in Genoa.

The **University**, or **Athenæum**, 5, Via Balbi, founded in 1623 by Paolo Balbi, contains a noble vestibule and cortile; the halls are decorated with frescoes and with oil paintings, and contain many bronze statues. The **Library** has 150,000 volumes, and the **Museum of Natural History** displays a good collection of birds and fishes. There is also a collection of ancient Genoese coins.

The **Academy of Fine Arts**, in the Piazza Carlo Felice, contains paintings, casts, inscriptions, and a **Library** of 40,000 volumes.

The principal Churches of Genoa are:—

The **Cathedral of San Lorenzo**, in the Piazza of the same name, was erected on the site of an earlier church, and consecrated in 1118. It presents three styles of architecture—the Romanesque, the French Gothic, and the Renaissance. The façade is decorated with bas-reliefs. The interior, constructed in 1307, is supported by the columns of the earlier church. The dome was built in 1567, by Alessi. The Chapel of St. John the Baptist is divided from the church by a richly-gilt Gothic screen. In the sarcophagus over the altar are said

to be relics of John the Baptist, brought from Palestine during the crusades. In the sacristy of the Cathedral is preserved the *Sacro Catino*, taken by the Crusaders at Cæsarea, A.D. 1101. This relic is reported by some to be a vessel given by the Queen of Sheba to Solomon; others say that it contained the Paschal Lamb at the Last Supper; while others maintain that it is the vessel in which Joseph of Arimathea received the blood which flowed from the Saviour's side on the cross. There are many who believe that all three accounts are correct, and perfectly reconcilable. A fee of 5 lire is required to see these relics.

The **Church of Santa Maria di Carignano** is situated on an eminence in the south-east part of the town, close to the Ponte Carignano. The best paintings are covered. The large statues below the dome are by Puget, others by David, and Parodi. The tower (368 feet above the sea level) should be ascended for the sake of the view, which is very extensive, embracing the city, harbour, fortifications, and neighbouring coast. On descending from the tower at the foot of the staircase the traveller will be much amused by the numerous mural inscriptions pencilled by previous travellers, English and American, to indicate their wrath at finding, on descending, the door shut and the sacristan gone about his duties in some other part of the church, oblivious of his prisoners, until his attention is attracted by dint of long-continued thumpings, which seem to resound with appalling distinctness through the sacred edifice. It is as well, before ascending, to let the sacristan understand that you only wish to remain a limited time on the tower.

Tramway from the church to the *Acqua Sola* gardens and the *Piazza Ferrari*.

The **Church of S. Ambrogio** has a richly-decorated interior, and contains over the high altar "The Circumcision," by *Rubens*, and "The Assumption," by *Guido Reni*.

The other churches of greatest interest are the **Annunziata**, in the *Piazza dell' Annunziata* (the most sumptuous church in Genoa), **Filippo Nero**, **San Siro**, and **San Matteo**.

Near the **Deposito Franco** was formerly the bank of St. George, the most ancient banking establishment in Europe. It was founded in 1346, and continued to exist until the French revolution. It is now occupied by the **Concorzio Autonomo** of the harbour.

The **Bourse**, or "*Loggia de Banchi*," in the *Piazza de*

Banchi, is an interesting building erected in the sixteenth century during the commercial splendour of the city, from plans by Galeazza Alessi. The fine marble statue of Cavour is by the Swiss sculptor Vela. Near the south side of the Bourse, at No. 12 of the Via Ponte Reale, Daniel O'Connell died on May 15, 1847, on his way to Rome.

The **Arsenal** and **Royal Dockyard** are to the north of the Harbour.

The **Monument to Columbus**, erected in 1862, is near the railway station. It is of white marble, and is surrounded by figures representing Religion, Wisdom, Force, and Geography. The statue at the top represents the discoverer Columbus, who is said to have been born at Cogoletto (*see* p. 132), died at Valladolid, 1506, and was buried at Havana. It is probable that Columbus was born in Genoa, where his father and mother lived—at 37, Vico Dritto di Ponticello, a short distance from the Via 20 Settembre, as in his will the illustrious navigator, speaking of Genoa, said, "Thence I came, and there I was born."

The **Theatres** in Genoa are the **Carlo Felice**, in the piazza or square of the same name, the **Paganini**, **Politeama Genovese**, and several others, some of which are only open in summer.

The **Public Gardens of Acqua Sola**, Piazza Corvetto, laid out on old ramparts, and of **Viletta di Negro**, are beautifully designed and well kept, and afford superb views of the harbour and suburbs. Bands play at stated intervals, both summer and winter, and on Sunday afternoons. The Botanical Garden attached to the University (p. 138) has an entrance in the Corso Dogali.

The **Via di Circonvallazione a Monte**, a splendid route, laid out within the last twenty years over the hills to the back of the city, commences at the Piazza Manin, and, winding through the Corso Solferino, Corso Magenta, and Corso Paganini, arrives at the *Spianatta Castelletto*, commanding a superb view of Genoa. Here the road divides, and, continuing to the left, leads to the Piazza Annunziata; while the road to the right ascends to S. Nicolo, whence a cable tramway starting from the Piazza della Zecca runs to the **Rigi**, hotel and restaurant, above which is the *Forte Castellaccio* (1,260 feet), commanding magnificent views of the sea, the Riviera, the Maritime Alps, and the city of Genoa.

The **Via di Circonvallazione a Mare** is another very fine

route, and, as its name implies, laid out in a different part of the town. It was completed in 1893, and, commencing at the Piazza Cavour, near the Mole, passes the docks, and, slightly rising, skirts the sea below the church of S. Maria di Carignano (p. 139), then, gradually ascending, reaches the high road which leads to S. Francesco d'Albaro, Sturla, Nervi, etc.

The **Cemetery**, or **Campo Santa**, of **Genoa** is about two miles from the city, and contains many beautiful tombs and monuments. Electric trams every half-hour from the Piazza Ferrari, 20 c.

The **Climate of Genoa** is healthy and the atmosphere bright, but it is trying for invalids on account of the rapid changes. The mean temperature in January averages 46°, and is rarely lower than 23°. The supply of water is ample and good, brought by an aqueduct from the Bisagno stream, and by a second aqueduct from the Scrivia, on the north side of the Apennines.

The manufacture of gold and silver filigree work, velvet, silk, damask, and lace is brought to great perfection at Genoa. Numerous goldsmiths' shops will be found in the Via Orefici, near the Bourse. For further description of Genoa, *see also* Cook's "NORTHERN ITALY."

FROM GENOA TO SPEZIA AND LEGHORN BY THE RIVIERA DI LEVANTE.

At **Genoa** there are two railway stations, viz., the Central Station (Porta del Principe) in the Piazza Acquaverde, from which all the express trains start for the line to Pisa, as well as all the trains to Alessandria, Turin, Milan, Bologna, etc.; and the Eastern station (Brignole) in the Via Serra, from which the slow local trains for the coast line to Pisa start.

The distance between Genoa and Leghorn is 116 miles, and the direct train performs the journey in about four hours and a half. The views throughout are charming, as the route combines with the scenery of the carriage road a view of the open sea, with its exquisite bays and its beautiful coast effects. Unfortunately many of the views and the beauties of the scenery are lost to railway travellers, owing to the numerous tunnels, of which there are seventy-two between Genoa and

Spezia. Most of the villages passed skirt the coast close to the sea, some of them extending up the sides of beautifully wooded hills. They have generally narrow streets and lofty, substantial houses, which are in some places built in small sheltered nooks confined by precipitous heights.

The winter climate of the Levantine Riviera is sunny and warm, but the temperature of the warmest places is not quite so high as the sunniest and most sheltered spots of the Italian Riviera di Ponente, or of the French Riviera.

There is rather more rain along the coast of the Levantine Riviera than on the French littoral, but on the other hand there is less north-west wind like the mistral of the French resorts.

The winter stations of the Riviera di Levante are gaining in popularity not only as health resorts for invalids, but by ordinary tourists, especially Germans. The hotel accommodation is increasing and improving, and generally the cost of living in them is less than at the more fashionable resorts of the French Riviera. English medical men and chemists practise in the larger places, and the municipal authorities are alive to the importance of improving the sanitary conditions and the water supply.

The first station from Genoa is

STURLA

(4 miles). From this place there is a beautiful view of the Mediterranean on the right, and the olive-covered slopes of the Apennines may be seen on the left.

NERVI

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

$7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a town of 3,500 inhabitants, which has recently come into repute as a winter residence, owing to its mild climate and sheltered position. Numerous hotels offer good accommodation; there are many excellent pensions at moderate prices, and the varied scenery can be enjoyed during walks shaded by olive woods and orange groves. A Strangers' Committee has been formed for the purpose of giving information to visitors. English Church Service is held every Sunday in the Eden Hotel. Tram to and from Genoa every quarter of

an hour. Furnished apartments and villas can be hired for the season, and several physicians receive boarders.

Nervi is sheltered from every wind except the south-east, and is one of the driest places on the Riviera di Levante. A charming promenade runs along the shore above the beach, which is very sunny and free from dust, forming, with the adjoining town of **Bogliasco**, one continuous narrow street two miles long.

The villages and small towns along the coast in this neighbourhood are frequented by Italians in summer for the sake of the sea bathing.

Three miles beyond **Bogliasco** is the quaint little town, situated in a valley below the station, of

Sori (11 miles), where the train crosses a lofty viaduct of three tiers of arches, from which there is a fine view of the sea and the valley. The viaduct passes high above the town.

Two miles from **Sori**, at the opening of a valley leading to the sea, is

Recco, with narrow, badly-paved streets, none of them extending along the beach. The old church is remarkable for its columns of red and white marble with gilded capitols. At the station is a bus for **Ruta**, a small village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east, on a height in the promontory of Portofino. Here there is a small hotel in a charming spot, commanding splendid views. An easy excursion can be made to the top of **Monte Ruta**, and thence to **Monte Portofino** (2,010 ft.). But all this can be visited from the next station of

Camogli, situated at the commencement of the promontory of Portofino, built on the slope of the mountain leading to **Ruta**. The streets are dirty and untidy, running parallel to the beach, which is of very coarse shingle.

From **Camogli**, at the west side of the promontory of Portofino, a long tunnel leads to

Santa Margherita ($17\frac{1}{2}$ miles), a pleasant village and rising watering-place, the seat of the Genoese coral fishery, delightfully situated on the shores of a sheltered bay. The hotel and pension accommodation has recently been increased, the sanitation improved, and the water supply is satisfactory. English Church Service. A beautiful excursion may be made by boat or by walking along the coast to the suppressed Monastery of **Cervara**, where Francis I of France was

imprisoned after the battle of Pavia. An omnibus runs frequently between S. Margherita and **Portofino**, a small fishing village shut in by a miniature bay, a charming drive past high rocks enclosing many wooded bays. Two old castles have been converted into villas. Bathing and boating are safe and good.

About a mile by train and two miles by road from S. Margherita is the increasingly-popular little town of

RAPALLO

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

19½ miles, a small but flourishing seaport of 3,000 inhabitants, a quiet winter residence, beautifully situated along the shores of the bay. It is one of the beauty spots of the "Riviera di Levante," and will some day blossom into a favourite winter invalid station. Rapallo is as well sheltered from cold winds as Mentone or Beaulieu, and the fall of temperature at sunset is slighter than on the French Riviera. Many requirements for visitors and invalids have recently been supplied. There is now a resident English medical man (Dr. Beeby), an English-speaking chemist, and from December to April Church Service is held in the Hotel Rapallo et de la Poste. At several good hotels the charges are very moderate, and there are two or three inexpensive pensions. A Kursaal has lately been established, and a large hotel in connection therewith. Daily ticket to the Kursaal 1 fr., season 24 fr. Lace-making and olive oil are the chief industries. Many and beautiful are the walks in the neighbourhood, one of which, to

Mount Telegraph (1,800 feet), is perhaps rather laborious; but the pedestrian is well repaid by lovely views, returning by Portofino through a forest of umbrella pines. Excursions can be made by boat (two hours) to Portofino, and by road to the valley of S. Anna. Near this place is the pilgrimage church of **Madonna di Montallegra**. Festival during the first three days of July. Very lovely is the carriage drive (5 miles, one horse, 8 fr.; two horses, 12 fr.) between Rapallo and

CHIAVARI,

24½ miles, a picturesque and well-built town of 8,000 inhabitants, charmingly situated in the centre of the Bay of Rapallo. This is one of the best towns on the coast, and, although some

of the houses are built on open arcades, they were not affected by the severe earthquake of 1887. Lace, silk, and chairs are the principal manufactures of Chiavari. The new Town Hall is a handsome building, and near the station is the ornamental church of S. Mary. One the finest Renaissance churches in the district is at Lavagna, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Trams run to Lavagna and Sestri Levante.

Chiavari is the starting-point for the ascent of **Monte Penna** (5,690 feet), carriage or omnibus to **Berzonasca**, and **Sopra la Croce**, whence steep footpath to the summit, altogether requiring nine to ten hours.

SESTRI LEVANTE,

$28\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is also picturesquely situated on a promontory jutting out into a sheltered bay. It is a pleasant little town, with good hotels fronting the beach, and moderate in their charges. Bus-trams run to Lavagna and Chiavari. Physician, Dr. Sarnow. The town is not so well screened from winds as Rapallo, but the climate is healthy, being sunny and equable. The visitors are principally Germans, with a sprinkling of English. Here, formerly, the railway terminated, and it was necessary to perform the journey to Spezia by carriage—a mode of conveyance which, although less rapid than the railway, unfolded to the traveller some charming scenery.

The **Carriage Road** ascends the mountain by many windings, and affords fine retrospects of the valley and peninsula. Farther on, the sea is again visible, and on the coast below is **Moneglia**. Still ascending, we reach **Osteria Baracca**, 2,236 feet above the sea, and then descend to the village of **Baracca**. Then the road conducts us to the valley of the torrent stream, or river **Vara**, and skirts its broad, gravelly bed for a considerable distance; then enters woods, in which are many chestnut trees. From the summit of the last height before reaching Spezia the sea again comes in view; and a magnificent prospect is enjoyed of the **Bay of Spezia** and the mountains of **Carrara**, farther south.

Continuing the journey from **Sestri Levante** by railway we pass **Moneglia** ($35\frac{1}{2}$ miles), **Deiva**, **Framura**, **Bonassola**, **Levanto** (a town of about 2,500 inhabitants, a popular summer bathing station famous for its sands. The winter climate is well spoken of, being equable and free from wind) **Monterosso**, **Vernazza**, **Corniglia**, **Manarola**, and **Riomaggiore** and through many tunnels reach

SPEZIA,

57½ miles (47,000 inhabitants). (For Hotels, see Appendix.)

This town is beautifully situated on the **Gulf** or **Bay of Spezia**, between two fortified ranges of rocks, protected also by the Diga Subacquea, an embankment nearly two miles long, constructed in 1674. It is a favourite bathing place, and is one of the largest, safest, and most convenient harbours in Italy, or, indeed, in Europe. It was the **Lunæ Portus** of the Romans. Since 1861 Spezia has become the chief war harbour of Italy, where the largest ironclads are made and repaired. The Arsenal contains two very large docks, factories, engine-houses, and altogether the royal dockyard covers 150 acres. The marine artillery magazines in the bay of S. Vito cover an area of 100 acres.

The mildness of its climate attracts numerous visitors, principally English for the winter residence, and Italians for sea bathing in summer. Spezia possesses many advantages as a winter residence. It is well protected from cold winds, being surrounded on the land side first by hills from one to two thousand feet high, and behind these the Apennines. There is an unfailing supply of excellent water brought from the Apennines; there are well-made military roads over the hills through delightful scenery; and there is a splendid Promenade and Public Garden called the Marina, formerly occupied by Government coal-yards and warehouses.

Many pleasant excursions may be made, including one to **Porto Venere**, either by steamer or carriage, on the west side of the Bay, on the site of the ancient **Portus Veneris**, and near here Byron wrote much of his "Corsair." The ruins of the **Church of San Pietro** are supposed to occupy the site of an old temple of Venus, and from here a charming view may be obtained. The island of **Palmaria**, opposite Porto Venere, is used as a convict prison.

Excursions may also be made to **S. Terenzo** (where Shelley occupied the Villa Magni in 1822) and **Lerici**, to which places a small steamer runs twice daily in winter from the Mole of Spezia.

The best way to obtain a general view of the town and harbour is to drive or walk round the circular route, the *Gira della Foce*, leading to the hill of *La Foce*, on the road to Sestri, and from *La Foce* an extension can be made by a good road

to the **Monte Parodi** (2,200 feet), with exquisite views. Several other mountains to the north, east, and west of Spezia can be visited, the highest being **Monte Malpertuso** (2,691 feet), on the N.W. Another charming drive for the view is to Fort Castellana, 1,630 feet, overlooking Porto Venere.

The forts must not be approached without giving notice to the authorities (police), who must be consulted before mountain excursions are entered on.

For short drives the charge for a carriage with two horses is generally about 10 to 12 fr., such, for instance, as to Arcola or Bottagna, overlooking the river Magra, or to the village of Pitelli, half-way to Lerici.

Garibaldi, after his conflict and arrest at Aspromonte, was imprisoned at Spezia, and was there visited by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., and another gentleman, who conveyed to him expressions of sympathy and goodwill from English sympathisers.

Church of England Services are conducted by a resident chaplain in the Hotel Croce di Malta; and through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Clark, an English minister, who is assisted by his brother and by native evangelists, a large palace has been purchased for **Baptist chapel** and schools in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele.

British Vice-Consul.—E. M. de Garston, Esq.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Corso Cavour.

English Physicians.—Dr. Sparks, Dr. Goldschmidt.

Electric Tramways run to the railway station, to the harbour, and in various other directions. Fares 10 c. to 20 c.

Theatre.—Politeama Duca di Genova.

Leaving Spezia, with a view of the Central Apennines on the left and the beautiful Gulf of Spezia on the right, the train soon crosses the *Magra* to

SARZANZA

(67½ miles), the Roman **Sergiana**, or **Luna Nova**. The fortification of **Sarzanetta**, constructed in 1300, is extremely picturesque. The Cathedral, of white marble, begun in 1355, in the Italian Gothic style, is a very handsome building. The founder of the Vatican Library, Pope Nicholas V, was born here in 1389; and before removing to Corsica the Buonaparte family resided in Sarzanza. (Railway to Parma, 72 miles.)

Among the mountains on the left are many marble quarries.

The ruins of the ancient **Luna** are between **Sarzanza** and **Avenza**. This ancient Etruscan town fell to decay under the Roman Emperors, and was destroyed by the Arabs in 1016. It was renowned for its pure white (Carrara) marble and for its wine and cheese. The ruins of the amphitheatre and circus are still visible. Above Avenza (74½ miles) is an old castle of **Castruccio Castracani**, with bold towers and pinnacles.

From Avenza there is a branch line, three miles in length, to

CARRARA,

a pleasant town of 12,000 inhabitants, whose sole occupation is confined to the hewing, working, and selling of marble. The **Accademia delle Belle Arti** contains Roman antiquities found in the quarries of *Fantiscritti*, and works by Carrara sculptors. The **Church** of the **Madonna delle Grazie** is sumptuously decorated in marble. The Gothic **Church of S. Andrea**, thirteenth century, has a fine façade and marble sculptures.

The marble quarries are in three narrow valleys in the direction of Mt. Sagro (5,740 feet), M. Crestola, and M. Grondifce (5,914 feet), and number about 450. The various quarries are connected by a private railway, and, when possible, permission is given for visitors to ride on the engine by the chief engineer.

The first branch of the railway goes to Piastra station at the foot of Mt. Crestola, where some of the finest blocks of marble for statuary are quarried. Another branch runs to Torano station by Mt. Bettogli; and yet other branches to Tarnone, Colonnata and Ravaccione, near which are the *Fantiscritti* quarries, which furnish, to this day, splendid blocks of marble, although the quarries were worked by the Romans.

All the quarries are worked in the same way, and as it requires some 6 or 7 hours to visit the different stations, it will probably in most cases be sufficient if only the quarries at Piastra are visited.

The offices of M. G. Conti, the chief engineer, are in the Via Roma, where application should be made for permission to visit one of the quarries.

In May, 1899, an English limited liability company was formed to acquire quarries or interests in quarries to the number of 200, belonging to

the principal owners and marble merchants in Carrara. The total share capital of the company is £600,000, divided equally between ordinary and preference shares.

The town contains the studios of numerous sculptors, some of which should be visited.

Returning to **Avenza**, and resuming the journey by railway, we pass

MASSA,

78½ miles (9,000 inhabitants), formerly the capital of the Duchy of Massa-Carrara, at the foot of Mt. Castagnola, about a mile from the railway. This town enjoys a mild climate, being well situated amid the mountains, which protect it from the northerly and easterly winds. The ducal palace, now the Prefecture, was once the residence of Elisa Bacciocchi, Napoleon's sister. Here are many marble quarries, and those in the neighbourhood of **Serravezza** produce lilac and violet-coloured marbles. Beyond Massa the ruins of the **Castle of Montignoso** are visible on a height to the left.

On July 18th, 1822, the sea cast on the beach of Massa the corpse of Charles Vivian, Shelley's sailor-boy in the ill-fated *Don Juan*, in its disastrous sail from Leghorn to Terenzo. The body was burnt on the shore, and the ashes interred in the sand (*see* p. 150).

PIETRASANTA,

85 miles, is an ancient walled town, beautifully situated. The **Church of S. Martino** was begun in the thirteenth century, and contains a pulpit and sculptures by *Staggio Stagi*. Many handsome columns of Serravezza marble adorn the interior. The Baptistery contains an ancient font, and some bronzes by Donatello. The bell-tower, or campanile, was begun in 1380. The Church of S. Agostino contains a painting by Thaddeo Zacchia, dated 1519. The Town Hall is an interesting structure.

On a large house in the piazza (right-hand side) a tablet states that in it, on April 27th, 1518, Michael Angelo Buonarrotti made the contracts for the marble to be employed in the building of San Lorenzo, in Florence.

VIAREGGIO

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

9.1 miles, is becoming a very popular watering-place, sheltered from the north and south winds by a famous pine wood, round which are the hotels. Sea baths at the Stabilimento Nettuno, and the Stabilimento Balena, with restaurants, concert rooms, and skating rinks. There is a theatre in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, and an open-air theatre (Politeama) on the beach in summer--other amusements in Viareggio are few and far between. Pension can be obtained in hotels at prices varying from 7 to 12 fr. in summer, less in winter, and the charge for furnished apartments is moderate.

Narrow gauge railway to *Camajore*, 7 miles. Branch railway to Lucca, 14 miles.

Near the vast beach of Viareggio, on a small stream that enters the sea, the *Foce dell' Abate* is the spot where the body of Shelley was found by Mr. Trelawny on July 22nd, 1822, a fortnight after the yacht *Don Juan* had foundered in a storm. Shelley's friend, Edward Williams, was found three miles east, and the sailor-boy, Charles Vivian, was washed up on the beach at Massa (p. 149). Shelley's body was cremated at Viareggio in the presence of Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt, the ashes being taken to Rome and deposited in the Protestant cemetery. In 1894 a monument to Shelley was erected in the Piazza Paolina Viareggio.

Soon after leaving Viareggio to the north of the small station of **Torre del Lago** is the marshy lake of Massaciuccoli, at the north end of which are some Roman ruins, close by the village of *Quiesu*.

Five miles further east is the station of **Ponte Serchio**, where the railway leaves the marshy district, through which flows the river Serchio, and reaches **Pisa**, 104½ miles. The railway station at Pisa is on the left bank of the river Arno, which is crossed by a bridge just outside the city walls.

PISA

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

the ancient Pisæ, although formerly a sea-port, is now, through silting up of the coast, six miles from the sea. It has 27,000 inhabitants, or, including the suburbs, 54,000,

and is the capital of the province. This city was formerly one of the greatest importance. It fitted out a fleet of 120 vessels for the first crusade. In 1025 the Pisans took Sardinia from the Saracens, whom they also defeated at Tunis in 1030 and 1089, and near Palermo in 1063. In 1114 they fitted out an expedition of 300 vessels, 35,000 men, and 900 horses, for the conquest of the Balearic Islands. The town retains but few relics of its ancient greatness. No vestiges of the Etruscan city exist, and the only remains of Roman antiquity are the baths at the Porta Lucca.

The origin of the town is lost in the dim shadowy records of remote ages. It is said to have been known as a city before the foundation of Troy, 1600 years B.C., and to have been an important town when Rome was nothing but a group of mud hovels. It became a Roman colony B.C. 180, under the name *Colonia Julia Pisana*, and several Roman emperors erected in it temples, theatres, and triumphal arches, but nearly all trace of Roman occupation has disappeared. At the time of the Roman Conquest of England, Pisa was the maritime rival of Venice and Genoa, being one of the greatest commercial cities on the Mediterranean. Early in the eleventh century the inhabitants drove the Saracens from Sardinia, and took possession of the island, and in 1063 they entirely destroyed the Moorish Fleet at Tunis. Their power culminated in the fifteenth century, when they governed the Italian coast from Spezia to Civita Vecchia. Before the end of the century, however, their power was completely broken by the result of a long war with Genoa; they were compelled to leave Corsica, and lost Sardinia, which was given by the Pope to the Kings of Arragon. The decay of power once set in, the decadence of the city was rapid. It passed into the occupation of the Florentines, and thenceforward remained subject to them.

The ruin of this once powerful, wealthy, and prosperous city was due, like that of so many other Italian cities, to the incessant hostilities that raged among them. The great energy and genius which should have been employed for mutual advantage was wasted in frantic efforts at mutual destruction. Guelphs and Ghibellines, Bianchi and Neri, deluged the streets with each other's blood, and the inevitable result has been the utter ruin, commercially and politically, of nearly all the contending populations. It is only the modern resuscitation of one Italy united and indivisible,

which seems to promise anything like a revival of this once splendid and magnificent country. It is a good omen for Italy that at the very time when Italian unity has terminated the internecine feuds of ages, the commercial advantages which Italy once possessed should have been restored to her in a measure by the opening of the Suez Canal, which re-opens to her the commerce of the East.

The Arno, which flows through the town, is crossed by four bridges: the Ponte di Mezzo, the Ponte Fortezza, the Ponte Solferino, and the Ponte di Ferro, the centre one, the Ponte di Mezzo, being the most important.

Pisa is famous for sculptures in white marble and alabaster, and the principal manufacturer has recently opened a magnificent gallery, in which his beautiful works are exhibited and sold. Few visitors leave Pisa without some specimens of local art.

The **four principal Monuments of Pisa** are situated close to each other, in the Piazza del Duomo, at the extreme north-west of the town. The nearest route from the railway station is across the Ponte Solferino, and along the Via del Chiodo, or dell' Ospedale, to the Piazza dell' Duomo.

The **Cathedral**, designed in 1063 by Bruschetto, of Pisa, is a magnificent structure of white and coloured marbles, in the Tuscan style. It was consecrated by Pope Gelasius II, in 1118. The most magnificent part of the exterior is the façade. In the interior there are a gorgeous roof, altars designed by *Michael Angelo*, old frescoes and mosaics by *Cimabue*, a fine pulpit by *Giovanni Pisano*, high altar of lapis lazuli, with a crucifix by *Giovanni da Bologna*, and carved stalls by *Giuliano da Majano*. The movement of the lamp suspended in the nave is said to have suggested to Galileo the idea of the pendulum. The pictures in the choir and behind the high altar are of great interest.

The **Baptistry** was begun in 1153 by Diotisalvi, and completed in 1278. It is a beautiful circular structure of white marble, covered with a conical dome 190 feet high. The interior contains a marble octagonal font, richly adorned with sculptures and mosaics, and the celebrated pulpit by *Nicolo Pisano*, 1260, on which are bas-reliefs of the Annunciation and Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation in the Temple, the Crucifixion, the Last Judgment, and some allegorical figures. The echo in the Baptistry is very beautiful. The guide or sacristan sounds four notes—do,

me, sol, dô—and the chorus of harmony awakened is truly wonderful.

The **Leaning Tower**, or Campanile (bell tower), is one of the wonders of the world. It was begun in 1174, and completed in 1350. This tower is in eight different storeys, which, like the Baptistery, is surrounded by half-columns and six colonnades. It is 179 feet in height, and inclines 13 feet out of the perpendicular. Various reasons have been suggested for its peculiar construction, but the theory more generally accepted is that the foundations settled during the construction of the building, and from the third storey upwards an attempt was made to remedy the defect by making the columns on the inner inclined side longer than those on the outer side. A staircase of 294 steps leads to the top. (Fee, 50 c. each. Not fewer than two persons allowed up at once.) The view from the top is very fine, and embraces the town and suburbs, the river, and, in the west, the sea; and, in the north-east, the Apennines. The tower contains seven bells, the heaviest, weighing 6 tons, being hung on the outer, or not overhanging, side.

The **Campo Santo**, or Cemetery, was founded in 1185 to 1200, by Archbishop Ubaldo, who brought 53 shiploads of earth from Mount Calvary, in order that the devout might be buried in holy ground. The cloisters, or covered galleries round, were begun in 1278, and completed in 1283; they are 138 yards long, 57 yards wide, and 48 feet in height. Here are wonderful frescoes, sculptures, paintings, sarcophagi, inscriptions by *Giotto*, *Buffalmacco*, the two *Orgagna*, *A. Veneziano*, *Gozzoli*, and others, many of the works being spoilt by sea air. The pavement is composed of tombstones of deceased Pisans. Fee, 1 fr. each person.

The **Piazza dei Cavalieri** was the central part of ancient Pisa, and the Forum of the Republic. Here is the **Church of S. Stefano di Cavalieri**, built 1565 to 1596. It contains Turkish trophies, and paintings representing victories over the Turks. Near this church is the Palazzo **Conventuale dei Cavalieri**, now a school, and the **marble statue of Grand Duke Cosimo**, 1596. The "Tower of Hunger," in which the Archbishop Ruggieri degli Ubaldini caused Count Ugolino dei Gherardeschi with his sons and nephews to be starved to death in 1288, as described by Dante in his "Inferno" (Canto 33), was standing until the year 1655.

The other churches deserving inspection are S. Sisto, Sta. Caterina, S. Francesco, S. Michele in Borgo, S. Maria della Spina, and S. Paola a Ripa d'Arno.

The Church and Cloisters of S. Francesco have been fitted up as the **Museo Civico**, and contains the miniatures, sculptures, tapestries, and paintings formerly in the Academy of Arts. Admission daily 10 to 4.

La Sapienza, or the **University**, is a large edifice erected 1493. The Library contains 50,000 volumes. The University is now attended by about 600 students. Galileo was appointed a professor of mathematics here in 1610.

The **Palazzo del Comune**, near the **Ponte di Messo**, contains the city archives, comprising nearly 16,000 parchment charters.

The **Palazzo Lanfranchi** or **Toscanelli**, in the Lung Arno Medico, was occupied by Byron in 1822.

The house in which Galileo was born (1564) is No. 19, Via di Fortezza, just off the Lung Arno Galileo, and is indicated by a tablet; and at No. 7, in the same street, is the small Church of St. Andrea-in-Chinseca, where Galileo was baptised.

The **Climate** of Pisa is mild and humid, and favourable for patients suffering from pulmonary complaints, being sheltered by the **Monti Pisani** from the east and north-east winds. The mean temperature in winter is about 5° lower than at Mentone or San Remo. Many visitors who do not intend to reside there make Pisa their headquarters for a shorter period.

Conveyances.—**Cabs** and **Omnibuses** will be found at the railway station. Cab fares 1 fr. the course (luggage extra), 2 fr. the hour; but for a long drive a bargain should be made before starting.

Steam Tramways to **Pontedera**, **Navacchio**, **Calci**, and the **Marina** of Pisa, start from the iron gates opposite the station, several times daily.

English Church.—Piazza S. Lucia, Via Solferino, 11 a.m., 3 p.m.

Physicians.—Dr. Layfield (English), Dr. Feroci (speaks English).

Theatres.—Regio Teatro Nuovo, Politeama, Pisano.

Post Office.—On the left bank, below the Ponte di Mezzo.

Telegraph Office.—At the Prefettura, Lung Arno Galileo.

Excursions from Pisa may be made to the **Cascine S. Rossore**, a royal shooting lodge, with pine plantations;

to **Gombò**, near Viareggio, on the coast (3 miles), a small bathing place. Near here Shelley was drowned, July 7th, 1822. His remains were afterwards cremated at Viareggio (see p. 150), in the presence of Byron and Leigh Hunt, and the ashes were deposited at Rome. When Shelley was drowned Byron and Leigh Hunt were living at No. 13, Lung Arno Medico, where Shelley had been a frequent visitor.

St. Giuliano, within a short drive of Pisa, is a charming health resort, whose waters are beneficial in cases of rheumatism. **The Baths of Lucca** can be reached by train and diligence.

(For further description of Pisa and Lucca, see "Cook's NORTHERN ITALY.")

LEGHORN,

11 miles from Pisa (110,000 inhabitants). (For Hotels, see Appendix.) Leghorn is now the capital of a province, and the most important seaport town in Italy, next to Genoa. It is a well-built modern place, with a good harbour. A large export trade with England and America is carried on in the celebrated straw plaits and straw hats of Leghorn, the straw for which is grown in Tuscany.

Leghorn is well supplied with water by an aqueduct 12 miles long from springs in the hills above the village of *Colognole*.

From the lighthouse can be obtained a complete survey of the town, the harbour, and the sea. There are good sea baths at Leghorn, but few works of art. Near the harbour is the marble statue of Duke Ferdinand I, with four Turkish slaves in bronze. The graves of Smollett and Francis Horner are in the English Cemetery.

Conveyances.—**Cabs**, the course 1 fr. To or from the station 1 fr., at night 1 fr. 50 c. ; luggage extra.

Boat to or from the steamer 2 fr.

Tramways start from the railway station, traversing the most important streets, and into the suburbs to Ardenza and other pleasant districts.

The famous pilgrim resort of **Montenero** is only 3 miles distant, and the sulphur baths of **La Puzzolenta** are about 5 miles to the east of Leghorn.

British Consul.—M. Carmichael, Esq.

American Consul.—A. S. Rosenthal, Esq.

English Church.—Near the old English Cemetery, Via Degli Elisi.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, under Dr. Stuart, Via Peschiera, and **Baptist Worship**, conducted by Evangelists, are established at Leghorn.

Steamers.—To Cività Vecchia, Naples, Sicily, Genoa, Elba, Nice, Marseilles (*see local time tables*).

Post and Telegraph Office, corner of the Piazza Carlo Alberto, and Via Vittorio Emanuele.

(For fuller description of Leghorn, *see* "COOK'S HANDBOOK TO SOUTHERN ITALY.")

FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE RIVIERA.

THE information hitherto given has been compiled chiefly for the benefit of persons visiting the south of France to recruit or preserve delicate health, or of those who, having ample time and money at their disposal, leave their own country in search of perpetual summer and perpetual gaiety. The Riviera is, however, full of interest to students of botany, geology, entomology, and ichthyology, and we are enabled, by the kind permission of Mr. Edmund Lockwood, to reproduce for their benefit the following extracts from articles contributed by him to the *Field* newspaper. Here, for example, is a sketch of the country :—

“Not only are the cloudless skies, the warm sun, and beautiful scenery of the Riviera towns—Cannes, Nice, and Mentone—inducements for migration to escape the English winter, but as yet the English holiday tourist has not penetrated so far, and consequently the surrounding country, with its pine woods, its orange and myrtle groves, is open to all, and the traveller may explore the neighbourhood with a freedom almost unknown at home. To a botanist these shores of the Mediterranean are peculiarly attractive, for not only do many rare English plants make their headquarters here, but of late years numerous other countries, not excepting even the antipodes, have contributed their most useful and conspicuous plants to add their beauties to those of the indigenous kinds. Here the blue gums of Australia have found a home, and, although planted by the present generation, have become stately trees 60 feet high, with a circumference of 10 feet. Apparently they thrive so well that in the distant future, not improbably, they will oust the native trees and look on the country as their own. At present their culture is encouraged as far as possible by man, in consequence of the influence their aromatic juices are supposed to possess over the various ills which human flesh is heir to. Here also flourish the casuarinas, or Australian beefwood trees—those mock conifers, as they may be called, which grow also in my Indian garden, and which are worth cultivating were it only to hear the wind softly sighing upon a summer’s evening through their long, pendent, horse-tail leaves. Several acacias and mimosas from Australia, seen only under glass in England, are also here, and with them the so-called

pepper-tree (*Schinus molle*), whose racemes of berries, like coral beads, would add grace to the most beautiful garden in the world.

"Among the exotic plants which are to be seen in the gardens here, and which testify to the high mean temperature of the air, may be mentioned the bamboo, the date palm, the sugar cane, and American agave, which many of our Transatlantic cousins, coming from the north, see for the first time flourishing in hedges here. Indeed, so completely do the 36 hours from London change the scene, that on entering the garden of the Beau-site Hotel at Cannes late in November, it appeared as though we were walking in some gigantic conservatory, whose glass had suddenly been removed by fairy hands."

Even so beautiful a scene as this, however, has its drawbacks. Man, the most voracious, cruel, and destructive of all animals, has almost annihilated every variety of ornithological life, as witness what Mr. Lockwood saw at Nice, in passing through the town on his walk from Cannes to Mentone on New Year's Day:—

"The first portion of our walk lay through the town of Nice, and here we saw the small game of the inhabitants exposed for sale: blackbirds and thrushes, hawfinches, goldfinches, mountain finches, with here and there a woodpecker, blackcap, and girl bunting. These constitute the ortolans of visitors, as short-toed larks and wagtails pass for ortolans in India.

"One would imagine that the insignificant size of the goldcrest would have saved it from destruction; but no! here it is exposed for sale as food; and we saw a stout gentleman come and buy one for a penny.

"Here also exposed for sale is a kite, which some fortunate *chasseur* has brought down; but he must be nearly the last of his race, for the birds are well-nigh exterminated in this country, and no song is heard to break the silence of the woods."

Mr. Lockwood's testimony to the climate of Cannes is highly satisfactory. It is difficult to realise the fact that one can leave London on a winter morning and dine the next day under such conditions as the following:—

"We breakfasted in the hotel garden under the shade of

some orange trees, whose fruit, hanging in hundreds overhead, formed a picturesque contrast to the scarlet arbutus berries close by. The cold morning air was scented by numerous geraniums and heliotrope flowers, amongst which bees and butterflies and the humming-bird and hawkmoth were breakfasting by our side."

It is not necessary to enumerate the various forms of vegetation described by Mr. Lockwood during his walk to Mentone in January. It appears that even at this season he was able to collect as many botanical specimens as he could carry.

But if the Riviera is beautiful in mid-winter, what shall be said of its spring *flora* :

" Few parts of the earth are so rich in wild flowers as the country around Mentone, known as 'Les Alpes Maritimes.' The woods are ablaze with tulips and lilies, myrtles and orchids and anemones, whose stamens, through generations of high feeding, have become converted into brilliant-coloured petals. The variety of the plants is quite as remarkable as their colour. The great pea family has four times as many representative species in 'Les Alpes Maritimes' as are to be found in the British Isles ; and the vast plains of Bengal probably do not contain one-half the number of plants which a resident of Mentone may find within a single day's journey from his home. Then the Labiates have twice as many species as are included in the British flora ; and also the Composites, which threaten in time to drive all other competitors into the sea, and outnumber their cousins across the Channel by nearly two hundred species."

Nor is it only the botanist who can find material for observation in this delightful land :

" Notwithstanding the scarcity of birds, the naturalist who passes the winter at Mentone need not find time pass heavily on his hands. The geologist may examine 100 miles of quarry along the Corniche Road, hewn out of the solid rock. The paleontologist may speculate on the bones and flints found in the limestone caves close to the town. The entomologist may chase Swallow-tails, Painted Ladies, and Camberwell Beauties over sunny hills and valleys ; and whilst the arachnologist is studying the domestic economy of the trapdoor spiders found in every mossy bank, he who takes an interest in the inhabitants

of the sea will find an endless variety in the fishermen's nets or exposed for sale daily in the markets."

In illustration of the last paragraph may be quoted a description of the fish market at Mentone :—

"We passed on to the market, where baskets of octopi were coming in, together with sea-urchins and sea-wolves (*loup*), millions of small fry (which are eaten raw), snails and thrushes, to feed the people of the town. The women who kept the stalls were glad to see me, for I often paid them a visit, and would purchase for a trifle what no one else would buy—fishing-frogs and sting-fish, spider-crabs and mantis shrimps, just arrived from the bottom of the sea. The basket which I carried was soon filled with sufficient specimens to stock a good-sized aquarium."

Descending from generalities to particulars, Mr. Lockwood describes a garden which he passed between Mentone and Vintimille. It is difficult to imagine anything much more beautiful :—

"The garden stands some 300 ft. above the sea. On one side are yellow and red rocks, with distant purple hills ; below, bordering on the sea, are emerald-coloured pines and bushes of yellow spurge, which in the dazzling sun appear like huge topazes set in among the rocks ; whilst the distant white town of Bordighera, at the extremity of an undulating promontory, resembles the ivory horn of some huge monster thrust into the sea. Within the garden are the choicest plants, collected from every country which has a climate like Mentone—blue-gum trees, acacias and mimosas, palms and aloes, with lilies and roses of every shade and hue. But the chief attraction are the anemones, thousands of which were growing side by side with brilliant-coloured tulips, producing a panorama never to be forgotten. A thrush in an orange tree was trying to drown the distant murmur of the waves, and the sighing of the wind through the horse-tail leaves of the casuarina trees produced a mysterious dreamy feeling which made my companion subsequently, not without reason, exclaim, 'I have been in heaven.'"

The Italian coast, it would appear, is not less beautiful than the French. The scene described on next page is in the neighbourhood of Alassio.

"Our road led through terraces of palms and olives, oranges, lemons, vines, and carob-bean trees, wherever cultivation was practicable; and where Nature was left unmolested, junipers, Spanish broom, cistus, privet, climbing asparagus, pistacia bushes, evergreen oaks and pines, were mingled together, engaged in a Darwinian struggle for existence. Peas and beans were in full bloom, and in one garden some satirical person had put up a scarecrow, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, in a land where there are no birds to frighten.

"But if there are no birds to sing among the branches of the trees, their places are fully occupied by the green frogs, which all day long lie concealed among the friendly-coloured leaves, and only make their presence known when twilight succeeds the day; then the chorus begins, and through the length and breadth of the Riviera a fearful croaking prevails, and lasts throughout the night."

Many persons who, not having visited Italy, have seen pictures of Italian landscapes, have been under the impression that the colours were exaggerated. So far from this being the case, it is utterly impossible to reproduce the vivid colours which inundate the eye along the Riviera.

"My companion made a sketch of the scene around, although his most brilliant colours paled before those of Nature, for the rocks reflected indigo, purple, and Naples yellow, with mauve-coloured stocks scattered here and there in company with emerald-coloured spurge. The sky above was cobalt blue, whilst the sea reflected sparkling ultramarine below. Nor did the beauty of the landscape suffer when an express train issued from a tunnel in the rock, sending up a cloud of pure white smoke, which in the still air floated slowly across the precipice and vanished out at sea."

Had space permitted we might have filled pages with extracts full of interest. Enough has, however, been said to show that the lover of Nature, be his special study what it may, will find in the Riviera ample material for recreation and enjoyment.

HEALTH RESORTS

ON THE BAY OF BISCAY AND IN THE PYRENEES.

THE following brief descriptions of some of the favourite bathing stations and health resorts along the coast of the Bay of Biscay, and in the Western Pyrenees, are designed to convey, in a clear and concise form, a summary of information that may assist travellers and invalids in selecting a suitable summer or winter abode. It is not intended to speak of the numerous side routes to districts and places seldom visited; these will be found in bulkier Guide Books. Our chief object is to show the best routes to be adopted by visitors to the most attractive summer, winter, and spring residences, such as **Arcachon, Biarritz, Pau, Lourdes, Eaux Bonnes, Eaux Chaudes, Cauterets, Bigorre, and Luchon**, and to point out some of the principal features of these increasing popular localities.

Much of the preliminary information as to Coinage, Passports, Insurance, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Tickets, etc., in the beginning of this book applies not only to the Riviera, but to the above-mentioned districts, and need not be repeated here. The routes between London and Paris are the same as those already given on pages 15 and 16. From Paris to the South-West of France and the Pyrenees several more or less direct routes may be taken; but as in the following short notices it is presumed the traveller is not a tourist, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but is directing his steps to a given point like Biarritz, or Pau, the routes selected will be those which appear the best adapted to the purpose, viz. :—

Paris to Bordeaux and Arcachon, *via* Orleans, Tours,
Poitiers, Angoulême.
Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz.



Bordeaux to Pau, *via* Lamothe, Morcenx, Dax, Puyoo.

Pau to Eaux Bormes and Eaux Chaudes.

Pau to Lourdes.

Lourdes to Pierrefitte and Cauterets.

Lourdes to Bagnères de Bigorre.

Lourdes, or Tarbes, to Bagnères de Luchon.

By the train leaving London (Victoria) at 11 a.m., due in Paris (Nord Station) 6.45 p.m., or 2.20 p.m. from Charing Cross *via* Boulogne, due Paris (Nord) 9.15 p.m., the journey to Bordeaux and Biarritz may be continued by Night Express, leaving Paris (Quai d'Orsay Station) 10.27 p.m. This is due at Bordeaux 7.3 a.m., Bayonne 10.46 a.m., and Biarritz 11.5 a.m. Time occupied between London and Biarritz 21 hours, Paris and Biarritz 12 hours.

There is a train de luxe daily to Biarritz en route to Madrid, leaving Paris (Quai d'Orsay Station) 12.18 p.m., due at Bordeaux 7.12 p.m., Dax 9.12 p.m., Biarritz 10.9 p.m., time occupied Paris to Biarritz, 10 hours. During the summer season a service de luxe composed of Sleeping and Restaurant Cars runs between Paris (Quai d'Orsay Station) and Pau and Luchon.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON will reserve places in Sleeping-Cars for persons travelling with their tickets, on receipt of payment and of sufficient notice as to the accommodation required.

Through passengers are allowed 56 lbs. of baggage free.

By the Sud Express, baggage can be registered through to Bordeaux or Biarritz, and is examined in the train.

By the Night Express (10.27) from Paris, baggage can be registered through to Bordeaux, Pau, and Biarritz.

ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX (ARCACHON), BAYONNE, AND BIARRITZ.

Starting from the Paris-Orleans station, opposite the Tuileries gardens (Quai d'Orsay), the express trains stop at but few stations, the principal before arriving at Bordeaux being Les Aubrais for Orleans, Blois, St Pierre d.c. for Tours, Poitiers, and Angoulême.

Passing rapidly the stations of Juvisy and Bretigny, the first town of any importance is

Etampes, with its thirteenth-century cathedral and other churches. Here lived Diana of Poitiers, in the Rue de la Tannerie. There is nothing of note at any of the small stations, and the first stopping-place of the express train is at

Les Aubrais, the junction for the large and interesting town of

ORLEANS

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

76 miles from Paris, on the right bank of the Loire, with a population of over 70,000, the chief town of the department of the Loiret, the headquarters of an Army Corps, and the seat of a bishop. Many remarkable historical associations are connected with Orleans, the most remarkable being the heroic deeds of Jeanne d'Arc, a girl of eighteen, who, when the inhabitants were starving, secured a supply of provisions, attacked and drove out the English armies in April and May, 1429, and thus restored France to Charles VII. The house inhabited by this devoted girl is 35, Rue du Tabourg, and at 15 in the same street lived Agnes Sorel. The Musée Historique, containing sculpture, ornaments, furniture, tapestries, etc., was the reputed house of Diane de Poitiers.

In the **Cathedral of Ste. Croix**, Orleans possesses one of the finest Cathedrals in France; it was destroyed by fire in 1567 and rebuilt in 1601 by Henry IV, and is the largest Gothic cathedral erected since the Middle Ages. The façade, the buttresses, the front arcade, are adorned with elaborate decoration. The edifice is 485 feet long, 243 feet wide, and 132 feet high, and from the sides rise two elegant towers, 280 feet high, without spires, and terminating in open crown-shaped galleries. The central spire was rebuilt in 1859. The interior is lofty and imposing, but has no remarkable works of art. The high altar is composed of rare marble, other altars in the transept are of carved wood. The stained glass windows are good.

The **Mairie**, or **Hôtel de Ville**, dating from 1530, but enlarged and restored in 1854, is a large building, with spacious apartments, formerly a royal residence, and can be visited on application to the door-keeper. Fee for a party 1 fr. In the court is a bronze statue of Joan of Arc.

In the old **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Place de la République, are the

Picture and Natural History Museums. Open free on

Sunday and Thursday, and to strangers on other days. Closed during September and October. The various rooms contain a large number of paintings, water-colours, engravings, tapestries, and Natural History collections.

The paintings bear explanatory labels, but are not all numbered. Works by the following masters will be found in the galleries :—*Domenichino, Lucatelli, Carracci, Giordano, Murillo, Van Mieris, Berchère, Dupuis, Richemont, Courder, Decker, Pignerolle, Zeghers, Vetter, Van Loo, Rester, Scherer, Hallé, Deshayes, Holfeld, Lerolle*, and others. Close by is the

Historical Museum in the graceful little *Hôtel Cabut*, where (most of the objects being furnished with inscriptions) may be examined at leisure, antique sculptures, gold ornaments from Cyprus, Roman bronzes, some Egyptian antiquities, vases, terra-cottas, porcelain, glass, ivories, etc. Catalogue 1½ fr.

The **Musée Jeanne d'Arc**, in No. 37 Rue du Tabourg, open on Sundays and Thursdays from 1 to 4 (to strangers on other days), contains portraits and other objects connected with Joan of Arc of historic interest, such as armour, medals, coins, statuettes; also Flemish and Beauvais tapestry, banners, engravings, and paintings of battles in which she took part.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Rue du Tabourg.

Cabs.—Per course, within the Boulevards, 75 c.

Tramways to Olivet; to Ouzouer. Omnibus from the Porte de Bourgogne, to the Porte Madeleine, 10 c.

Below the handsome bridge that spans the Loire is the **Church of Notre Dame de Recouvrance**, erected in memory of the deliverance of the town by Joan of Arc.

Along the banks of the river there are agreeable walks to the **Château of St. Loup**, 1¾ miles above the town, and to the **Chapelle St. Mesmin**, 2½ miles below. An interesting excursion may be made either by carriage or tramway to the *Source of the Loiret*, and another to *St. Denis-Jargeau*, where, after raising the siege of Orleans, the English, under the Earl of Suffolk, were nearly all slaughtered by the army of Jeanne d'Arc and Dunois; to Gien, where, in 1432, Jeanne d'Arc accompanied Charles VII to Rheims to be consecrated.

Leaving Orleans, the train traverses the wine district of *St. Ay, Meung sur Loire, Beaugency*, with a remarkable tower,

a fine Hôtel de Ville, and several churches; then, passing *Mer*, *Suevres*, and *Menars*, arrives at

BLOIS,

an historical town on the Loire (population, 24,000), on the right bank of the river, with Vienne its suburb on the left bank. Some of the principal buildings are the

Cathedral of St. Louis, constructed in 1680, the old **Abbey Church of St. Nicholas**, the **Bishop's Palace**, the church of St. Saturnum, two large hospitals, the **Palais de Justice**, the **Prefecture**, and, above all, the celebrated

Castle of Blois. The façade, with four storeys richly decorated, and adorned with turrets, was built by Louis XII in 1501; the Gaston wing and the Francis I wing, built in 1518, are remarkable for their beautiful staircases and richly-decorated apartments of the queen and king. In the upper floor of this portion was where the Duc de Guise and the Cardinal de Lorraine were murdered by order of their uncle, Henry III, on December 23, 1588. The castle is entered from the Louis XII gallery, in which is the chapel of the same date (1500). From this Gallery there is a magnificent view extending to the Castles of *Chambord*, *Beauregard*, and *Cheveney* (see next page), and from one end of the gallery the visitor descends to the State Hall, and from the other end to a Museum (small fee, except on Sunday), which among other paintings, engravings, and natural history collections of no especial merit, contains a fine picture by Rosa Bonheur (Sheep) and one by Leonardo da Vinci.

The château belongs to the State, and is open daily from 8 a.m., but a guide accompanies visitors through the interior, for which a fee of 1 fr. per person for one or two is expected, but less in proportion for a party. Fee to visit the castle, 1 fr.

From Blois a drive of 12 miles by carriage or steam tramway leads to the elaborate

Château of Chambord, on which Francis I employed 1,300 workmen for twelve years, at a cost of £500,000. It was purchased by national subscription in 1821 for £60,000 from its then owner, the widow of Marshal Berthier. It now belongs to the Duke of Parma.

*The château, which is one of the finest examples of Renaissance palaces in existence, was built in 1526 by Pierre

Nepveu, and decorated by numerous artists for Francis I. It is situated in a park of 20 square miles, the whole surrounded by walls. The château consists of two square blocks about 500 feet long by 400 feet broad, with massive round corner towers. The façade is adorned with mouldings and sculptures, and from the centre rises the elegant lantern tower surrounded by six pavilions, containing the remarkable double spiral staircase, so constructed that persons can pass up and down it at the same time without seeing each other. The building contains 440 apartments, unfurnished, and the stables have room for several hundred horses.

About 10 miles from Chambord is the

Château of Beauregard, and about five miles further on is the

Château of Cheveney. The former, built in 1525, and restored in 1850, contains a gallery of 360 historical paintings of the seventeenth century, handsome ceilings, and tiled floors; the latter, a splendid building in beautiful grounds, approached by an avenue four miles long, contains old furniture, tapestries, handsome chimneypieces, and mythological paintings by Jean Mosnier. *With a carriage and pair from Blois, costing 25 fr., it is possible to visit the three castles in one day.*

St. John the Baptist's Day, on the 24th June, is the great fair in Blois. The peasants arrive in the early morning, spend the day over their bargains, and the night at a country dance. This is the day when the labourers come in to engage themselves for the four busy months of the year, months of hard work with the vines, the hay, and the harvest, during which they earn a hundred francs a month. Of course, they are housed and fed into the bargain.

Continuing the journey from Blois to *Ouzain*, the nearest station to the Castle of Chaumont, *Amboise*, with its magnificent castle, *Noizay*, *Touray* pleasantly situated on the Loire and the Cisse, and *Montbloy* in the midst of vineyards, the train stops at **St. Pierre** d.c., the junction for

TOURS

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

a considerable town of 66,000 inhabitants, situated on a plain between the Loire and the Cher, and is a good centre for many interesting excursions in Touraine. Owing to its

mild climate and agreeable situation, Tours is the permanent residence of quite a number of English families.

Tours was known to the Roman Emperors as *Cæsarodunum* and *Urbs Turonum*. It is famous as the city of St. Martin, who was its bishop in 375.

In the twelfth century, Henry II united Tours and Touraine with the English Crown, but they were restored to France in the thirteenth century, and became the favourite residence of the French monarchs. Later on, Touraine was given to Mary Queen of Scots. It is the chief town of the Département of the Indre et Loire, the seat of an archbishop, and the headquarters of the 9th Army Corps.

It was at Tours where Gambetta, escaping from Paris in a balloon in September, 1870, established the National Defence Government, removing afterwards to Bordeaux when the German Army advanced on Tours, and occupied the town from January to March, 1871.

Many historical churches and buildings may be visited.

The **Cathedral**, commenced in 1130 and finished in 1547, is built in the form of a Latin Cross, 308 feet from west to east, 150 feet from north to south, and 95 feet to the roof, and is considered to be one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. The west front (fifteenth century) is a magnificent specimen of Decorated Gothic, flanked by two towers, 226 and 229 feet high, and the views from the summit are magnificent. The interior is very pleasing, but contains nothing very remarkable. Other churches are

The old Abbey Church of **St. Julien**, founded about the sixth century, rebuilt in 1085, and again in the thirteenth century. The fine tower dates from 966. The Church of

St. Martin, rebuilt in 1891, replaces the old church, which was formerly one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in Europe. Before leaving for the crusade Richard Cœur de Lion attended mass in it. In the Rue Nationale is situated the

Museum, open Sundays and Thursdays free, other days, 1 fr.; it contains fossils, antiquities found in the caves of Amboise and Poitou belonging to the stone and iron ages, a large collection of some 500 pictures by French and Italian masters, by *Le Sueur*, *Valentin*, *Boucher*, *Delacroix*, etc., and by *Carracci*, *Caravaggio*, and *Mantegna*.

The **Prefecture**, near the Museum, is a fine building, with pleasant gardens. The **Public Library**, open from 12 to 4,

contains 50,000 printed books and 1,200 MSS., some of which are 1,100 years old, written on vellum with gold ink. The **Municipal Theatre** is an imposing building, rebuilt after a fire in 1883. The **Botanical Garden** is to the extreme west of the town.

Tours contains a number of antique houses and several old towers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Tramways and steam tramways circulate in several sections.

English Church, Rue de la Prefecture, 11.15 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue de Clocheville, 16.

Cabs, per course, 1 fr.

The ruins of the Château of *Plessis-les-Tours*, described in "Quentin Durward" by Sir Walter Scott, are about three-quarters of a mile from the town, and the ruins of the *Abbey of Marmoutier* about 1½ miles.

Attractive excursions abound in the district. On the north side of the Loire, seven miles west from Tours, is the village of

Luynes (carriage or steam tram), at the base of a cliff crowned with the ruins of a tenth-century château, the remains of a Roman aqueduct, and a fifteenth-century chapel.

Eight miles north from Tours by train may be visited, near

Mettray, a very interesting institution founded in 1839, an Agricultural and Industrial School for juvenile offenders. The inmates (boys), numbering between 700 and 800, may remain until their twentieth year, or may leave earlier, if a place has been found for them, either as soldiers, agriculturists, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, or bakers. The boys are lodged in companies in small houses, and are cared for by teachers, doctors, and priests. The farm consists of 1,500 acres of rich land, half of which is rented, and half is the property of the institution, which also owns a steam bakery, mill, slaughter-house, and church, 50 horses, 150 cows, and many pigs.

Every Sunday and Thursday at noon a coach starts from No. 16 Rue Royale, Tours, direct for this *Colonie Agricole*, returning in the afternoon.

Travellers who make Tours their headquarters for excursions in Touraine can to great advantage spend three or four days in visiting *Chenonceaux*, *Longeais*, *Loches*, and *Azay-le-Rideau*, each noted for its famous château (castle), gems of Renaissance architecture, situated in the Garden of France.

Those who have only a day or two to spare in Tours will probably elect to visit

Chenonceaux (20 miles by train), with its famous historical château, a magnificent Renaissance pile founded in 1515 by Thomas Bohier, and relinquished to the Crown by his son in 1535. The château was inhabited in turn by Diana of Poitiers, Catherine de Medecis, the widow of Henri III, and in 1599 Francis II and Mary Queen of Scots spent their honeymoon there. The château is now the property of an American, and is not open every day, but can usually be visited on Sundays and Thursdays between 2 and 4. Enquiry should be made at the hotel in Tours.

Leaving **Tours**, the Cher is passed, then a viaduct commanding a fine view, and on entering the valley of the Indre by another high viaduct, several small stations are seen; then **Chatellerault**, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, famous for its manufactories of cutlery, swords, and guns. The Vienne is next crossed, and a little further on is the site of the famous battle of Poitiers, where Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in 732. After the next station the train stops at

POITIERS,

the ancient capital of Poitou, now a town of 40,000 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the *Clain* and the *Boivre*, the seat of a Bishopric, and possessing a **University**, **School of Law** (in which Lord Bacon studied), **Museum** and **Picture Gallery**.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, situated in the Place d'Armes, in the centre of the town, is a handsome modern building in the style of the French Renaissance. It contains the **Musée des Beaux Arts**, and the **Musée d'Histoire Naturelle**, open daily from noon to 4 p.m. (earlier to strangers). In the Musée des Beaux Arts will be found a valuable collection of paintings by French artists, also a few works attributed to *Titiens*, *A. del Sarto*, *Guido Reni*, *Van Dyck*, *Masaccio*, and *Tintoretto*. The museum also contains antiquities, enamels, coins, furniture, and sculptures. The frescoes and caryatides of the staircase, the stained glass and the ceilings of the Salle des Fêtes, and the ceilings of the Salle du Conseil, and the Salle des Mariages are worthy of careful notice.

The **Cathedral of St. Peters** was founded in 1161 by Henry II of England, but not consecrated until 1379. It is

partly Gothic, partly Romanesque, with an imposing interior, stained glass of the twelfth century, and fine choir stalls. The façade has been recently restored. Near the *Clain* and the *Pont Neuf* is the pilgrim church of

Sainte Radegonde, founded 560, rebuilt in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in the same style as the Cathedral. The Crypt contains the sarcophagus of Ste. Radegonde, an object of pilgrimage, near which is said to be the foot-print of our Lord when he appeared to Ste. Radegonde.

From the Rue St. Michel is reached **Notre Dame de la Grande**, with a very remarkable west façade resembling in its exquisite detail the elaborate work of the façade of Angoulême Cathedral (p. 172). The church dates from the eleventh century, and is a splendid specimen of Romanesque architecture.

The Temple or Baptistry of St. John was constructed in the sixth and seventh centuries of Gallo-Roman materials. It is only some 42 feet by 26 feet, and contains sarcophagi and frescoes.

To the south of the Place d'Armes is the somewhat curious church of **St. Hilaire le Grand**, with six cupolas. It was founded during the fifth and sixth centuries, rebuilt in the twelfth century, and restored 1850-1870. The façade and tower are modern.

All the above interesting monuments of Romanesque and Mediæval architecture are carefully protected by the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest

The **University**, near Notre Dame, is a spacious building, altered and enlarged in 1894. In addition to its own valuable library, it contains the **Municipal Library** of 65,000 volumes, and 460 MSS., many of very early date. There are between 700 and 800 students. To the left beyond Notre Dame is the

Palais de Justice, where Joan of Arc, in 1426, was examined and questioned by a council of matrons and lawyers. Here may be seen portions of the old castle of the counts of Poitou, including the fine old guard-chamber measuring 160 feet by 56 feet.

Time permitting, other buildings may be visited ; also at the south end of the town the promenade or

Parc de Blossac, bordered by fourteenth-century ramparts, where a military band plays on Sunday and Thursday.

Crossing the river may be seen a Gallo-Roman necropolis, lately discovered, and a *Champ des Martyrs*.

Many historical excursions to the sites of battlefields are within easy reach of Poitiers.

Continuing towards Bordeaux the line passes into the picturesque valley of the Clain ; several small towns, such as *Civray* and *Ruffec* with Romanesque churches, are seen, also villages with ruins of abbeys. The Charente is here crossed, and a stop is made at

ANGOULÊME

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

a town of 38,000 inhabitants, situated on an eminence between two rivers, the *Charente* and the *Anguienne*, and surrounded by beautiful promenades. Angoulême was the ancient capital of the Angoumois, and the town existed in the time of the Romans. A new street beginning at the Halles leads to

The **Hôtel de Ville**, a modern building in the style of the thirteenth century, on the site formerly occupied by the Château d'Angoulême.

The **Cathedral** of St. Peter, founded by Clovis, 507, rebuilt in 1120, and restored in 1650, and partly rebuilt in 1870, with its remarkable façade composed of four tiers of arcades richly ornamented, and splendid square tower, is altogether a fine specimen of Romanesque-Byzantine architecture. To the east of the Cathedral is the

Bishop's Palace of the same age as the church. From the ramparts, public gardens, and *promenade Beaulieu*, charming and extensive views of the valley of the Charente are obtained.

Passing under the town, through a tunnel, the line continues to *La Couronne* (ruins of an old abbey church), *Mouthiers*, and through the valley of the *Inde*, where ruins of abbeys and castles may be seen.

Coutras, a railway junction, the next stopping-place, is a small, unimportant town, near which, on the 28th October, 1587, Henry IV of Navarre defeated the Leaguers under the Duc de Joyeuse, who was killed. Crossing the *Isle*, and following the valley of the *Dronne*, the district producing the *Vins de Grave* is reached at *St. Denis*, a few miles from

LIBOURNE,

a commercial town of 18,000 inhabitants, on the *Dordogne*, a pleasant town rebuilt since the wars with the English in 1451. It possesses a handsome **Church**, a **Protestant Temple**, **Cavalry Barracks**, **Hôtel de Ville**, and fine boulevards (*see* p. 180).

A branch line to *Bergerac* (famous for its white wines ; population 16,000) passes **St. Emilion**, celebrated for its vineyards and excellent red wine, also for ruins of castles, convents, etc.

Leaving **Libourne** and crossing the *Dordogne*, the character of the country changes. *Arreyres*, *Vayres*, and *St. Sulpice* are rich in vineyards ; châteaux and gardens abound on each side of the line, and after the station of *La Grave d'Ambarès*, the *Garonne* is reached, when fine views are disclosed ; and threading its way through tunnels and over viaducts the train stops at the **Bastide Station of Bordeaux**, on the north side of the *Garonne*. Passengers for the *Midi* line and *Spain* proceed, however, to the **St. Jean Station**, on the south or city side of

BORDEAUX.

(For Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Population, 305,000, including the military.

Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Telephone Office.

--Rue du Palais, Gallien, 13. Post Office open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed on Sunday at 6 p.m. Telegraph Office always open.

British Consulate.--Cours de Gourgues, 9.

American Consulate. --Rue de Sèze, 6.

English Church. --Cours du Pavé des Chartrons, 10.

German Protestant Church. --Rue Tourat, 31.

French Protestant Churches.-- Rue du Hâ, 32.

Rue Notre Dame, 12 and 14.

Rue Barennes, 19.

Impasse St. Jean.

Railway Stations.-- Gare du Midi et de l'Etat (St. Jean).

Gare d'Orléans, à la Bastide.

Gare du Medoc. Cours St. Louis.

Gare de l'Etat, à la Bastide.

Theatres.—Grand. Opera and Ballet.

Des Arts, Rue St. Sernin.

Français (Olympia), Rue Montesquieu.

Bouffes Bordelais, Rue Indaïque.

Gymnase, Hemicycle des Quinconces.

Nouveau Théâtre, Rue des Menuts.

Steamers.—Messageries Maritimes.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

General Steam Navigation Co.

Moss Steamship Co., Limited.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Local Steamers for Iormont, Pauillac, Royan, etc. ; Ferries, and Steam Launches to various points in the harbour, etc.

Conveyances.—Private and public omnibuses, as well as cabs, await passengers at the stations. A private bus costs 2 fr. for 1 to 4 persons, large luggage $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. every article, hand-bags free. Each seat in a public bus is charged $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., and each article of baggage 20 c.

The cab tariff within the city is rather complicated, there being two classes of cabs—the ordinary cab, belonging to a stand (*voiture de place*), and the cab belonging to a livery stable (*voiture de remise*). *Voitures de place*, one horse, open or closed, cost 1 fr. 50 c. the course, 2 fr. the first hour, and 1 fr. 50 c. succeeding hours (from 6 a.m. to midnight). *Voitures sous remise*, one horse (*coupés*), are 2 fr. the course, 2 fr. the first hour, and 1 fr. 75 c. succeeding hours (from 6 a.m. to midnight). For other fares, *see* local tariff, or apply to the porter of the hotel.

Electric Tramways.—Eight lines, and five lines of omnibuses run in all directions through the city and to the suburbs ; fares 10 c., return ticket 15 c. ; and omnibuses run to some twenty villages.

Bordeaux, the ancient capital of Guyenne, the chief town of the department of the Gironde, the fourth largest town in France, and the third largest seaport, is situated on the two banks of the Garonne, 60 miles from the sea, with three miles of handsome quays.

Bordeaux was a place of considerable importance when conquered by the Romans ; its wines were celebrated as far back as the fourth century. It was taken by the Saracens in the eighth century, and came into possession of the Dukes of

Gascony in the tenth. Through Eleanor, the wife of Henry II (Plantagenet) of England, it came to the English Crown, and remained under the rule of England for 300 years, since which time it has belonged to France.

In 1871, Bordeaux became the temporary seat of the Government and National Assembly, which met in the Great Theatre, and elected M. Thiers Chief of the Executive Power, declared anew the forfeiture of the Throne by Napoleon III, and voted the treaty of peace with Germany.

It is near the pleasant sea-bathing places of Royan, Arcachon, Biarritz, Saint-Jean-de-Luz and St. Sébastien.

A short journey takes the traveller from Bordeaux to the foot of the Pyrénées, or Pau, les Eaux-Bonnes, Argelès, Barèges, Pierrefitte, Saint-Sauveur, Cauterets, Luchon, Capvern, Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

Finally, Bordeaux is 17 hours from London by land *viâ* Calais-Paris, and the same journey takes three days, but it is very pleasant by the steamers of the General Steam Navigation Company, or Transatlantic Company.

The chief attractions of Bordeaux are the harbour (allowing vessels of 2,500 tons to reach the port), the quays, wine cellars, bridge, squares, streets, gardens, cathedral, museum, Prefecture, and Grand Theatre or Opera House. The commerce of Bordeaux extends to all parts of the world, its principal exports being wine, brandy, vinegar, fruits, cork, resin, verdigris, and honey. The chief imports are colonial merchandise, cotton goods, iron, wool, coal, timber, chemicals, and agricultural engines; but its greatest wealth is in its cellars, where depôts of wine from the whole of the Medoc, from Roussillon, and Narbonne are stored. By the Medoc railway a visit is easily made to **Margaux**, where the celebrated Château Margaux wine is produced; to **Pauillac**, a harbour for vessels which cannot get up to Bordeaux, where the Château Lafitte, the finest wine of the district, is made; to **St. Estèphe**, the extensive vineyard producing the famous Cos d'Estournel.

A fine, nearly level stone bridge of seventeen arches, 531 yards long, 115 feet broad, built in 1811-21, unites the town to the great and important quarter of the Bastide, situated on the east bank; it is one of the most magnificent bridges in Europe, and cost £280,000.

A tubular bridge, 545 yards long, unites also the two banks, and large steam ferries are established.

The harbour is formed by the Garonne in the shape of a

semicircle, with an arc measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the radius about two miles, and wide spacious quays from one end to the other.

A deep Floating Basin was opened in 1879, of 100,000 square yards in area and 10 yards deep, with a quay 18 yards broad.

The city is generally well built, crossed by large and fine streets, such as the Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, Intendance, Rue Esprit-des-Lois, where the Grand Hotel de France is situated opposite the Grand Théâtre and the Préfecture, the Allées de Tourny, Cours de Tourny, Cours du XXX-Juillet, Cours du Jardin-Public, which form the best promenades of the town, with the beautiful Jardin-Public (one of the finest in France), the Parc-Bordelais and the large Place des Quinconces (about a third of a mile long). All these are laid out with avenues of trees.

The most important building in Bordeaux is the

Cathedral of St. André, one of the finest Gothic buildings in the South of France, consecrated in 1096, completed in the thirteenth century by the English. The interior is 414 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 82 feet high, and contains some good pictures. Among the best are a Crucifixion, by Jordaens, opposite the pulpit; a Resurrection, by Veronese; and Christ bearing His Cross, by Caravaggio. The choir contains several important works of art, and its seven chapels contain tombs, frescoes, bas-reliefs and carvings. Over the portal, at the end of the north transept, are two elegant spires, 164 feet in height, and the southern end of the transept has towers without spires. The detached clock tower, called Pey Berland, was built by the Archbishop of that name in 1440.

Other churches worth visiting are

St. Michel, fifteenth-century Gothic, near the Quai des Salinières, built by the English in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The vault below the tower contains 72 mummified corpses ranged round the walls. The belfry is opposite the main entrance to the church, in a garden; it is an elegant and superb spire, 350 feet in height (1472), was destroyed by a hurricane in 1768 and rebuilt in the nineteenth century.

Sainte Croix, the oldest church in Bordeaux, founded in the seventh century, rebuilt in the tenth century in the Romanesque style and lately restored, the remarkably-carved façade being a noteworthy feature. The old cathedral of

St. Seurin, eleventh century, with Renaissance porch and sculptures representing the Last Judgment, the interior decorated with fine modern stained-glass windows.

The **Museum**, open to strangers daily from 12 to 5, is composed of two wings, situated one on each side of the garden of the Hôtel de Ville. The Right Wing is devoted to the old Masters, and contains many fine examples of *Holbein, Lorenzo di Credi, Titian, P. Veronese, Carracci, Sabattini, Pietro da Cortona, Solimena, Salvator Rosa, Correggio, Vasari, Fra Bartolommeo, Palma Vecchio, Sandro Botticelli, Perugino, Guido, Marco Ricci, Tiepolo, Giordano, Albano, Bassano, Teniers, Maes, Backhuyzen, Ivan Steen, N. Berghem, Vandyck, Hobbema*, and others.

The Left Wing is devoted to modern works, and in four rooms may be seen paintings by *Delacroix, Claude Lorrain, Ferrandiz, Cogniet, Antigua, Carrey, A. Achenbach, E. Delaunay, Courtois, Baudry, Beaulieu, Gros, Daubigny, Serres, Gudin, Corot*, and many more. (Catalogue, 2 fr.)

The **Public Library**, in the Rue Mably, contains upwards of 175,000 volumes and a number of valuable manuscripts. Open every day except Saturday from 11 to 4, and in the evening from 7.30 to 10, except during the months of September and October, when it is only open on Wednesday of each week from 11 to 4. On the ground floor is installed the **Museum of Antiquities** and of **Pottery**, founded by Jouannet, containing antiquities, Etruscan and Greek vases, a collection of Egyptian objects presented by M. Godard, also ancient armour and furniture.

The **Hôtel de Ville** is situated near the Cathedral, behind the Theatre; it was formerly the palace of the Archbishops, and built in 1781 by the Prince of Rohan, then Primate of Aquitaine, and restored in 1862 after a fire. Handsome façade. (See also Museum.)

The **Prefecture**, in the Rue Esprit des Lois and Cours du Chapeau Rouge, is a remarkable building, the work of Louis in 1781; since restored.

Musée Bonie.—Rue d'Albret, 30, near the cathedral. A collection of antiquities left to the city by M. Edouard Bonie, and displayed in 10 rooms, containing porcelain, furniture, weapons, etc., and specimens of Arab and Moorish art, including a fine reproduction of the Court of the Alhambra at Granada. Open daily, 12 to 4; admission 1 fr.

The **University**.—An ancient college of the Jesuits, rebuilt in 1880, with a fine front in the Cours Victor Hugo. Faculties of Science, Literature, and Theology.

The **Palais de Justice** (Law Courts), near the Hôtel de

Ville, in the Place Magenta, is a large and rather elegant building 480 feet long, and built 1839 to 1846. The front is a portico of 12 columns, Doric style, 27 feet in height, and has Maggesi's statues of Malesherbes, d'Aguesseau, L'Hôpital and Montesquieu.

Behind it are the prisons, formerly Fort du Hà (fifteenth century).

The **Bourse** (Exchange), built in 1749 by Gabriel, is situated on the Quays. The **Chamber of Commerce** occupies a portion of the building with a library of 6,000 volumes, which includes a good collection of books on travel.

The **Douane** (Custom House) is opposite the Bourse.

Monuments.—The principal monuments are situated in the busy central positions, as follows:—

To Montesquieu, erected in 1590 in the Place des Quinconces.

To Montaigne, erected in 1689 in the Place des Quinconces.

To President Carnot, unveiled in 1895 in the Place Richelieu.

To Gambetta, unveiled by President Loubet, April 23, 1905, in the Allées de Tourny.

Gates.—Of the six gates that formerly defended the city, the two most worthy of notice are the **Gate of St. Eloi**, better known as the **Grosse Cloche** (Big Bell), and the **Gate of the Palace**, also known as the **Porte de Cailhau**. These date from the end of the fifteenth century, and after being much destroyed and mutilated were restored in 1888. Other gates are **de Bourgogne**, **d'Aquitaine**, **Dijaux**, and **de la Monnaie**.

Palais Gallien.—In the street of the same name are the ruins of the palace of the Roman Emperor Gallinus, an **amphitheatre** built in the third century, measuring 240 feet by 177, and 65 feet high. It was designed as a two-storey building, the lower portion being in the Tuscan style and the upper Doric. The amphitheatre on both floors for spectators was capable of holding 15,000 persons. A few arcades, portions of the interior, and a gate are all that remain of the edifice, which is supposed to have been destroyed by fire.

The Grand Theatre, in the Place de la Comedie, 290 feet long, 154 feet broad, and 62 feet high, is one of the finest in Europe. The portico, of twelve Corinthian columns, is

surmounted by a balustrade with twelve colossal statues. The vestibule with sixteen Ionic columns, the grand staircase in two flights, and the spacious circular auditorium are much admired. In 1871 during three months the sittings of the National Assembly were held in this theatre, where the preliminaries of peace were voted.

The finest promenade in Bordeaux is the

Jardin Public, covering about 30 acres, which is much frequented on Sundays and Thursdays, when a military band plays during the evening in summer, and at 2 p.m. in winter. It consists of two parts, the **Jardin des Plantes**, or **English Park**, containing a grand display of magnolias, and the **Botanical Garden**, which has a choice collection of plants in its many conservatories.

A delightful promenade in the suburbs beyond the Boulevard de Caudéran is the extensive shady and admirably-laid-out **Parc Bordelais** of 70 acres. Tramway, 10 c. Band on Sunday and Friday evenings in summer.

The **Boulevards**, forming a belt of 13 kilometres round the city, are lined with handsome buildings, and well planted with trees.

The busiest and most central streets in the city are the **Place de la Comedie** and streets adjoining the Grand Theatre, the oblong

Allées de Tourny, a splendid promenade surrounded by comfortable houses and well kept pavements, at the extremities of which are artistic fountains.

The **Place des Quinconces** (where formerly stood a Citadel known as the Château Trompette), a third of a mile long, and nearly as broad, is the largest in Bordeaux; near the river are columns surmounted by statues of Commerce and Navigation; in the middle of the square are some marble statues among the trees, and at the end a fountain.

The Institution for the *deaf and dumb* is one of the most important in France; and Bordeaux possesses an excellent college and many schools, both Catholic and Protestant.

Besides the Theatres mentioned on p. 174, Bordeaux has many other theatres, concert rooms, ball rooms, restaurants, and places of amusement. Mention may be made of the **Alcazar**, Place du Pont, 15; the **Eden Theatre**, at the Croix de St. Genes; the **Circus**, on the Quai de la Grave; the **Hippodrome**, Boulevard de Caudéran; the **Casino des Lilas**, Boulevard de Caudéran; **Café de la Comedie**, on

the north side of the Grand Theatre ; the **Trois Châteaux**, Boulevard de Caudéran.

La Salle Franklin, Rue Vauban, 21, a spacious and handsome room with a splendid organ, is chiefly devoted to the Philharmonic Club Concerts. **La Salle Saint Paul**, Rue des Facultés, is noted for amateur performances.

In summer military bands play during the evening, either in the Jardin des Plantes, the Square Gambetta, or the Parc Bordelais.

Six fairs are held annually, of which the two most important on the Place des Quinconces, lasting fifteen days, are in March and October.

Many very delightful and interesting excursions may be made in the Bordeaux district by steamer or by rail, as, for instance, to

La Brede, by the Midi line, where the château in which Montesquieu was born may be visited.

Verdelais, 32 miles, a much-frequented resort of pilgrims to the N. D. de Verdelais, may be reached by steamer or train.

Saint André de Cubzac, by the Orleans line, to inspect two of the finest bridges in France crossing the River Dordogne.

Libourne, 21 miles (*see* p. 173), the second city of the Gironde, very ancient and full of historical interest. The city became very prosperous under Charlemagne, was fortified by the English in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and was granted a charter and a constitution by Edward I, King of England, in 1451. Libourne saw many masters and experienced many reverses down to 1787, and later was fortified by Condé, and captured by the Duke of Vendôme. To-day Libourne is a very pleasant town of 18,000 inhabitants, with a sixteenth-century Hôtel de Ville, Cavalry Barracks, Theatre, and charming promenades. The principal commerce is in wines, spirits, flour, and rope.

Saint Emilion, a town of peculiar attraction to archæologists, with Benedictine monastery of the eighth century, Oratory of the Saint, Collegiate Church of the thirteenth century, ruins of convents and castle. On the hill is a "Monolithic Church" dug out in the solid rock during the Middle Ages. It is by the side of the hermitage where St. Emilion lived in the eighth century, and measures 100 feet in length, 46 feet in breadth, and 52 feet in height.

The quarries on the hill are still worked for building stone. The district of Emilion produces wine of good quality.

Le Verdon, in Médoc, 63 miles northwards through the vineyards, producing the famous wines of Bordeaux, called in England "Clarets." The soil of the best vineyards consists of quartzose pebbles, sand, and earth, above a siliceous stratum more or less friable. The vineyards extend to the village of Talais, 54½ miles north from Bordeaux, where fields and plantations of oaks and pines take their place. The omnibus for the Médoc railway starts from the Rue Gobineau. The station is at the north side of the town, at the end of the Cours St. Louis. For a good view of the surrounding country take a seat in a top carriage. The most interesting season is September, during the vintage. From Le Verdon, during summer, a steamer crosses over to

Royan, situated on the Bay of Biscay, a celebrated sea-bathing station, with four beaches, Foncillon, Pontailiac, de Chay, and du Pigeonnier.

The Grande Conche, or beach, lies to the left of the harbour, on which a new and commodious bathing establishment has been built, and is close to the handsome **Municipal Casino**, opened in 1898. Admission 1 fr., per week 5 fr., per month 15 fr.

The **Casino de Foncillon**, opposite the beach of that name, offers to visitors the usual watering place attractions. Admission by day 1 to 2 fr., in the evening 3 to 4 fr.; subscription per week 21 fr., per month 55 fr., whole season 100 fr.: reduction for families.

In addition to its admirable facilities for sea bathing, Royan possesses two Casinos, fine villas, good hotels, splendid gardens, and is visited yearly by 50,000 to 60,000 strangers. From Royan railways lead to La Rochelle and to the brandy district of Cognac and Jarnac. Those intending to cross from Verdon to Royan should take their tickets from Bordeaux to Royan, which also entitle passengers to break the journey at Soulac and Verdon. Royan can also be reached by steamer from Bordeaux, leaving the quay near the Quinconces at 8 a.m. in July, and at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. in August and September, stopping only at Pauillac. Time about 4 hours. Restaurant on board.

On the journey from Bordeaux to Le Verdon the following noted vineyards are passed:—Châteaux Lafitte, Latour, Margaux, Mouton Rothschild, I arose, Cos d'Estournel, Beycheville, etc. At 15 miles from Bordeaux is

Margaux station, near which is the famous vineyard of the

BORDEAUX.

Chateau Margaux, which produces one of the most delicate and valuable of the clarets. The canton also contains second, third, and fourth-class vineyards, producing good wine called Margaux. Near **St. Laurent** are the well-known vineyards of **La Rose** and **Latour**, whose wines rank next to those of the Château Lafitte and the Château Margaux, and nearer the river are the many excellent vineyards of the St. Julien district, the several qualities of wines varying considerably in value, the best classes or Crûs being the Léoville, Beaucaillon, Beycheville, and Gruaud-Larose. **Pauillac**, 29 miles from Bordeaux, is a shipping port and place of call for large steamers, and a suitable starting-point for visiting the vineyards to the west. At Pauillac is the well-known vineyard of Latour, the wine from which is full-bodied with a rich bouquet. Before arriving at the station of

St. Estèphe, the celebrated

Château Lafitte, with its three towers, is seen on an eminence. This domain, the property of the Rothschilds, produces the finest wine of all, worth on an average from £80 to £200 per tonneau of 198 gallons. About 80,000 bottles are generally stored in the vaults. The station of **St. Estèphe** is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, and the entire district produces a large quantity of sound, well flavoured wines, amongst which the Cos d'Estournel and the Montrose are highly esteemed. Four or five miles down the river Gironde is the **Château Loudenne**, the property of Messrs. Gilbey, whence they ship their Médoc wines. Verteuil, St. German d'Esteuil, Lesparre, Queyrac, and St. Vivien are surrounded by vineyards, some of which only produce inferior wine.

* Some six miles from Le Verdon is

Soulac-les-Bains, a modern sea-bathing station on the border of a pine forest, with a magnificent beach, 10 miles long, facing the Bay of Biscay. The church belongs to the twelfth century, and was till about the year 1845 embedded in sand. Tram to Verdon and to the pier for the steamer to Royan.

During the year 1893 a bill was distributed to the members of the Chamber in Paris for a proposed canal from the Gironde to the Mediterranean. This, if carried out, will be of great importance to Bordeaux, as the canal is to have one terminal point west of Bordeaux and the other at Narbonne. The proposed canal will be about 328 miles long and 143 feet wide, except at sidings, to allow vessels to pass each other, where it will be 200 feet. The depth will be $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and there will be 22 double locks. The military advantage would be to afford a safe passage to French ships, in time of war, between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

BORDEAUX TO ARCACHON.

Trains start frequently from the station of St. Jean (or Midi) for Arcachon, a distance of 35 miles to the sea-shore. Soon after leaving the station the celebrated **Château** and vineyard of **Haut Brion** are seen. *Pessac* and the **Pope Clement** vineyards are passed, and at

Gazinet the Landes district is entered, which not long since was a sandy waste, extending 120 miles in length and 60 miles in its widest part. The character of the soil in this vast sandy desert has been greatly changed by the wholesale planting of sea pines, by the formation of good roads, and by the cultivation of acacia, oak, and cork plantations. Formerly to traverse the sands and marshes it was necessary to walk on high stilts, but except in some few places not yet reclaimed, this custom is discontinued, and tourists will be disappointed if they expect to witness this mode of locomotion. The inhabitants of the Landes in the villages find employment in collecting the gum which comes from the trees; also in felling and sawing the trees into planks. Beyond Gazinet stations *Pierroton*, *Croix d'Ilins*, *Marcheprime*, and *Canauley* are passed to

Facture (branch line to towns in the basin of Arcachon, also to Royan, 52½ miles, *see* p. 181). Crossing the Leyre to **Lamothe**, and **Le Teich**, where the pine was first cultivated on a large scale in 1766, the train stops at

La Teste, a thriving town of 7,000 inhabitants, the ancient capital of the *Boii*, whose existence was threatened by the encroachment of the dunes; has now pine forests extending to 20,000 acres and much cultivated land. La Teste is the junction for a branch line to **Cazaux**, at the northern extremity of Lakes Cazaux, and *Biscarosse*, at the northern extremity of Lake Parentis. At **Cazaux** small steamers ply on the beautiful lake, where there is excellent fishing, and hunting in the forests. Continuing the journey, the next station is

ARCACHON.

Population 10,200. (For Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Post and Telegraph Offices.—Avenue Gambetta.

British Vice-Consul.—Mr Audap.

English Church.—St. Thomas's, Rev. S. Radcliff.

English Physician.—Dr. C. S. Vale, Villa Peyronnet.

Golf Club.—At La Hùme (six miles by train).

Musée-Aquarium.—Boulevard de la Plage, 161. Admission, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Villas and Apartments.—Société Immobilière.

Strangers' Club and Yachting Club.—Both in the Grand Hotel.

Casino.—Admission 1 fr., or 50 c. to the Park only (gratis in the morning). To the Theatre 1 to 4 fr. Subscription according to length of stay.

Boats.—2 fr. per hour.

Steamer.—To Cape Ferret and back, 2 fr.

Arcachon is a summer sea-bathing station, very charming, and much frequented, and has become a popular winter resort, the climate being mild and sedative. November and December are the worst months. January, February, and March are usually fine months; later on the spring is sometimes dry, sometimes moist, but never cold. Situated partly on its sheltered bay, and partly on sand hills covered with pine trees, Arcachon is a beneficial residence for persons suffering from bronchial affections. The mean temperature of the whole year is 59° F., of winter 48° F. Arcachon is now annually frequented by 100,000 visitors for health and sea-bathing, and on Sundays and holidays is the great resort of excursionists from Bordeaux. The town consists of two parts, one, the **Ville d'Été**, situated on its sheltered bay; the other the **Ville d'Hiver**, or winter town, on the sand hills, or dunes, planted with pine trees. The town proper is built so close by the sea that the sands are not easily accessible, but the houses are pretty and surrounded by gardens. The villas of the **Ville d'Hiver** are still finer than those on the beach.

The bassin or bay of Arcachon is 50 miles in circumference, and connected with the Bay of Biscay by a narrow opening. About 15,000 acres of the bay are covered with oyster beds, worth from £10 to £20 the acre. Millions of young oysters are sent annually to England, also to Belgium and other countries, to be re-laid and fattened. Arcachon is well adapted for breeding oysters, but not for fattening them.

The forest of Arcachon extends over a zone of some five miles in width, comprising nearly 9,000 acres of pine trees and oaks, and is much frequented by invalids, the air being perceptibly impregnated with the resinous emanations from the fir trees.

Carriage-roads to any distance from Arcachon are few and far between. One to **Moulleau**, prettily situated on the shore, leads to a monastery of Dominican friars, used as a convalescent hospital; the other road to **La Teste**, thence train to Bordeaux.

Boating and steamer excursions are numerous and agreeable. Favourite excursions are to the lighthouse on Cape Ferret, to the Ile des Oiseaux for rabbit shooting, and to the Maison Algerienne, the contents of which are shown when the proprietor is absent. Another pleasant trip is to the *Dune de la Grave*, by boat to Le Pilat, then ascending the hill for the splendid view.

There are not many notable buildings at Arcachon, but the church of Notre Dame, built in 1856 (Gothic), and the Château Deganne, on the shore, may be mentioned.

The **Casino**, a large, handsome structure in the Moorish style, is a considerable attraction in a town somewhat destitute of amusements. It contains concert hall, card rooms, reading and conversation rooms, and cafés. There is also an iron observatory, commanding a fine view. Twice a week during the hunting season the hounds meet in the Place Brementier. **Villas** may be hired furnished, with or without linen and plate, at prices varying from 250 to 800 fr. per month in winter. Information can be obtained at the office of the Société Immobilière and of several house agents.

Hotels.—In both quarters of the town are several good hotels, and some of the larger villas are boarding houses. The Strangers' Club and the Yachting Club are both in the Grand Hotel.

Cab Fares.—The course, between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., one horse, 1½ fr.; two horses, 2 fr. From 8 p.m. to 6 a.m., one horse, 2 fr.; two horses, 3 fr. The hour, between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., one horse, 2½ fr.; two horses, 3 fr. Between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., one horse, 3 fr.; two horses, 4 fr. Each heavy package, 25 c.

Tramways.—From the Place Thiers to the Aiguillon on the east, and to the Grille Péréire on the west, 10 c. From Notre Dame to the Station, or to the Market, 10 c. From the Place Thiers and the Post Office to Moulleau, every hour, 40 c.

BORDEAUX TO BAYONNE AND BIARRITZ.

Railway to Biarritz (La Negresse station, *see* p. 189) 128 miles in 3 to 6 hours. To Bayonne, 123 miles. Local railway to Biarritz, 5 miles in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Steam tramway to Biarritz in 40 minutes. Through travellers from Bordeaux for Biarritz are conveyed by the main line to La Negresse.

Starting from the St. Jean station at Bordeaux, the stations *Pessac*, *Gazinet*, *Pierroton*, *Canauley*, and *Facture* are passed at short intervals, and at

Lamothe (junction), where sometimes carriages have to be changed, the train crosses the Landes for 30 miles past *Caudos*, *Lugos*, *Ychoux*, *Labouheyre*, to

Morcenx junction (good refreshment room), with line to **Mont-de-Marsan**, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, the capital of the department of the Landes, and *Tarbes*, then on to *Riou*, *Lartigue*, where the Pyrenees come into view. The Landes are left behind, the valley of the Adour is entered, and the train stops at

DAX

(the junction for Pau), a town of 11,000 inhabitants, on the river Adour, an important thermal station, and a winter resort. The waters are used for rheumatic, uterine, and neuralgic complaints, and include mud baths and rock-salt baths, which may be taken throughout the whole year.

In the centre of the square is a reservoir 20 feet deep, with sulphurous springs, yielding a ton and a half of water per minute, 158° F.

By the side of the river are three bathing establishments, the most complete and expensive belonging to a company, baths and hotel being under the same roof. Charges, 10 to 14 fr. per day without service, and a doctor's fee for attendance during the cure, 54 fr. Members of the medical profession, of the Church, University, and Army, 8 fr. a day, including baths. The tariff for baths for people not staying in the hotels is from 1 to 2 fr.

In the moat of the old walls by the Adour, where now is the Promenade des Remparts, are the mud baths of St. Pierre.

Invalids with slender purses will find plain but comfortable quarters at Les Baignots, for 6 to 8 fr. per day, including treatment, and at the Thermes Sérís for 5 to 6 fr., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bridge.

Admission to the Casino costs 25 fr. per month ; family tickets cheaper.

Cab hire is reasonable, viz., with one horse, $\frac{3}{4}$ fr. per drive, at night, 1 fr. ; per hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 fr. ; with two horses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr. per drive, 2 and 3 fr. at night.

Dax is the old capital of the Tarbelli, and passed into the hands of the Goths, the Franks, the Vascons, the Normans, the Saracens, and was held by the English from 1177 to the end of the fifteenth century.

The Cathedral, dating from the thirteenth century, and the twelfth-century Church of St. Paul les Dax, have both been restored. The semi-circular towers and the massive walls belonged to the fortifications of the twelfth century.

Dax to Pau, 53 miles, passing **Puyoo**, celebrated from being the birthplace of St. Vincent de Paul, April 24th, 1576, whose body is in the church of St. Vincent, at Paris. The house in which he lived is converted into a chapel, where are preserved in a shrine over the altar a rib of the saint, and crucifix, curtains, shoes, girdle, etc., used by him. Omnibus to Salies, 5 miles. Branch line to **St. Palais** and Auteville, passing

Salies, population 7,000, situated in a large and beautiful valley, noted for its cold springs, very rich in salt, which are employed for bathing and drinking. There is a large and convenient bath establishment with modern baths and bathing appliances, as well as reading rooms, theatre, and casino. The waters, more or less diluted with soft water, are tonic and stimulant for the nervous system ; efficacious in cases of bone disease, spinal weakness, scrofula, etc. Hotels, villas, and apartments at various scales of charges will readily be found.

Leaving Dax, and continuing along the valley of the *Adour*, the line passes *Rivière*, *Saubusse*, with mud-baths ; *St. Gours*, where the resin from the pine forests is collected, to *St. Vincent* ; and leaving the forest at *Labenne*, the sea comes into view. Following the right bank of the *Adour*, and passing *Le Boucan*, the train reaches

BAYONNE

(Hotel, *see* Appendix).

Railways.—Gare du Midi (buffet) on the right bank of the *Adour*. Gare de Biarritz on the left bank. Omnibuses connect.

British Vice-Consul.—Mr. Paul Schoedelin.

Cabs.—With one horse, 1 fr. per drive ; with two horses, $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. ; per hour, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. ; at night, 1 fr. extra.

Tramway.—To Biarritz from the Place d'Armes to the beach, every half-hour, in 40 minutes. Fares, 35, 50 c. ; return ticket, 55, 90 c

Local Railway.—From the Gare de Biarritz to Biarritz, *viâ* Anglet, five miles in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, starting every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Fares, 35, 60 c.; return ticket, 60 c., 1 fr.

Bayonne is a first-class fortress and town of 29,000 inhabitants, situated on the confluence of the *Adour* and the *Nive*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Bay of Biscay. The population is composed mainly of Basques and Spaniards, and the name is Basque, meaning "Port." The town has few objects of interest except the **Cathedral**, founded in 1140, rebuilt after a fire in 1213, and restored in 1884, when the two spires were finished, and the work of restoration and completion of the building is still going on. The choir dates from the thirteenth century. The proportions of the church are harmonious, 256 feet long, by 144 feet wide. The fifteenth-century stained-glass windows, the modern high altar and the mural paintings in the apsidal chapels are worthy of notice in this remarkably fine building.

On the left side of the *Nive* is the

Church of St. André, with twin spires. It contains nothing of interest except an "Assumption" by Bonnat, in the first chapel on the right of the altar. Close by the church is the military hospital, with 1,000 beds. On this side of the river are the **Military Prisons**, and **Arsenal**, as well as the **Museum**, containing a valuable collection of paintings and drawings presented by L. Bonnat, who was born in Bayonne in 1833. On the left side of the river, in the

Place de la Liberté, is a large block of buildings containing the **Theatre**, the **Public Library**, the **Mairie**, and **Custom House**. On the other side of the building is the Place d'Armes, whence steam trams run every half-hour to Biarritz, fare 35 and 50 c. Near the Place are the **Château Vieux** and the **Public Garden**, and outside the town are the **Allées Marines**, the most frequented promenade. The suburb of *St. Esprit* is dominated by a Citadel built by Vauban, 1674-1679; it has withstood seventeen sieges and never been taken.

The bayonet is said to have been invented at Bayonne by some Basques, who stuck their knives in the muzzles of their muskets when fighting against the Prince of Orange in 1523. The Bayonnese soldiers rank amongst the best in the French Army.

To the west of the town is a modern Amphitheatre, for bull-fights and other entertainments.

The Race Course is at La Barre, the nearest station ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) being at Anglet, between Bayonne and Biarritz.

The environs of Bayonne are exceedingly interesting and beautiful. A pleasant walk by the Allées Marines, and through a pine wood, leads to the Bar at the mouth of the Adour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where Wellington's celebrated Bridge of Boats was thrown over the Adour, above the Bar. Stopford's gallant fight took place on the opposite sand-pit. By the road ascending from the station, 2 miles, is the

English Cemetery, where officers of the 3rd Guards, under Wellington, who were killed in a sortie on April 14, 1814, lie buried. A lovely walk may be mentioned to the Croix Blanche, or Croix de Mouguerre, along the banks of the Adour, past Mousserolles to Mouguerre, where a path leads to the Croix, situated at the highest point of a lofty plateau. This point commands a most magnificent view—Biarritz, Bayonne, the ocean, the valleys of the Adour and the Nive, the Pyrenees from the Biscay mountains to the Pic du Midi d'Ossau, and the whole department of the Landes are comprised in this wonderful panorama.

From **Bayonne** to **Biarritz**, through travellers from Paris (or Bordeaux) are conveyed to *La Negresse* station on the Bayonne-Madrid line; but this is quite two miles from the beach at Biarritz. Omnibuses are always in attendance. A line to the centre of the town is under consideration.

Travellers who alight at Bayonne can proceed to Biarritz (5 miles) by local railway or by steam tramway, running every hour. Half way on the local line between Bayonne and Biarritz the Refuge for Fallen and Penitent Women at Anglet can be visited (*see* p. 193).

BIARRITZ.

Population 13,500. (For Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Thos. Cook & Son.—Correspondents, H. Bellairs & Co., Place de la Mairie.

British Vice-Consul.—H. D. A. Bellairs.

English Church.—St. Andrew's, Cité Broquedis, 11 a.m., 5.30 p.m., Rev. R. Doyle.

Scotch Free Church.—Rue Peyroloubilh, 11 a.m., 5.30 p.m., Dr. J. Wilson Harper.

English Physicians.—Dr. Malpas, Chalet Jérémie; Dr. Browne-Carthew, 6, Place de la Mairie.

English Dentist.—Dr. W. Peake, 5, Place de la Mairie.

English Chemists.—F. Moureu, 5, Place de la Mairie ;
A. Raynaud, Place Sobradieul.

English Bank.—H. Bellairs & Co., Place de la Mairie.

English House and Land Estate Agents.—H. Bellairs
& Co., Place de la Mairie.

English Nurses' Home.—Villa St. Joseph.

English Tea Room.—26, Rue Masagran.

English Club.—British Club.

Golf, Lawn Tennis, and Croquet Club. Plateau du
Phare.

Casinos.—The Belle Vue, open from the 14th July to
31st October. Admission, 1 fr. from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. ;
14 days, 12 fr. ; one month, 20 fr. ; reduction for families for
season tickets. The Municipal Casino, open summer and
winter.

Municipal Casino.—This large and attractive place of
entertainment was opened on the 17th August, 1901, and,
being open all the year round, is a great boon to visitors.
Concerts are given daily by an orchestra of 60 first-class
musicians, and performances three times a week take place in
the Bijou Theatre. The Ritz Restaurant, for first-class dinners
and suppers, is a great success, and the usual facilities for
gambling are provided in the shape of *Petits Chevaux*, *Baccarat*,
and other games. The theatre may be hired by English or
other amateur companies.

Cabs.—Per drive with one horse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. ; per hour, 2 fr.
With two horses, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. ; 50 c. more outside the town,
and 1 fr. more from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. Omnibus to La Negresse
station, 1 fr.

Local Railway and Tramway to Bayonne (see p. 188,
Bayonne to Biarritz).

The **Climate** is agreeable and healthy, bracing and invigor-
ating. Mean winter temperature, 52°. There is no endemic
disease, and the town has always been free from epidemics.
There is little or no east wind, and the north-east wind does
not blow after 10 a.m., then changes to north and north-north-
west. The most prevalent wind is west-north-west, and the
south wind (Solano), a dry hot air, seldom lasts upwards of a
day. Winter is mild, with little snow. The climate is suitable
for cases of neuralgia, chlorosis, and dyspepsia. Fully exposed
to the Atlantic storms, humid winds, and a large number of

wet days, Biarritz is unsuitable as a winter abode for pulmonary invalids, or for cases of organic disease of heart or kidneys.

The chief attractions at Biarritz are the invigorating climate, the sea-bathing from its splendid beaches from May to November, the Casinos, the rocks of the *Atelaye*, and the Port Vieux, the Saline Baths, fox hunting, and the golf links, situated on the Plateau du Phare, about a mile from the town.

There are several **Bathing Stations**, but the most fashionable one is situated on the **Grande Plage**, which extends on the north to Cape St. Martin, where there is a lighthouse of the first class. The **Plage** is divided into two parts by the Hôtel du Palais, where formerly stood the Villa Eugénie, erected by Napoleon III for the Empress, which was burnt down in 1902. The bathing establishment is on the south side of the Hôtel du Palais, between the Hotel Victoria, the Grand Hotel, the Municipal Casino, and the esplanade is frequented by crowds of bathers and of visitors watching the busy scene. The beach is composed of fine sand, safe and agreeable for bathing, and the force of the waves is somewhat broken by a barrier of rock. A band plays every evening during the season, when the Plage is thronged with a fashionable company.

Eastward from the sea, between the Avenue Victoria and the Avenue Nathalie, is an excellent

Thermes, or **Bath Establishment**, supplied by strong saline mineral water springs of Biscous, 12 miles from Biarritz, largely resorted to by patients for whom the use of salt, either internally or externally, is indicated. First-class bath, 3½ fr.; second-class, 2 fr. 50 c., linen included. The Hotel des Thermes, a comfortable family hotel, with very moderate charges in winter, is situated opposite the entrance to the Baths.

To the south-west of Biarritz rises a promontory crowned with ruins of watch-towers, whence the plateau derives its Moorish name.

L'Atelaye, a splendid place of observation. On one side of it is a small fishing harbour, on the other the perforated rock "La Roche Percée," through which the sea rushes. To the left stands the "Virgin's Rock," the favourite promenade of Queen Victoria in 1889, overlooking the great work, begun by Napoleon III, but now abandoned, for a Harbour of Refuge. On the coast to the south of L'Atelaye is the

Port Vieux, a perfectly sheltered cove, or rock-bound

basin. Here stands the bathing establishment, exactly suited to swimmers who require a calm sea, or to delicate persons. Further on is another beach, the

Côte des Basques, entirely open to the Atlantic, where the waves have full play, with nothing to arrest them. This is the favourite bathing-place of strong swimmers, but should not be used by strangers bathing alone, on account of the dangerous currents, even if the sea is calm. The Basques, in great numbers, come to bathe from this beach on the second Sunday in September. Forming a long line, men and women together, and holding one another's hands, they advance singing and dancing against the waves, and, after plunging about to their heart's content, stretch themselves on the sand in the sun. At low tide the Côte des Basques offers a delightful promenade many miles long, on firm sand, forming a kind of marine boulevard between Biarritz and the sands of Bidart and Guéthary.

The houses of Biarritz lie on the plateau in lines parallel to the sea, and are picturesquely dotted about from the cliffs down to the beach. They are well furnished, bright, and cheerful, and furnished houses or apartments can be hired for the winter season, November to end of April, at moderate prices, but during the summer season, July to end of October, the rents are higher. It is advisable when taking a villa to have the lease drawn up in writing, and a careful inventory of the furniture, plate, and linen made, and to insure against the "Risques locatifs" (tenant's risks), as the French law renders the tenant responsible for many contingencies. The premium is a small one. (*See also p. 70.*)

Biarritz is never dull, but affords its visitors many pleasures and distractions, and is well provided with high-class hotels, replete with every comfort, most of them commanding charming views of the sea. The charges are higher in summer than in winter, but in some of the best hotels inclusive terms can be specially arranged, according to the length of stay, the number of persons, and the rooms required.

The summer season commences in May and ends in October; the winter season runs from November to April. In summer the unequalled sea-bathing is a never-failing attraction. The Casino, the Regattas, the Pigeon Shooting, and the Races are the rendezvous of fashionable society. Fêtes, Band Concerts, Balls, and Night Festivals are organised by the Town Fêtes Committee, and all this is supplemented by

a succession of private dinners, musical and dancing soirées, or fancy costumed balls. The winter season also offers special charms and attractions beyond its mild climate and warm sun. The Carnival is one of the most brilliant in Southern France, and the occasional Cavalcades, or historical processions, are very interesting. Concerts, dinners, balls, and social reunions are held either in private villas or in the Hotels overlooking the Grande Plage and the coast of Spain. Several Race Meetings, Fox and Boar Hunts, and Pigeon Shooting take place at intervals, while Bowls, Lawn Tennis, and Golf are very popular among the English visitors.

Glorious views of cliff and sea are met with at every turn, and of interesting excursions there are many in the immediate neighbourhood of Biarritz. The view from the lighthouse is splendid, over rocks, and beach, and ocean, and in every direction popular walks abound. There are no forests of pines as at Arcachon, but the environs are wooded with a profusion of wild flowers; and two miles out in the direction of La Negresse there is a large wood of oak and pine trees, called the "Bois de Boulogne," in the midst of which is a good-sized lake well stocked with fish, and where boats can be hired by the hour or day. From the Bois de Boulogne a shady carriage road leads to the Lakes. The first is the **Blue Lake**, or Lake Mouriscot, where the water is very deep and cold, consequently dangerous for bathers. On the other hand, lovers of the rod will find good sport from the banks among eels, carp, tench, and jack. The road to the right of the Blue Lake leads to the

Marion Lake, which, although smaller, is perhaps even prettier, and quite as abounding in fish. Another piece of water in the neighbourhood much frequented by fishermen is the

Brindos Lake. A drive round the above lakes and back to Biarritz forms a most agreeable afternoon's excursion.

Half-way between Biarritz and Bayonne a visit can be made to

Anglet, to the convent of the **Servantes de Marie**, a **Refuge** for fallen but penitent women, founded by the good Canon of Bayonne Cathedral in 1839, Louis Edouard Cestac. The inmates are employed in field labour, dairy and laundry work, flower and kitchen gardening, and the convent is self-supporting. It contains 80 nuns, 200 penitents, and 100 orphans. Close by is the convent of the Bernardines, female

Trappists, founded also by the Canon. The discipline is similar to that of the Trappists, but stricter; this convent is also self-supporting. A good road leads from Anglet, passing near Chiberta Lake, situated in the pine woods, and following the coast to **La Barre Racecourse**.

At **Cambo**, 12 miles from Biarritz, on the line to St. Jean-Pied-de Port and Roncevaux, situated on the right bank of the Nive, is a pleasant bathing establishment with iron and sulphur springs. Trout fishing can be had.

At **Isturitz**, 11 miles from Cambo, there are very curious grottoes, containing remarkable stalactites of great beauty.

Visitors staying some time at Biarritz, and wishing for a change, can make a short, interesting journey to

St. Jean de Luz, 8 miles, and **San Sebastian** (Spain), 28 miles. From Biarritz drive to the station of **La Negresse**; the train then passes near the lakes referred to above, and continuing in sight of the sea, on to the valley of *Ouhatia*, reaches *Bidart*, a prettily-situated sea-bathing resort. About a mile further is *Guéthary*, another small bathing place; then

ST. JEAN DE LUZ

(Hotel, *see* Appendix),

situated on a bay at the mouth of the *Nivelle*, a quiet little bathing place, of 4,000 inhabitants. The bay is almost circular, bounded on the right by high cliffs, and to protect the town from the storms and raging seas important breakwaters have been carried out on the left of the bay from the headland of *Socoa*.

The bathing is good from the shingly beach, which, however, slopes rapidly.

Cook's Correspondent.—H. Bellairs & Co., 2, Rue Thiers.

English Bank.—H. Bellairs & Co.

English Church.—77, Rue Gambetta. Service 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Estate and House Agents.—H. Bellairs & Co.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Rue Tourasse.

Casino.—Boulevard Thiers. Admission 1 fr., 6 fr. per week.

Chalet Casino.—Near the middle of the bay.

There is not much to interest strangers in the town. In the

Church of St. John, Louis XIV was married to Maria Terèse, daughter of Philip IV, in 1660. Like all Basque churches, it has galleries in the nave for the men, the area being reserved for the women.

The **Château de l'Infante**, in which the Princess and her father lodged before the marriage, contains two pictures of the event by *Gérôme*, and some frescoes. At the corners of the house are square turrets, and on the façade a double tier of arcades. In the Boulevard Gambetta a picturesque Moorish villa may be noticed. At **St. Barbe**, a point projecting into the sea, a fine view is obtained, with *Mont la Rhune* and *Mont Trois Couronnes* to the south and south-west.

The Duke of Wellington had his headquarters in St. Jean de Luz from November 17, 1813, till February 20, 1814.

An interesting excursion can be made to the **Rhune** (2,950 feet), in the valley of the *Nivelle*, on the Spanish frontier, from the summit of which the panoramic view extends to the Atlantic on one side, and to some 80 or 90 miles of mountains as far as the Pic du Midi de Bigorre (p. 228) on the other. The excursion is somewhat fatiguing, occupying four or five hours, for pedestrians, but the ascent can be made on horseback.

Leaving St. Jean de Luz, the line crosses the *Nivelle* to **Urrugne**, 4,000 inhabitants, prettily situated on the *Helbairon*, enters the valley of the *Bidassoa* disclosing fine views, with the *Trois Couronnes* and the *Jaizquibel* mountains to the left and right respectively. The train stops at

Hendaye, the last station in France, where the luggage of passengers coming from Spain is examined, and below the town on an isthmus are a bathing establishment and a hotel facing a magnificent beach. Opposite Hendaye is *Fuenterrabia*, a prominent place in the wars between France and Spain, and here was one of the last acts of the British forces in the Peninsular War, the passage of the *Bidassoa*, on October 7, 1813, when Wellington took by storm the strong fort on *Mont la Rhune*, 3,000 feet above the sea.

Fuenterrabia can be visited by crossing the *Bidassoa* at Hendaye by boat, fare 1 fr. per person there and back. Or it can be reached by tramway from Irun, 3 miles, fare 25 c. each way.

Shortly after leaving Hendaye the train crosses the *Bidassoa* and enters Spanish territory.

106 HEALTH RESORTS ON THE BAY OF BISCAY.

At **Irun** luggage is examined, and Spanish time is kept, being twenty-five minutes behind Paris time. Carriages are changed, as the gauge of the Spanish lines is nearly one-third wider than that of the French lines. Breakfast or dinner at table d'hôte in the refreshment rooms.

Irun is an old Spanish town of some 9,600 inhabitants, with an interesting sixteenth-century church of Nuestra Señora del Juncal and Hôtel de Ville. The *Trois Couronnes*, or *Mont la Haye* (3,246 feet), can be ascended in four hours, a delightful excursion, with charming views.

The Jaizquivel (2,250 feet) is an easy excursion of less than two hours from Fuenterrabia, 3 miles from Irun by tramway, fare, 25 c.

Crossing a tributary of the Bidassoa, and passing through a long tunnel, a picturesque mountainous district is entered to *Renteria*. The next town is **Passages**, once an excellent port, but silted up by the *Oyarzun*. A new bay has been dredged, and a large export of wine is expected. In a few miles the train is at

SAN SEBASTIAN,

a beautifully situated town of 35,000 inhabitants on the Bay of Biscay, rebuilt since it was sacked and burned by the British under General Graham in 1813.

A fine wide avenue bends to the

Concha, a bay on which are the **Harbour** and the **Sea Baths**. The beach is a splendid one for bathing, situated at the foot of *Mount Orgullo*, crowned by a castle or fort. At the end of the promenade there is a handsome

Casino, pleasantly situated, with two square towers and three cupolas. The hotels are somewhat expensive, San Sebastian being the Brighton of Madrid, and the most fashionable seaside resort in Spain. Of churches may be mentioned the florid Renaissance Church of St. Mary, the Gothic Church of St. Vincent, eleventh century, and a handsome large new Cathedral with twin spires.

The **Castle** cannot be visited without a special permit, but everyone may go as far as the graves of the English officers who fell at the siege of the castle in August, 1813, when 5,000 English were killed and wounded, in their successful attack, the French army losing two-thirds of their number during the siege.

San Sebastian is a handsome city, and contains broad, well-paved streets, squares with gardens, boulevards, quays, and piers. The Palace of Deputies is in the Plaza de Guipúzcoa, the Palais Royal, or Villa Miramar, built in 1893 for the Royal Family in the west end of the Concha, and the American International School for Girls in the Avenida. Trams run through the principal thoroughfares, steamers leave for Santander and Bilbao, and diligences run to the adjacent small towns. The hotels are at some distance from the station, but 'buses await passengers. Several first-class hotels are situated near or facing the sea, but the principal house is in the Avenida de la Libertad (expensive).

Outside the town, behind the station, is the

Amphitheatre, in the Plaza de Toros, where in August, and on stated occasions, bull fights are held, when such is the increase of visitors from Spain and from France, that it is difficult to obtain accommodation.

CONDUCTED PARTIES FROM LONDON AND PARIS TO MEDIAEVAL FRANCE.

In the Autumn of 1902, THOS. COOK & SON inaugurated a series of Conducted Tours through Mediæval France, visiting Orleans, Blois, Chambord, Tours, Poitiers, Bordeaux, Biarritz and Bayonne, all of which towns are described in the foregoing pages 163-194. The other towns included in this interesting programme are Pau, Lourdes, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Cahors, and Limoges. A description of Pau and Lourdes will be found in the following pages 203-217. Toulouse and Carcassonne are briefly described on pp. 198, 199.

For itinerary and cost of above Tour, *see* p. 242.

MARSEILLES TO THE SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE.

Travellers returning from India, Egypt, and the Rivas who may not wish to arrive in England until the long cold spring is over can spend a few weeks between Marseilles and Biarritz to great advantage. The railway communication to the south-west of France is somewhat inconvenient and slow, so that, supposing the traveller's destination to be either Pau or Biarritz, it would be advisable to break the journey at Toulouse.

Leaving Marseilles at 10.35 a.m. *viâ* Tarascon (where carriages are changed), Cette, Narbonne, and Carcassonne, the train is due at Toulouse at 7.42 p.m.

Toulouse (Hotels, *see* Appendix), the ancient capital of *Languedoc*, the present capital of the department of the *Haute Garonne*, is a city of over 150,000 inhabitants, the headquarters of an army corps, the seat of an archbishopric, of a university, a school of medicine, and an academy of music. Several buildings of exceptional interest merit attention. The

Church of St. Sernin, dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Europe. Under the choir is a crypt containing the relics of St. Saturnin and six apostles (admission 50 c.), and entered from the crypt is the treasury (admission 50 c.).

The **Musée des Beaux Arts** contains one of the most valuable collections in France. On the first floor the Picture Gallery has numerous works of French, Spanish, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, and German artists (open daily to strangers).

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne** is an incongruous mixture of several parts. The choir, dating from the thirteenth century, is very imposing, surrounded by 17 chapels, with sixteenth and seventeenth-century stained-glass windows, but it is not in the same axis as the nave.

In the centre of the town is the

Hôtel de Ville or **Le Capitole**, so known because in former times the magistrates were called capitouls. The present building is modern, with fine courtyards, offices and apartments. In the right wing is the Grand Theatre.

Three canals unite at Toulouse in the Bassin de l'Em-

bouchure ; these are (1) The Canal du Midi, from Cette (on the Mediterranean) to Toulouse ; (2) The Canal Lateral, to the Garonne at Ageu ; (3) The Canal de Brienne, which supplies the Canal Lateral.

Outside the town is an obelisk commemorating the battle of Toulouse, and from it an excellent view is obtained of the field of this historic encounter between Soult and Wellington.

Toulouse is well supplied with theatres, café-concerts, music, public parks, gardens, and markets.

Travellers having a day to spare would do well to visit

Carcassonne (Hotel, *see* Appendix), the seat of a bishop and the capital of the department of the *Aude*, an interesting old town of 30,000 inhabitants, the most complete specimen of mediæval France

Carcassonne consists of two entirely distinct towns, *La Cité* and *La Ville Basse*, situated on opposite sides of the river. The upper town is the older, having been founded by the Volces. The Visigoths held it until 713, and from then its history is a succession of siege, capture and re-capture, yet it shows no sign of decay, and when seen from the twelfth-century **Pont Vieux** presents a view of fortifications, towers and walls that is absolutely unequalled. The *Porte Narbonnaise* is also a unique attraction.

The exquisitely beautiful

Cathedral of St. Nazaire, founded in the fifth century, but rebuilt in the eleventh to fourteenth and restored by Viollet-le-Duc in 1850 to 1880, is a gem of architecture, and the

Château and its drawbridge, portcullis, towers, and dungeons are still perfect.

Returning to Toulouse, and resuming the journey at 1.10 p.m., Pau is reached at 5.40, and Biarritz at 9.28 (railway times subject to alteration).

Pau, *see* p. 203.

Biarritz, *see* p. 189.

THE PYRENEES.

THE PYRENEES.

Few districts within the same extent of country offer so wide a choice of mineral and thermal springs as the Pyrenees, where the tonic spas and bracing mountain air are unequalled in their efficacy for casting off disease and the re-establishment of health. The springs may be divided into two classes, the sulphurous and the saline, more than two-thirds belonging to the first-named class. Before describing the principal Health Resorts of the Pyrenees the following opinions and directions by eminent physicians will be found valuable:—

“The hot sulphurous springs issue from the point of contact of the igneous with the stratified rocks, and are found chiefly near the axis of the chain, while those that rise from the base of the ramifications have little or no sulphur. Sulphurous springs are those whose medicinal constituents are sulphuretted hydrogen gas and the sulphuret of sodium or potassium. Warm sulphurous waters are stimulant in their effects on the nervous and vascular systems. Simple alkaline springs contain the bicarbonate of soda with more or less free carbonic acid gas. By their use the blood is rendered more alkaline, the excretory functions, especially diuresis, are increased, and the appetite sharpened. ‘The attractions of the Pyrenees are not, however, confined to the invalid traveller, but offer also inducements to pedestrian excursionists superior in many respects to any in Switzerland.’”—Dr. Madden’s “Spas of the Pyrenees.”

“Hot sulphurous waters accelerate the circulation and stimulate the nervous system, causing sometimes sleeplessness, and therefore should be taken with caution. They are useful in gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, glandular swellings, and chronic skin diseases such as eczema, prurigo, lepra, and syphilis. Among the Spas of this class are: Eaux-Chaudes, p. 213; Eaux-Bonnes, p. 211; St. Sauveur, p. 218; Caunterets, p. 220; Bigorre, p. 226; Luchon, p. 229; and Barèges, p. 220. The cold sulphurous springs are used in the same cases, but **are** less stimulating and consequently safer, though not so active in their effects.”—Dr. H. I. Hardwicke’s “Health Resorts and Spas.”

“In the central chain of the Pyrenees is a very extensive

and efficacious group of hot sulphur springs, while the alkaline or bicarbonate of soda springs exist chiefly in the ramifications.

“Hot mineral water introduced into an empty stomach is quickly absorbed into the system, when it promotes a general cleansing of the organs, assists the action of the kidneys and intestines, and augments the sensible and insensible perspiration.

“The length of time for their use depends on their effect. It is proper to discontinue them, at least for a time, when a disturbance or crisis is produced in the system, as indicated by sleeplessness, colic, diarrhoea, or skin eruptions.

“In bathing, the skin does not imbibe any of the ingredients from the water, although it may take up a very little of the free gas. The various salts in the water act only as stimulants on the surface of the skin.”

Rules for the Use of Mineral Waters.

(Extracted from Dr. Granville's Work.)

“Having determined, with the assistance of his medical adviser, which Spa to take, the patient should endeavour to procure a brief and clearly-written statement of his case for the physician of the place to whom he may be recommended, or whom he may prefer to consult. On his arrival he should not follow the example of those who, the instant they alight, run to the springs in order not to lose a moment. He should, on the contrary, give his body time to recover from the fatigue of the journey, and, in the meanwhile, consult the physician of the place, if it be only for general and local information.

“The best season for the use of mineral waters is from May to September at some Spas, and only from June to the end of August at others.

“Persons who are inclined to perspire and are liable either to catch cold or to be exhausted from that circumstance, will find the mild spring or autumn months the most suitable. In the spring the crisis is brought about most quickly. Sometimes the malady requires two courses in a year. In that case the first should begin in May and the second in August, with an interval of a month or six weeks.

“The best time for drinking the waters is early in the morn-

ing. The body and mind are then refreshed by sleep and the stomach is empty.

"Gentle exercise between each glass of water is necessary. It should last about a quarter of an hour. But patients not much accustomed to walking exercise should not force themselves to follow the above rule; for fatigue is the very worst concomitant of water-drinking.

"Mineral water should be drunk like other liquids; not gulped down in a hurry, for the sake of the gas or any other reason. Such practice is injurious; it either produces cramp or oppresses the stomach, distending it with flatus.

"It is best to begin with one glass (the glass contains about four ounces) two or three times a day, until the expiration of a week or ten days, when the quantity may be augmented. The general rule with respect to the proper quantity of mineral water, of a corrective nature, to be drunk, is to take as much of it as will pass off by the kidneys or the pores of the skin, and cause, at the same time, regular daily action of the intestinal canal. Constipation will occasionally tease a patient at the Spas, notwithstanding the quantity of resolvent water drunk. In such a case it is advisable to increase the laxative power of the water by adding a gentle aperient.

"After drinking the water, gentle exercise should be taken in the open air to effect its complete elimination into the system. At some of the Spas the patient, after bathing, is desired to retire to bed for a short time, but not to go to sleep. It is better, however, when it can be done, to walk a little instead.

"It is not judicious to drink mineral water as a common beverage at meals. Wine in moderation is permitted, but if it produces heat after dinner must be avoided.

"The most appropriate time for breakfast is about an hour after drinking the last glass of mineral water. It should consist of one or two cups of coffee with white bread. Chocolate is also admissible, or cocoa and milk, or a basin of broth with bread. After breakfast the invalid may take a little more exercise, either on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage; pay his visits and attend to his affairs. The hours between breakfast and dinner should be so engaged that neither the head nor the body shall feel fatigued.

"I may as well state it, as a general rule, deduced from my own experience, that fruit, raw vegetables, and many of the

flatulent *legumes*, particularly potatoes, should be carefully excluded from all repasts by such as drink mineral waters.

"In conclusion, I would say to such as are able and willing to try the effect of Spas, in hopes of casting off any disease which they may have laboured at home with little hope of a recovery,—‘Haste away, and make the trial by all means. Do not waste your life and your purse in swallowing endless drugs, and ringing the changes of remedies and doctors, pent up in a hothouse during the summer months, the prey of some chronic and insidious disorder, which baffles your vigilant physician’s skill. Fly, I say, from all these evils, proceed to some spring of health, and commit yourselves for once to the hands of nature—of medicated nature—assisted by every auxiliary which an excursion to a Spa brings into play.’”

(PARIS AND) BORDEAUX TO PAU.

For particulars of the journey from Paris to Bordeaux (364 miles), *see* pages 163–173.

From Bordeaux to Pau (145 miles), for particulars of the journey as far as Dax, *see* page 187.

Leaving **Dax**, the line crosses the *Adour*, and passing two or three small stations enters the valley of the *Gave de Pau*; fine views are obtained of the *Pic d’Anie* (8,215 feet), and other summits of the Pyrenees, stopping at

Puyoo (p. 187), junction to Bayonne, and branch lines to *Salies*, *St. Palais*, and *Mauléon*. The scenery is picturesque to

Orthez, a town of 7,000 inhabitants, finely situated on the right bank of the *Gave de Pau*, with a mediæval bridge having a tower at its centre. One-fourth of the population are Protestants. From the heights above Orthez, Wellington defeated and drove the French on the 27th February, 1814. Nothing of note is passed until

Lescar, an important town in the sixteenth century, with a Byzantine cathedral, and castle of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, is reached. Four miles beyond Lescar the train reaches

PAU.

Population, 33,500. (For Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Post and Telegraph Office.—Cours Bosquet.

British Vice-Consul.—Mr. H. Hewetson, 2, Boulevard du Midi.

American Vice - Consul.—Mr. Morris - Port, Rue Latapie, 19.

English Church.—St. Andrew's Church (October to May), Avenue du Grand Hotel. Christ Church, Rue Serviez. Trinity Church, Rue de la Trinité.

Scotch Free Church.—Avenue du Grand Hotel.

Plymouth Brethren.—Rue Montpensier, 31.

English Physicians.—Dr. Bagnell, Rue Perpignan, 4. Dr. F. L. Brown, Rue d'Orleans.

English Chemist.—20, Rue Serviez.

English Library.—Rue Montpensier.

English Club.—Place Royale.

Cercle de l'Union.—Place Royale.

Cercle National.—Place Royale.

Theatre.—Place Royale.

Golf Club and Polo Club.—Plaine de Billère.

Lawn Tennis Club.—Plaine de Billère.

Palais d'Hiver.—Parc Beaumont.

Pau, the old capital of Bearn, now the chief town of the department of the Basses Pyrenees, is a handsome town, charmingly situated on the right bank of the Gave de Pau. The splendid position, the superb panorama of the valley of the Gave, together with the purity of the air, have rendered Pau one of the most frequented and favourite winter resorts in France.

The town authorities have spent large sums of money in improving and beautifying the promenades and drives. Nothing finer of its kind can be met with than the splendid two-mile promenade of the Boulevard du Midi and the Boulevard des Pyrenees, commencing at the Château and ending at the Parc Beaumont. From this lovely situation, in full view of the Pyrenees, and looking down on the fertile valley of the Gave, rise most of the principal first-class

Hotels.—These, of course, being palatial and luxurious establishments, are proportionately heavy in their charges, which vary from 16 to 25 fr. per day. Cook's coupons are received at the Hotel du Palais and Beau Séjour near the Park, and at the Grand Hotel Gassion, near the castle end of the Boulevard du Midi. Second class hotels accept visitors at from 9 to 15 fr. per day. There are several good

Pensions in the neighbourhood of the Rue Montpensier, the Rue Bordeaux, and the Rue Porte Neuve—prices from 8 to 12 fr. per day.

The Climate is sedative and beneficial to nervous and irritable temperaments. Chest complaints, bronchitis, and rheumatism are also benefited. The mean temperature of the winter is 41° F., of spring 52°, and of the whole year 62°. Pau is well sheltered from the south and west winds, the prevailing winds being north-west and north, and the air remarkably free from moisture. The temperature is lower than in most of the towns of the Riviera, but is more equable, freer from sudden changes and from dust, and when the mistral of March and April renders Nice and other Mediterranean resorts disagreeable, calm weather prevails at Pau, making it a delightful spring residence. Less rain falls at Pau than at Biarritz, but the number of rainy days and the cool, cloudy weather at times prevent invalids from taking sufficient exercise; but in fine weather Pau has a famous choice of beautiful walks and drives.

Villas and Furnished Apartments abound, and may be hired from 1,000 to 10,000 fr. the season from 1st October to 31st May. It is necessary to be careful in taking a villa to have the bail or lease drawn up in writing, and a careful inventory of the furniture made (*see* p. 70); before entering into an arrangement it is well to apply to the Anglo-American Wine and Estate Agency, Rue Latapie, 19, where information, reliable and gratuitous, is given.

The principal French Churches are St. Martin's, a handsome edifice in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, and St. Jacques, erected in 1866; also an attractive church in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. The Eglise Française Reformée, Rue Serviez, is the State Protestant Church.

The Place Royale, at the southern extremity of the town, surrounded by handsome buildings, villas, and gardens, commands a magnificent view. In front are the winding river and the plains covered with villas and villages, and at a distance of from 30 to 50 miles, and for a length of 60 miles, is seen the mighty chain of the Pyrenees.

The Municipal Theatre, in the Rue St. Louis, is open during the season, from October to April for comic operas, dramas, and comedies. Popular prices on Sundays.

Théâtre des Variétés, Place des Écoles. Various performances, circus, popular entertainments.

Palais d'Hiver (Casino), in the Parc Beaumont, is a handsome and spacious structure, the principal Hall or Palmarium being of glass, warmed to a pleasant temperature and adorned with semi-tropical trees and plants. Leading from the Hall are gaming rooms, an elegant theatre, concert rooms, club, reading rooms, restaurant, and café. A vast covered terrace forms a delightful promenade overlooking a magnificent panoramic view.

The Parks.—To the west of the town is situated the **Parc National** or Grand Parc, thickly planted with beech and oak trees, at the extremity of which commences the Plaine de Billère, where the English colony and visitors have established their various games and clubs (*see* p. 208).

To the east of the Boulevard des Pyrenées is the charming public garden of the **Parc Beaumont**, tastefully laid out with flower beds, lake, and venerable trees, and in which, facing the boulevard, is raised the monumental Palais d'Hiver described above.

The Parc de la Gare, situated near the railway station and the *Game*, contains the **Velodrome**, where open-air sports are held, lawn tennis, croquet, etc., under the management of the Veloce Club Béarnais. One of the chief attractions of Pau is

The Château, commenced in the tenth century by Centule le Pieux, enlarged in the fourteenth century, and greatly extended by Gaston X in 1460. Under Henri II and Marguerite his Queen, in the sixteenth century, the Château was enriched, and beautiful gardens were added; but many of the antiquities and valuable furniture were carried off to Paris by Henri IV. In 1793, during the Revolution, the Château served as a caserne for the National Guards, and then as a prison until 1808. In 1838 Louis Philippe built the bridge leading to la Basse Plante, and had the building restored by an unskilful architect, who added the north-west tower. Between 1853 and 1869 Napoleon III completed the repairs, and supplied some modern furniture, as well as the magnificent Flemish and Gobelins tapestries that are shown at the present day. The Castle is an irregular building with six square towers; of these the brick dungeon tower of Gaston Phœbus, to the left on entering, is the oldest.

The interior of the Château is open to visitors every day

from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4. There is no charge for admission, but the guide who accompanies the visitor expects a gratuity.

On the ground floor are the Salles des Gardes, Salle à Manger des Princes, and the Salle à Manger des Souverains, which contain Flemish tapestries representing hunting scenes, and some carved oak furniture. The Renaissance staircase leads to the

First Floor, where the Salle d'Attente, Salon de Reception, and Salon de Famille contain handsome ceilings and chimneypieces, some Sèvres vases, and inlaid tables, and Gobelins tapestry. On this floor is also the Chambre à Coucher du Souverain, with antique furniture, ebony chests, Brussels and Gobelins tapestry, and Venetian glass; the Cabinet du Souverain with Gobelins tapestry; the Boudoir de la Reine, containing Venetian glass, and pictures in Gobelins tapestry; and the Chambre à Coucher de la Reine, furnished with antique cabinets, etc., and pictures in Gobelins tapestry.

The Second Floor contains a suite of small historical rooms, No. 4 being the Chamber of Jeanne d'Albret, with antique bed, Flemish and Gobelins tapestries, and the bedroom of Henry IV, where he was born, 14th December, 1553. It contains his cradle, made of a large tortoise shell, antique bed ornamented with sixty-four medallions and bust portraits, and twelve small figures. Three other rooms contain nothing remarkable except the tapestries, and many apartments are not shown.

The Museum or Picture Gallery in the Place Bosquet contains a large number of paintings, a collection of coins, and a small natural history cabinet. It is open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays from 1 to 4, but is accessible to strangers on other days also. Exhibition of paintings during January, February, and March.

On the Ground Floor are casts from the antique, and sculptures, the *David of Idrac*, the *Slaves of Etcheto*, and a small marble of *Barrias*.

On the Upper Floor, in the room *Charles le Cœur*, may be noticed a copy by the artist himself, *Eugène Déveria*, of the birth of Henry IV, the original of which is in the Louvre; the reception of Christopher Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella; the portrait of Marshal Bosquet; and the full-length portrait of Marie Déveria, daughter of the artist.

Other paintings worthy of note in this room are a superb *Head*, by *Jordaens*; a fine *Stag Hunt*, by *Jean Baptiste Oudry*; the *Assassination of Henry III*, by *Hugues Merle*; and the masterpiece of *Bosio*, a *Statue*, in white marble, of Henry IV.

In the **Room Emile Noulibos** are found works by *Veyrassat*, *Auguin*, *Victor Galos*, *Worms*, *Perault*, *Henner*, *Cormon*, *Bordes*, *Degas*, *Ulysse Batin*, and *Gustave Collin*, etc.

Examples also will be seen of *Teniers*, *Hoet*, *Wouverman*, *Rubens*, *Van der Helst*, *Bonvicino*, and others.

Several rooms are devoted to engravings, drawings, coins, and faience.

The Palais de Justice, the **Halle Nouvelle**, and the **Municipal Library** of 30,000 volumes, the **Lycée**, and the **Préfecture** (where balls are given during the season), are all in the centre of the town, in or near the Rue de la Préfecture.

Pau is well provided with **Sports and Amusements**, which the Municipality have greatly assisted by the

Hippodrome of Pont-Long, where, during the season, frequent flat races and steeplechases are held, at which prizes to the value of 200,000 fr. are distributed. Some ten training establishments are kept fully employed, and horses are sent from Paris, Bordeaux, and Toulouse to compete.

Fox Hunting is carried on with great activity, meets taking place three or four times a week, of which the public are duly informed in the papers. To the private subscriptions obtained the Municipality add 10,000 fr. a year.

Golf, Polo, Lawn Tennis, and Pigeon Shooting are spaciouly and comfortably installed in the admirably-adapted **Plaine de Billère**, at the west of the Basse Plante Park, and the Châlets or Club Houses are in telephonic communication with the English Club in town.

English Reading Room and Circulating Library, 4 and 6, Rue Montpensier.

Good Fishing may be enjoyed in Gaves de Pau, Oloron, and the Néez.

In the woods and plains surrounding Pau, good sport with the gun may be had among the partridges, woodcock, hares, rabbits, quails, and many other birds of passage.

Promenades and Excursions.—The suburbs and district of Pau are rich in their variety of charming excursions, either on foot, in carriage, or by rail. Beyond the

agreeable promenades in the town, park, and gardens, are five national roads, well kept, leading to distant towns to which excursions can be made, of which our limited space prevents further notice ; but the following list of shorter promenades may be found useful, viz. :—

Pau-Bizanos-Assat-Mazères-Gélos-Pau . . .	2 hours
Pau-Gélos-Pardies-Piétat-Gan-Pau . . .	4 "
Pau-Gélos-Vallée heureuse-Gan-Pau . . .	3 "
Pau-Gélos-Rontignon-Mazères-Pau . . .	2 "
Pau-Gélos-Tout y Croît-Gan-Pau . . .	3 "
Pau-Jurançon-Laroin-Lescar-Pau . . .	2 "
Pau-Gan-Bosdarros-Laroin-Jurançon-Pau . . .	3 "
Pau-Jurançon-Gindalos-Gan-Pau . . .	3 "
Pau-route de Bordeaux (Lartigue)-Lescar-Pau . . .	2 "
Pau-Hippodrome-Avenue Dufau Pau . . .	1 hour
Pau-route de Bordeaux-Grand boulevard Allées Morlaàs-Pau . . .	1 "
Pau-Hippodrome-Route de Morlaàs-Pau . . .	2 hours
Pau-Côte de Morlaàs-Ousse-Pau . . .	3 "
Pau-Côte de Morlaàs-Navailles-Pau . . .	4 "
Pau-Ousse-Assat-Pau . . .	2 "
Pau-Ousse-Nay-Assat-Pau . . .	4 "

Longer Excursions by Carriage.

Pau-Gan, 5 miles ; Rebenacq, 10 miles ; Sévignac, 12½ miles ; Louvie or Arudy, 16 miles ; splendid view of the valley of Ossau.

Pau-Gan, 5 miles ; Belair, 12 miles ; Oloron, 20 miles ; fine mountain views. Oloron, a curious old town, from which several interesting coach drives.

Pau-Lescar, 4½ miles ; Artiguelouve, 7½ miles ; Mouein, 15½ miles.

Pau-Lescar, 4½ miles ; Artix, 12½ miles ; Orthez, 25 miles ; very old town : notice the bridge and the tower of Moncade.

Pau-Sauvagnon, 9 miles ; Auriac, 14 miles ; Thèse, 15½ miles ; Garlin, 20½ miles ; Aire, 18 miles.

Pau-Morlaàs, 6 miles ; Lembeye, 20½ miles.

Pau-Coaraze-Nay, 10 miles (right and left bank of the Gave), Betharram, 15 miles ; Sainte-Pé, 19 miles ; Lourdes, 25 miles. (See p. 214.)

Excursions by Rail and Carriage.

Pau-Laruns (Eaux Bonnes, Eaux Chaudes et Gabas).

Pau-Oloron (Navarrenx, St.-Christau et Vallée d'Aspe in Spain).

Pau-Lourdes-Argèlès-Pierrefitte (Cauterets, Luz, Barèges, St.-Sauveur, Gavarnie).

Pau - Lourdes - Tarbes - (Bagnères-de-Bigorre) Montrejeau-Luchon.

PAU TO EAUX BONNES AND EAUX CHAUDES.

Both these bathing places are the same distance from Pau, 28 miles, but on opposite sides of the *Col de Gourzy* (6,034 feet), and about 6 miles from each other. Travelling south from Pau the train crosses the *Gave*, ascends the *valley of the Nèze* to *Gan*, a small town of 2,800 inhabitants, then mounting through tunnels and over viaducts, arrives at Buzzy, where the line to the right leads to *Oloron*, and continuing south the *Gave d'Ossau* is crossed, to ascend the *Vallée d'Ossau*, one of the most beautiful in the Pyrenees, extending 16 miles, and separated from the valley of the *Aspe* by a mountain chain easily crossed. At *Arudy*, the next station, there are marble quarries, and a grotto worth visiting lies between *Arudy* and *Izeste*, on the west side of the Ossau, an interesting little place. At *Bielle*, with curious houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a Gothic church, some Roman remains and mosaics have been found. The village of *Beon* and the grand cliffs *Pène de Beon* (4,489 feet) are on the opposite side of the river. After passing through more tunnels, and near the celebrated quarries of Ossau marble, the train stops at

Laruns, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, with marble quarries and beds of nickel. Electric tramways and other conveyances run from **Laruns** to **Eaux Bonnes** and **Eaux Chaudes** by new roads which diverge beyond Laruns on the other side of the bridge over the Ossau. To either Eaux Bonnes or Eaux Chaudes it is a short, pleasant distance for pedestrians.

EAUX BONNES.

Post and Telegraph Offices.—Grand Rue, near Jardin Darralde.

Protestant Church.—Grand Rue.

Thermal Establishments.—Season, June to September. (See below.)

Doctors.—Dr. Cazaux. Dr. Leudet.

Casino.—Jardin Darralde (see below).

Villas and Furnished Apartments.—Various. The charges vary considerably. (See p. 70.)

Eaux Bonnes, a small town of 900 inhabitants, 2,500 feet above the sea level, situated between lofty mountains at the confluence of the *Valentin* and the *Sourde*, at the entrance to a picturesque gorge, is frequented in summer by 6,000 visitors on account of its sulphurous, saline, and alkaline waters.

There is a good choice of hotels and furnished apartments, and the promenades are delightful, so that for invalids Eaux Bonnes is a very agreeable residence.

The water chiefly used for drinking is tepid, and of a sweetish taste; few can drink much of it at a time, and it is desirable to commence with a small quantity, which may be increased gradually. The waters are efficacious in throat and bronchial affections, and in tubercular consumption.

The late celebrated Dr. Pidoux wrote:—"In cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the waters of Eaux Bonnes possess a force with which no medicine of the chemist can compare. Thermal Europe has no remedies, we venture to assert, worthy to be placed on the same level as the Eaux Bonnes waters. Even phthisis in the third stage can be cured here, unless, indeed, the whole system be already undermined."

The tariff at the principal Bath House, for drinking, from June 20th to August 20th, is 15 fr. each month, at other times 10 fr. Bath from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., 2 fr., at other hours 1 fr. Family subscriptions at reduced prices may be obtained.

The Climate is mild in summer, the season is short, and the neighbourhood is surrounded by interesting routes. The town is sheltered from winds by forest-clad mountains.

The Casino is at the end of the Jardin Darralde, or small park, in the centre of the town; the usual attractions are offered (theatre, balls, gaming tables), a band plays twice a day, and the view from the terrace is grand. The subscription for a fortnight is 10 fr. for one person, 15 fr. for two persons, 25 fr. for four persons; for a month, 15, 25, or 40 fr.; for three months 30, 75, or 90 fr. From the Garden paths lead to the **Promenade Grammont** and the **Plateau of Gouzy**,

whence the view is extensive and beautiful. Overlooking the valley of Laruns is the **Promenade Horizontale**, pleasantly shaded, the usual afternoon place of reunion.

The **Promenade Jacqueminot**, the **Promenade Eynard**, and other charming walks, will easily be found by the visitor.

Some of the principal longer excursions may be briefly enumerated thus :—

1. The **Gourzy** to *Eaux Chaudes*, through woods to the first plateau, then by the second and third plateau to the summit (6,033 feet), superb view. Time, about 4 hours. Can be made on horseback, guide desirable, 5 fr.

2. The **Pic de Ger** (8,575 feet), about 5 hours, a magnificent but laborious expedition, which should not be made without a guide. Part of this excursion can be made on horseback.

3. The **Pic de Goupey** (7,245 feet), with a guide, can be made in from 7 to 10 hours there and back.

4. To the **Lac d'Anglas**, and **Lac d'Uzius**, small lakes on adjoining plateaux (6,790 feet and 6,955 feet respectively). A whole day's excursion. Guide and provisions necessary.

5. The **Grand Pic de Gabizos** (8,806 feet), requiring a whole day, guide, and provisions. May be partly made on horseback.

6. To **Argelès** (Cauterets), 26 miles. A very interesting drive by private carriage (no public conveyance) by the Col d'Aubisque (5,600 feet), the Col de Saucède (5,012 feet), and the Col du Couret (4,755 feet), to Arrens (hotel), thence by the charming valleys of Azun and the Gave d'Arrens to Argelès (*see* p. 218). Argelès to Pierrefitte, by train 4 miles. Electric railway to Cauterets, 7 miles.

The ordinary and most easily accomplished excursion from Eaux Bonnes is by road to

EAUX CHAUDES,

either on foot, by omnibus, or carriage; distance, under six miles. The latter part of the route is cut out in the rock of the ravine, with a bridge over a crevasse between two high masses of rocks, forming, on a small scale, one of the most picturesque routes in the Pyrenees.

Eaux Chaudes is smaller, and less patronised than Eaux Bonnes, and although not so high (2,020 feet), it is more

exposed to the winds, being situated on the right, steep bank of the Gave d'Ossau.

In the town are good hotels, furnished houses, a fine Bathing Establishment, well managed, and larger than any at Eaux Bonnes, as there is more bathing. The waters contain sulphate of soda, and are indicated for rheumatism, catarrhs, scrofula, and in certain maladies of women. They are derived from seven sources, of which the principal are *Esquirette* 95°, the *Rey* 92°, and the *Clot* 97°.

The season lasts from June 1st to September 30th; the tariff for drinking the water is 6 fr. for the season, or 4 fr. per month; for a private bath or douche, 1 fr. 75 c., sheet, towel, etc., extra. There is another tariff for artisans and workmen.

English Church Service in summer at the French Church.

Eaux Chaudes is more grandly situated than Eaux Bonnes, and the promenades are very enjoyable; mention may be made of the **Promenade Henry IV**; the two **Promenades Horizontales**, one above the other, approached by two bridges near to the cascade; and the **Promenade Minvielle**, with pump room and cold spring.

One of the best short excursions is to the

Grotto of Eaux Chaudes, situated on the right bank of the *Gabus*, about three miles from the town. The grotto is about 1,500 feet deep, and a rapid torrent, forming, at its source, a fine cascade, runs through it. Above the grotto is a pretty wooded and flowery terrace.

Another enjoyable excursion is to the plateau of

Bious Artigues, eight miles from **Eaux Chaudes**, a grassy plain, by a good road to the village of *Gabus*, then up the valley of Bious to the plateau, where a grand view is obtained of the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (9,465 feet).

Of longer excursions a great variety may be made, some on foot, others on horseback, or partly by carriage; and some are only fit for seasoned, experienced mountaineers:—

1. To the **Pic de Biscaou** (6,500 feet). An easy excursion, carriage road to Gabus, thence bridle-path.

2. To the **Pic du Midi d'Ossau** (9,465 feet), a very difficult ascent, only fit for experienced mountaineers, requiring an entire day, guide, and provisions. This Pic is one of the grandest granite masses of the Pyrenees, an almost perpendicular pyramid on every side.

3. To the **Lac d'Artouste** (6,445 feet), shut in by rocks and

mountains, 120 acres in extent. Many plateaux and pics may be visited, some easily, others with great difficulty. The Alpine Club has erected a refuge on the plateau of Arrémoulit. An entire day required for this excursion, part of which may be made on horseback.

4. To the **Baths of Panticosa**, in Spain (5,575 feet), celebrated for their four sulphate of soda springs, the waters of which have different actions. The baths, hotels, and houses are situated on a small table-land, on the banks of a blue lake fed by the streams falling in cascades from the bare granite mountains. This is a picturesque and splendid excursion, requiring three days, viz., one to go, one at Panticosa, and one to return to Eaux Chaudes. It can be made on horseback. Guide desirable.

PAU TO LOURDES.

Starting from Pau, on the railway from Bayonne to Toulouse, an interesting journey of 24 miles leads to the celebrated pilgrim town of Lourdes. Ascending the valley of the Gave de Pau, the first station at which the train stops is **Assat**, with a fifteenth-century castle. On the north is seen the canal of *Lagoin*, which irrigates the plain; passing two small stations, *Besing* and *Baudrey*, the next halt is at

Coarraze-Nay, where Henry IV spent his young days like one of the barefooted peasants, and where Turkish fezzes and the bonnets worn by the inhabitants of the Pyrenees are manufactured. From *Nay* there is a coach on Mondays and Thursdays to Pau. Four miles further on is

Montaut-Bétharram, on the left bank of the river above *Lestelle*, a pilgrim resort dating from the time of the Crusades, and a prosperous village of 1,500 inhabitants, with paper-mills and lime-kilns. Bétharram has a seminary and a seventeenth-century church, highly decorated; a Mount Calvary, with chapels, in one of which the shrine, containing an image of the Virgin, is visited by pilgrims from every part of Bearn and the Basque country. About two miles distant is a fine grotto, with stalactites; fee for guide, 2 fr. Passing *Saint Pé*, a small town on an eminence above the river, with ruins of an eleventh-century basilica on the right, a fine view is obtained of the grotto, pilgrim-churches, and town of

LOURDES

(Hotels, *see* Appendix),

a small town of 7,900 inhabitants at the foot of a hill surmounted by an ancient castle, owing its present celebrity to its pilgrimages, which date from 1858, to a shrine built on the spot where Bernadette Soubirous, a peasant girl of fourteen years of age, alleged that the Virgin had several times appeared to her.

Bernadette Soubirous, shepherdess, and daughter of a mill labourer, alleged that, when gathering wood opposite the rocks of Massabielle, she saw in the niche above the cave in the rock the Virgin, who beckoned to her to cross the stream. Other visits, to the number of eighteen, were made, and still the Holy Virgin appeared to her. At first, Bernadette's parents and the clergy of the parish discountenanced the girl's stories, and the Curé of Lourdes, M. Peyramale, to test the truth of the apparitions, told Bernadette to ask the lady to cause the oleander (wild rose), which grew around the niche, to bloom out of season, in February, instead of August; instead of doing this, the Virgin, pointing to a corner of the grotto, told Bernadette to scrape away some earth, and wash and drink of the water she would find there. Bernadette did as directed, and a stream of water appeared. The Curé also instructed the girl to ask the apparition her name, and in answer the Holy Virgin said, "I am the Immaculate Conception."

The officials, civil and military, did everything to discredit the statement, and, despite the injunctions of the clergy, the people from all parts persevered in going to the grotto, and praying there. The authorities even imprisoned Bernadette, and threatened to place her in a lunatic asylum, but the Curé interfered. Great personages came to the shrine; miracles were effected at the miraculous stream; the clergy withdrew their opposition, and a deputation of eminent Catholics waited on the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz, who, on hearing about the apparitions, ordered the authorities at Lourdes to withdraw from the grotto, and to remove all obstructions in the way of the people visiting the sacred shrine. A commission was appointed to enquire into the circumstances, and after some three years it was announced in a pastoral, dated January 18, 1862, that "Mary Immaculate, Mother of God, did really appear to Bernadette Soubirous, on February 11,

1858, and on the following days to the number of eighteen times, at the grotto of Massabielle; and that this apparition possesses all the characters of truth, and that the faithful are justified in believing it with certainty."

On September 4, 1869, the Holy Father, in a Bull, confirmed the decision of the Bishop of Tarbes. In 1864 the Bishop of Tarbes laid the foundation-stone of the Basilica of Notre Dame de Lourdes, in the presence of a great crowd of people.

Bernadette Soubirous was sent to the nunnery of St. Giddard, at Nevers, near Lyons, in 1858, and died there in 1879, and thus saw nothing of the constantly increasing pilgrimage and miraculous cures caused by the Virgin's apparitions. Her death is said to have been hastened by the conviction that Pope Leo XII did not believe her story.

Pilgrimages from France, Spain, and other countries are now of frequent occurrence during the season to the shrine of the Holy Mother of God at Lourdes, and a great number of pilgrims visit the more ancient shrine and Calvary at Bétharram, only nine miles from Lourdes. In summer special trains are run, by which pilgrims in large organised parties are carried at reduced fares.

The **Grotto**, or **Cave**, can be reached by tramway, 15 c., from the station by a new road. A promenade has been made in front of the grotto; churches have been built on the cliff in front, and a new square laid out, in which are statues of the Virgin and St. Michael. The grotto itself is a small recess in the rocks, the walls of which are hung with crutches and other votive offerings. The *Miraculous Spring* is provided with taps for the water to flow into basins and baths for the use of the pilgrims. This water is supposed to have been endowed by the Virgin with the power of curing diseases, especially of the eyes, and is visited by thousands of diseased and crippled pilgrims throughout the summer from all parts. The grotto has a railing placed before it, but the gate is left open during the day for visitors to go inside. Day and night hundreds of wax candles burn before the shrine, and thousands of kneeling devotees throng the space between the grotto and the river. Close by are convents and other buildings for the pilgrims, and shops for the sale of mementoes. At the foot of the cliff near the cave is a church, and a splendid flight of steps leads to the top of the cliff, where has been built the **Basilica**, in the Gothic style, thirteenth century, richly

ornamented. It was consecrated in 1876, in the presence of thirty-five Archbishops and Bishops, presided over by the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Paris. The interior, a nave with side aisles, is hung with banners left by pilgrims, with tablets, medallions, and other votive offerings. Among the tablets is one giving the reasons which induced the Bishop to credit Bernadette's story, and another, the sanction of this opinion by a Bull of Pius IX. In front of the Basilica is the **Church of the Rosary**, in the form of a rotunda, with a flat dome and two small towers, built in 1885—1889. In the interior fifteen chapels radiate from the centre beneath the dome. To the south of the Basilica, on a hill, stands a **Calvary**.

Lourdes, in any case, has gained by the story of Bernadette Soubirous, and from a dirty village has been transformed into a handsome little town, with good hotels, fine buildings, and splendid roads. The ancient castle, on a hill at the junction of four valleys, is worth a visit, if only for the charming view. It was fortified in the time of Cæsar, and was often besieged during the wars with England. Lord Elgin was arrested here as a prisoner of war on his way from Constantinople to England in 1804.

The **Pic de Ger** (3,115 feet), to the south of Lourdes, can be ascended by a cable railway near the railway station of Soum. Magnificent view from the summit. Trains every half-hour, return fare, 3 fr. Tramway from Lourdes to Soum, 15 c.

The **Lac de Lourdes**, a lake about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, on the right bank of the Gave, is under two miles from Lourdes on the road to Pau.

Lourdes is conveniently situated for visiting *Cauterets*, *Turbes*, *Bigorre*, *Barèges*, *Luchon*, and other popular bathing places and towns, whence lovely excursions in the valleys and mountains may be made.

LOURDES TO PIERREFITTE AND CAUTERETS.

Cauterets is easily accessible from Lourdes by a short railway journey of 13 miles to Pierrefitte; thence electric tramway, carriage, or omnibus to Cauterets, 6 miles.

Leaving Lourdes, the railway turns to the right, and, following the *Gave de Pau*, along the valley to *Lugagnau*, thence to *Boo-Silheus*, crosses to the left bank, and enters the plain of *Argetès*, to the town of

Argelès, population 2,000, situated at the entrance of the *Vallée d'Azun*. A bathing establishment was erected in 1885, supplied with the sulphurous waters of *Gazost*. The walks and views are numerous; in the neighbourhood are picturesque ruins, and there is English Church service in summer. The town has narrow, curious streets, but a fine new quarter has sprung up near the railway station.

On the outskirts of Argelès are *St. Savin*, on the right, and *Beaucens* on the left, with Romanesque church and large ruined castle respectively. About two miles further is the terminus of the line at

Pierrefitte, where electric tramway and carriages await passengers for **Luz**, 8 miles, **St. Sauveur**, 8 miles, and **Barèges**, 12 miles, in one direction, and in the other electric tramway, carriages, and hotel omnibuses for **Cauterets**, 7 miles.

Pierrefitte is a small town of 750 inhabitants, and, situated on the Gave of Cauterets, is 1,700 feet above the sea. The only object of interest in the neighbourhood is an old abbey endowed by Charlemagne, and rebuilt in 945. The church, built in the eleventh century, was repaired in 1853, the marble pillars dating from the eighth century.

Luz is a very old town, situated 2,410 feet above the sea, in the old basin of a lake two miles long, surrounded by mountains. There is a small bathing establishment, erected in 1881, the water being from the spring Barzun at Barèges; charge for mineral water 20 c. per glass; subscription 10 fr. per month, from July to September; baths and douches, 1 to 2 fr. A church, built by the Knights Templars, surrounded with walls and towers, is in the centre of the village, and in this church the Knights Templars kept the money entrusted to them for transmission to the Holy Land. Near the Hermitage is the Chapelle Solferino, built by Napoleon III in 1859. The **Pic de Bergous** (6,790 feet), the **Pic Aubiste** (9,157 feet), the **Pic Néré** (7,875 feet) are all easy of access from Luz, which is about 1½ miles from

St. Sauveur, a pretty village on the left side of the Pau; it consists of a single street, and is visited by tourists on the way to Gavarnie. English Church service in summer. It has warm sulphurous springs, supplying two thermes. One—the **Etablissement des Dames**—is situated in the middle of the village; the other—the **Thermes de la Hontalade**—situated 800 feet above St. Sauveur.

The waters of the Etablissement des Dames are used for drinking, gargling, and bathing; tariff, 6 fr. per month in the season, from June 25th to September 5th; for drinking, at other times, 3 fr.; baths from 75 c. to 3 fr. At the Thermes

de la Hontalade the charges are: for drinking, 10 fr. for the season; baths, 1½ fr. each.

The waters are efficacious for nervous diseases and for the maladies of women. The church, a modern Gothic edifice, was erected by Napoleon III, who also built the bridge crossing the river called the *Pont Napoleon III*, from which there is a grand view of the Pyrenees. Good hotels and furnished apartments at moderate charges.

Both Luz and St. Sauveur are excellent centres for excursions. At both places will be found guides, horses, vehicles, and an official tariff of charges.

To **Cauterets**, over the Col de Riou. (*See* p. 224.)

To the **Pic de Viscos** (7,025 feet), 3½ hours; return, 2 to 3 hours; less on horseback. Very extensive mountain views. Guide, 10 fr.; horse, 10 fr.

To the **Pic de Bergous** (6,790 feet), from Luz, the path from St. Sauveur being bad for horses; 2½ to 3 hours on foot; there and back, 4½ hours. Magnificent panoramic view, unsurpassed in this neighbourhood. Guide (not needed), 6 fr.; horse, 6 fr.

To the **Pic de Néré** (7,875 feet), from Luz or from Barèges. Can be made part of the way on horseback; there and back, 7 hours. View of similar description to that from the Pic de Bergous. Guide, 12 fr.; horse, 8 fr.

To the **Cirque de Gavarnie**, 12 miles to the village of **Gavarnie**, where guides, horses, and mules may be obtained. With this may be included the ascent of the **Pic de Piméné** (9,195 feet). This is one of the most superb excursions in the Pyrenees, and easily made; guide not needed; time required from *Gavarnie*, there and back, including Piméné, 6½ hours; carriage, 20 to 30 fr.; horse, 8 fr. This splendid Cirque, or Amphitheatre, is about 5 miles round, with a wall of rock in three stages, 10,000 feet of marble from east to west. Shooting up from the amphitheatre are numerous Pics, some 11,000 feet high. The slopes between are covered with perpetual snow, and with glaciers forming cascades, the grandest of which, the **Cascade de Gavarnie**, towards the end of spring falls some 1,380 feet in one volume. Those who ascend the Pic de Piméné enjoy a splendid view of the Cirque de Gavarnie, not including the largest waterfall. There are three passes, or Brèches, across the Cirque, from which other mountain excursions can be made by those having time to spare.

Particulars of many other delightful mountain ascents can be readily obtained.

Barèges, situated in a rocky district, 4,080 feet above the sea, has one long street, in which are found the hotels, apartments, and shops, all of which are closed in winter. The **Bathing Establishment** is a handsome and commodious building of marble, with every convenience for bathers. The waters, ranging from 86° to 110° Fahrenheit, contain sulphur and baregine, are oily to the touch, and are stimulant and tonic. They are indicated for lymphatic or scrofulous patients, but not for those of a plethoric habit of body, or for pulmonary invalids. The charge for baths varies according to the season, 15th June to 15th September, from 1½ to 3 fr. The village is often visited with destructive avalanches and the overflow of mountain torrents in winter. Many enjoyable walks may be taken in the neighbourhood of Barèges, and the following mountain excursions may be recommended, some of them requiring guides:—To the **Pic du Midi de Bigorre** (9,440 feet) (*see also* p. 228); **Pic d'Ayre** (7,934 feet), on horseback; the valley of the **Glaire** and its lakes (7,170 feet); **Mont Néouvielle** (10,146 feet), 14 hours there and back, guide 10 fr.; **Lac Escoubous** (trout fishing) and **Lac Bleu** (6,515 feet), *see* p. 223; **Pic de Piméné** (9,195 feet).

From Pierrefitte the road to Cauterets penetrates the valley of the Gave, and crosses the torrent by a splendid bridge near the cascade of the Limaçon. To the right of the route is a lead mine in operation (easily visited from Cauterets), and, crossing the Gave, the road, cut in the solid rock, enters a wild defile, a fine piece of engineering, with mountains on both sides, until it emerges from the valley into the plain, and one of the most picturesque journeys in the Pyrenees terminates at

CAUTERETS.

Population, 2,250. (For Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Post and Telegraph Offices.—At the Hôtel de Ville.

English Church Service.—In the French Church.

Conveyances.—Cabs in the town, 1 fr. the course for two persons; 1 fr. 50 c. for four persons. Per hour in the town, 2 fr. 50 c. and 3 fr. 50 c.; outside the town, 5 fr. and 6 fr. the first hour, 3 fr. and 4 fr. per hour afterwards. Carriages, per day, 20 to 25 fr. Horses in proportion to the length and nature of the excursion Omnibus to Pierrefitte from the hotels, 5 fr.

Brakes for Gavarnie travelling at night, return fare 10 fr. Electric tramway to La Rallièrre (p. 222), every 10 minutes from the esplanade, fares 40 c. and 50 c.

Thermal Establishments.—Various. Subscriptions various, p. 211.

Casino and Theatre.—First floor of the Thermes des Œufs. Admission 1 fr.; subscription, including reserved seats at entertainments, from 20 to 100 fr. according to the number of weeks.

Theatre of the Casino Club.—Boulevard Latapie-Flurin.
Guide Tariff, to be obtained at the Hôtel de Ville.

Cauterets, beautifully situated on the banks of a torrent, in a valley surrounded by mountains, is a small town, but one of the principal thermal stations of France, and a splendid centre for excursions in the Pyrenees.

The following description of this highly appreciated climatic Health Resort is taken from "Bradshaw's Bathing Places," etc.:—

Sulphurous saline waters, 90° to 135° Fahrenheit. Climatic mountain station; milk and whey cure; the waters are rich in silicates.

Season.—15th May to 15th October.

Number of Visitors.—Above 30,000 annually.

Special Indications.—Affections of the mucous membrane, catarrh of the respiratory organs, phthisis in first and second stage, plethora abdominalis, laryngitis and glandular disorders, affections of the digestive organs, skin diseases, hepatic and splenic, as also uterine derangements, rheumatism, mercurial intoxication, struma.

The balneal appliances of the three principal establishments, "Thermes des Œufs," "César et Espagnols," and "La Raillère," are of the most modern and complete kind on the Continent. The chemical constituents of the waters being, moreover, very complex, the list of ailments treated in Cauterets is a long one.

The small town itself is composed of about 300 houses, most picturesquely situated in a valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The climate is changeable and somewhat humid, but the temperature is steady and the nights are delightfully cool and bracing. The sojourn is more agreeable here than at Luchon, where the heat in the day is almost unbearable. The waters and balneal appliances of Cauterets are also more efficacious and more complete.

In addition to the above-named establishments, there are six others, making nine in all, supplied by 24 springs, divided into two groups—those rising to the east of the town and those rising to the south. The districts in which the many baths are situated, the composition of the different springs, and the tariffs for drinking and bathing, can best be ascertained in the local Guide Books, published by the "Union Syndicate," or of one of the dozen physicians established at Cauterets.

The Place St. Martin, the Place de la Mairie, and the Esplanade, are the busy centres of the town, and from the two first-named branch off the streets that lead to the bathing establishments.

There are about 60 guides, divided into two classes; and those of the first class, for distant and difficult mountain ascents, charge from 10 fr. to 20 fr. a day. The tariff can be had at the Hôtel de Ville.

The **Thermes des Œufs**, a huge pile of buildings constructed in 1869, is one of the principal Bath Establishments. Situated between the Promenades de l'Esplanade and des Lacets at the foot of the wooded Péguière, it is fed by the sources des Œufs, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant. It contains, in addition to some 30 or 40 baths, a swimming bath, 65 feet long by 26 wide, on the first floor, and above is the Casino, with its restaurant, theatre, ball and concert room.

The **Thermes de Cæsar et des Espagnols**, at the foot of Mont Peyraute, is a plain building, dating from 1844. Its 24 baths are fed from the two sources of the Cæsar and Espagnol, whose waters are the most powerful in Cauterets. This establishment is open all the year round.

The **Thermes Rocher-Rieumiset**, situated close to the Promenade of the Parc, has 24 baths, fed by three springs. Higher up on the slope of the Peyraute are the **Pause Vieux**, with 7, and the **Pause Nouveau**, with 12 baths. Of the establishments to the south of the town, the most important is

La Raillère, situated 3,640 feet above the sea, on a terrace 600 feet above Cauterets. Electric tramway in 7 minutes, starting every 10 minutes from the Esplanade. Rebuilt and enlarged in 1888 over three abundant springs, noted for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, its waters may be said to rival those of Eaux Bonnes. Close by is the Establishment du Bois d'en Bas. Further up the mountain several other Thermes may be mentioned, viz.:—**Le Petit St. Sauveur**, **Le Pré**, **Petit Mauhourat**, **Les Yeux**, and **Le Bois**, the last named being 716 feet higher than Cauterets. The imposing Cascade de Cérisey (p. 224), is about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour beyond.

Hotels are numerous, several of them being large, first-class houses. The charges vary according to the size and situation of the establishment, but comfortable pensions can be obtained from 10 to 15 fr. per day. Furnished apartments are abundant. (See p. 70.)

The **Promenades** in the town and immediate neighbourhood are numerous and enjoyable, such as the **Park**, a shady afternoon resort during the hours when concerts are given; the **Esplanade des Œufs**, an after-dinner attraction; the

Promenade des Lacets, through the wood of Séques above Cauterets, frequented by those wishing quiet and solitude; the **Grange-de-la-Reine-Hortense**, a charming and easy climb, overlooking the town and district, often selected for picnic parties; the **Mamelon-Verte**, a knoll, which is reached from the Esplanade about a mile up the valley; the **Hameau de Cancéru**, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east of the Park, a shady walk for the afternoon; **La Glacière**, a splendid collection of snow, 2,500 feet above Cauterets.

Good shooting may be obtained within easy distance, partridges and woodcock being plentiful, and in some places further afield even the grizzly bear may be killed. The trout fishing is excellent.

Innumerable excursions and mountain ascents may be made, particulars of which will be readily given at Cauterets, and the following brief outlines of some of the favourite excursions may be perhaps found useful:—

The **Monné** or **Soum de Monné** (8,935 feet), the nearest mountain to Cauterets, splendid panoramic view. Six or seven hours there and back. May be made on horseback. Guide, 10 fr., not absolutely necessary; horse, 8 to 10 fr.

The **Lac Bleu** (6,515 feet), waters of a deep blue, covering about 120 acres, wild and solitary situation. Five hours on foot, four on horseback, there and back. Guide (not needed), 8 fr.

The **Cabaliros** (7,655 feet), one of the finest views in the Pyrenees, surpassing even that from the Monné. Six hours there and back. Horse, 10 fr.; guide, 10 fr.

The **Lac de Gaube** (5,865 feet). Carriage road as far as the beautiful Cascades de Cérisey and Pont d'Espagne. Lake, 40 acres, deep blue, surrounded by mountains, abounding in salmon trout. Five hours there and back. Horse, 8 fr.; guide (not needed), 8 fr.

The **Vignemale** (10,820 feet). The highest mountain of the French Pyrenees. Ascent difficult and laborious. Guides absolutely necessary, 30 fr. Time required, two days, sleeping at the Lac de Gaube. A single tourist should take two guides. Rope and axe necessary.

The **Lac d'Estom** (5,395 feet). By the valley of Latour, surrounded by snowy peaks; water, vegetable green; lake smaller than the Lac de Gaube, colder, and contains no fish. Six hours there and back. Horse, 6 fr.; guide (not needed), 8 fr. The excursion may be prolonged to the Lacs d'Estom,

seven lakes of different sizes, thence to the Col d'Estom—Soubiran (8,205 feet); guide necessary, 12 fr.; 10 to 12 hours there and back.

Pic d'Ardiden (9,805 feet). Ascent not difficult, and very interesting. Lac Grand, and other lakes in gorge of rocks surrounded by blocks of granite. Magnificent view of mountains, valleys and plains. Eight hours there and back. Guide, 20 fr.

The **Péguère** (7,175 feet). A wooded mountain, rising above Cauterets behind the Thermes des Œufs, and commanding magnificent views. The famous Cascade de Cérisey (4,050 feet), and the Cascade Pont d'Espagne (4,880 feet), where is an hotel, are passed *en route*, and can be reached by horse or carriage. Three to four hours to the Pic. Guide, 12 fr.; horse, 10 fr.

To **Gavarnie**, *viâ* Pierrefitte and St. Sauveur, *see* p. 218.

To **Luz** and **St. Sauveur**, over the **Col de Riou** (6,315 feet). Lovely views over the valley of Cauterets, Péguère, Cabaliros, Monné, etc. Two hours to the Col, one hour to Luz, three-quarters of an hour Luz to St. Sauveur (p. 218). Horse, 6 fr.; guide, 6 fr., as far as the Col; as far as Luz, 10 fr.

Many other interesting ascents can be made, such as to the Port de Marcadiou and the Baths of Panticosa (Spain), the Pic de Viscos, the Pic de Péguère, the Pic de Tendernera, the Pic d'Enfer, the Pic de Balaitous (2 days), to Gavarnie, etc., but some of these are as easily visited from Eaux Bonnes, p. 212, and St. Sauveur, p. 218.

LOURDES OR TARBES TO BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE.

Bagnères de Bigorre, or simply **Bigorre**, can be reached by rail from Lourdes to Tarbes, 12½ miles, then branch line to Bigorre, 14 miles; but by road the distance is under 12 miles.

Leaving Lourdes by the line to Toulouse, the first station is *Adé*, where Charles Martel gained his decisive victory over the Saracens, in the plain *Lanne-Mourine*; passing *Ossun*, celebrated for its hams, and *Juillan*, with château, the train stops at

TARBES,

a considerable country town in the fertile plain of the Adour, the seat of a Bishop, chief town of the department of the

Hautes-Pyrenees; population 25,000. It contains several fine squares and long streets, and in the

Allées Nationales, a great promenade, are situated the cavalry barracks, with accommodation for 1,000 horses. The market is held in the Place Marcadieu, and the fairs in the Forail, which is also a great mart for the sale of horses.

The **Cathedral** is an uninteresting building of the twelfth century, on the site of the old fort of Bigorre. A short distance from the station is the magnificent

Jardin Massey, a favourite promenade, laid out as an English park and garden, with running streams. The brick building and tower in the gardens is a **Museum** and **Picture Gallery**, open free on Sundays, Thursdays, and holidays, 12 to 5; on other days a gratuity is expected.

Leaving Tarbes by Branch railway, at a short distance the line turns to the right at **Marcadieu**, and during a pleasant ride in the valley of the Adour, passing *Salles-Adour*, *Bernac-Debut*, *Vielle Adour*, *Montgaillard*, and *Pouzac*, we reach

BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE.

Population 11,900. (For Hotels, *see* Appendix.)

Post and Telegraph Offices.—Place de Strasbourg.

English Church.—Rue des Pyrenees.

Physicians.—*See* List in the Baths.

Season.—June to September, especially for the baths. Also winter residence, November to May.

Conveyances.—Cabs per course, two persons 75 c. during the day, 1 fr 50 c. at night; per hour, 2 to 2½ fr., in the country 3 fr. Carriages with two horses 30 to 40 fr. per day. Horses 10 fr. per day, or 5 fr. for a ride of three or four hours. Diligences run during the season between Bigorre and Luchon, and between Bigorre and Barèges, 25 fr. for either journey. Private carriage to Luchon 100 fr., to Barèges 80 fr., and a gratuity of 5 fr. is expected. Omnibus at the station 30 c. per passenger, and 25 c. each portmanteau.

Bath Establishments.—Ten in number, tariffs various.

Guide Tariff, to be obtained at the Hôtel de Ville.

Casino and Park.—Boulevard du Casino.

Number of Visitors.—Over 20,000 annually.

Bagnères de Bigorre (1,820 feet), prettily situated, on the left bank of the Adour, open to the north and south,

sheltered on the east and west, is one of the principal bathing stations and winter resorts of the Pyrenees.

The **Climate** of **Bigorre** is mild and humid, but invigorating, owing to the high elevation. The mean temperature during the winter months is 46° , and the average rainfall is four inches per month in winter.

The **Hotels** are comfortable and fairly moderate in their charges, pensions commencing from 11 fr. in the season. Villas and apartments to let are numerous (*see* p. 70).

The **Mineral Waters** are supplied by 30 springs, and vary much in character. They are saline, sulphurous, ferruginous, and arsenical, varying in temperature from 60° to 124° ; they enjoy a high reputation in cases of tuberculosis and affections of the respiratory organs, anæmia, chlorosis, female ailments, affections of the intestines and urinary system, and for rheumatism.

There are ten Bath Establishments, three of which belong to the town—the **Thermes de la Ville** or **de Marie Thérèse**, **Neothermes**, and **Théas**. The **Labbassère** spring, one of the most powerful cold sulphurous springs of the Pyrenees, has been purchased by the municipality, which adds considerably to the therapeutic resources of Bagnères. The other establishments are private property. Baths may be taken all the year round, but the bathing season is from June to September. Tariffs and lists of physicians are displayed in the bath establishments.

The **Casino**, the admission to which ranges from 3 fr. a day to 90 fr. for the season, is a handsome building, with spacious ball and concert rooms, restaurant, billiard and smoking rooms, café, etc.; concerts are given in the afternoon. The **Park** is open daily to the public until 6 p.m. On the ground floor of the right wing of the Casino is the Bath Establishment of **Neothermes**.

The largest of the bath establishments is the **Etablissement Thermal** de

Marie Thérèse, or **Thermes de la Ville**, which is fed by eight different springs, and contains forty marble baths. Open all the year. The bath, with linen, costs from 1 to 3 fr., and the drinking waters, which include the famous Labbassère spring alluded to above, 4 fr. for two weeks, or 8 fr. for the season.

The upper storey of the **Thermes de la Ville**, in addition to the baths, contains a **Museum**, **Picture Gallery**, and

Library, open daily. In the Museum may be seen an interesting mineralogical collection, and specimens of the eighteen different qualities of marble for which the neighbourhood is celebrated.

Other bath establishments that may be mentioned are the **Bellevue**, behind the Thermes; the **Mora**, opposite the Thermes; the **Petit Prieur**, under the Hospice; the **Grand Pré** and the **Thermes de Salut**, in the Avenue de Salut, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, to which an omnibus runs every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; fare, 60 c. there and back.

The various springs by which the several bath establishments are fed are so complex in character, that it is necessary before undergoing a cure to consult a local medical practitioner, and to observe carefully every detail of treatment recommended by him.

In the valley of Campan many beautiful qualities of marble are obtained from the quarries, and works for cutting and polishing the different marbles found in the Pyrenees are situated on the streams running through the town. The knitting of articles in wool is a feature employing a large number of women.

The environs of Bigorre are very attractive, and pleasant easy walks may be made to the **Allées de Maintenon**, the **Allée de Mont Olivet**, the **Allées Dramatiques**, and **Mont Bedat** (2,885 feet), where, in a cottage, resided Madame Cottin, and wrote the "Exiles of Siberia."

Some of the longer excursions may be indicated as follows:—

To the **Valley of Gripp**, famous for its waterfalls, about 10 miles from Bigorre. Sulphurous Baths of Baguet. Good trout fishing near.

The **Valleys of Campan** and of **Lesponne**; favourite resorts, good carriage road.

To the **Monné de Bigorre** (4,125 feet), the highest summit in the immediate neighbourhood. Fine panoramic view, five hours there and back, guide unnecessary. (Horse 10 fr., guide 6 fr.)

Le Puits de la Pindorle (5,020 feet), an ice cave or natural glacière, unique in its kind, situated among trees. A long fatiguing excursion, strong guides and ropes indispensable.

Lac Bleu (6,515 feet). Lake of blue water, 380 feet deep, surrounded by vast rocks and cliffs. Ten to twelve

hours there and back, guide desirable. (Horse 10 fr., guide 10 fr.)

The **Pène de l'Heris** (5,226 feet). Good road to the plateau, three hours (refreshment hut), thence stiff climb up the **Pas du Chat**, forty minutes, whence grand view. Guide 8 fr., horse 10 fr.

Pic du Midi de Bigorre (9,440 feet). Affords one of the grandest views of the entire chain (200 miles) of mountains, and one-fifth of France. The highest meteorological station in Europe; telegraph from the observatory to Bigorre. Parts of two days, horses and guides required.

Pic de Mont Aigu (7,680 feet.) Good views except to the south, where view obstructed by the Pic du Midi. Ten hours there and back, a fatiguing excursion, guide necessary. (Horse and guide 12 fr. each.)

A very fine excursion of 43 miles is to **Bagnères de Luchon**, by the Col d'Aspin (4,910 feet), commanding grand views of the glacier fields of the Pyrenees, with splendid scenery in the Campan Valley, the Gripp Waterfalls, and Arreau. Diligence, in summer, or open carriage, 100 fr.

LOURDES OR TARBES, TO BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON.

From Lourdes to Tarbes, *see* p. 224.

Quitting Tarbes on the line to Toulouse beyond *Marcadieu*, several tunnels are passed leading to two or three small stations, then a series of viaducts over ravines and steep gradients, with fine mountain views on the right. A stop is made at

Capvern, station for the baths of the same name, with two springs of sulphate of lime waters, efficacious for gravel and gout. The Bath Establishments, on the side of a hill, are $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the station; one has thirty-two baths, the other nineteen. The more important spring is known as the Fontaine Chaude, the other the Bouridé. Season, 15th May to 31st October. The neighbourhood abounds in beautiful walks and drives.

About 3 miles further on is *Lannemezan* on a plain near the source of the *Gers*. A railway, 16 miles in fifty minutes, runs to

¹ *Arreau*, on a charming portion of the road from Bigorre to Luchon, over the Col d'Aspin (*see* above).

After *Cantaous* and *St. Laurent-St. Paul* is *Aventignau*, with a remarkable stalactite and stalagmite grotto of *Gargas*; admission 1 fr., extra for illumination. Crossing the Garonne, the next station is

Montréjeau, the junction for the branch line to Luchon, 22½ miles.

Leaving the Toulouse line to the left the *Garonne Valley* is entered; the river is crossed before arriving at

Loures (station for *Barbazon*, with a sulphate of lime spring); then

Salechan, the station for the Baths of **St. Marie** and **Siradan**, situated in a lovely valley. Living in both places is cheaper than at Luchon, and the waters are efficacious in liver complaints, or for neuralgia, nervous irritability, and dyspepsia. Crossing and re-crossing the Garonne, *Fronsac* is reached, then **St. Béat**, with an eleventh-century castle and church, and quarries of white and grey marble. Entering the Luchon valley, at **Cier**, the mountains beyond, covered in snow, are seen, and, passing the hamlet of Montmajon, with the *Pic de Anténac* (6,470 feet) in the distance, the line ends at

BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON

(Hotel, see Appendix),

one of the most frequented bathing stations, with every comfort, charmingly situated at the end of the valley of Luchon, at the confluence of the *Pique* with the *One*. Its climate is somewhat milder than that of Cauterets, but is more variable. It, however, possesses a greater variety of mineral waters.

There are some 50 or 60 springs, sulphurous and saline, varying in temperature from 60° to 150° F. There are also ferruginous waters, and one alkaline spring. The waters are especially indicated in rheumatism, bronchial affections, scrofula, skin diseases, and sores. They are chiefly used in baths, but are also drunk.

Dr. Madden says: "The waters of Luchon are considered to be especially efficacious in the cure or alleviation of muscular and articular rheumatism, paralysis not of cerebral origin, obstinate cutaneous affections, indolent ulcers, chronic bronchitis, and vesical catarrh, but are not suited to cases complicated with general nervous irritability. The water is taken in doses of from two to three small glasses, either pure or with an

equal part of milk. The diseases for which Luchon is resorted to are cutaneous affections, indolent ulcers, chronic rheumatism, arthritis, and caries. It is also strongly recommended in many cases of scrofulous enlargements, hypochondriasis, and dyspepsia."

The **Bath Establishment**, situated at the foot of Mont Superbagnères, consists of five pavilions, with a colonnade of 28 white marble columns, each of one stone. The interior is decorated with frescoes, and contains three public baths, 121 baths, steam and hot-air baths, inhaling room, etc. The waters are drunk from 22 springs, three being in the establishment, the others in a garden.

The price of the baths varies from 80 c. to 5 fr., douches, 50 c. to 3 fr., according to the time of the year. Bathers have to take their turn as registered in the bath book. Drinking subscription, 10 fr. for one month. The list of physicians is hung in the entrance hall.

The establishment is open all the year, and is exceedingly well organised.

The Season is from June to September.

Forty-five Thousand invalids and tourists visit Luchon annually.

The **Casino** (open from June 1st to September 30th) is a fine building in a park of 9 acres, between the Allée des Bains and the Boulevard du Casino. It includes handsome concert-room, ball-room, and theatre, also billiard, reading, and refreshment rooms. Admission, one day, 1 fr. 50 c.; one week, 10 fr.; the whole season, 60 fr. Concerts are given in the evening. **Theatre** at the Casino, reserved seat 2½ to 3 fr.; season ticket, 25 fr. Reduction for family tickets.

On the first floor of the Casino are the valuable plans in relief of the whole chain of the Pyrenees, by the engineer Toussaint Lezat. There are also botanical and geological collections, and some paintings.

Villas and Apartments, many of them surrounded with gardens, can be readily obtained in the Rue d'Espagne, in the Allée d'Etigny, in the Allée des Bains, and in the Avenue du Casino, in the Rue des Thermes, in the Rue d'Espagne, in the Cours des Quinconces; and for ladies travelling alone, in the Couvent de l'Espérance. (See p. 70.)

Hotels are comfortable and numerous, and the best in the neighbourhood of the baths are the dearest.

Guides, ordinary, and mountain guides, may be hired with or without horses. The official tariff is exhibited at the Mairie, but it is well to arrange with the men before starting.

Conveyances.—Cabs with one horse, 3 to 4 fr. per hour ; with two horses, 4 to 5 fr. For excursions there is no tariff—a bargain must be made. Carriages with two horses for excursions, 20 to 25 fr., according to distance ; with four horses, 30 to 40 fr. Brakes and omnibuses leave daily from the Allée d'Etigny to the Vallée du Lys and the Lac d'Oo. For fares and times, enquire at the Offices, Nos. 26 and 52 in the Allée.

English Church Service.—At Mr. Corneille's Chapel in summer.

Post and Telegraph Offices.—At the south end of the Allée d'Etigny.

Luchon consists of two towns—the old town near the station on the left bank of the *One*, and the new town some distance from the station, between the *One* and the *Pique*. The new town is laid out with good streets, fine promenades, and pleasant avenues, with handsome bath establishments, hotels, and villas. Concerts are given in the morning in the Promenade des Quinconces, in front of the Baths. Adjoining this promenade is a Jardin Anglais, with a small lake. Behind the Buvette du Pré is a

Mountain Railway, which ascends the slopes of Superbagnères (fare 75 c., return ticket 1 fr.) to the Hotel-Restaurant de la Chaumière.

The Allée d'Etigny, a fine avenue planted with four rows of lime trees, extends from the old town to the Bath Establishment.

Higher up is the much-frequented Bosquet, with restaurants. The environs and district abound in magnificent walks, drives, and excursions, a few of which will be found mentioned in following pages ; but before doing so the following extract from "Charles Parke's Pyrenees" may serve as a barometer to be consulted before making mountain ascents :—

"If in the morning there be mist on the summit of Mont Signac or Moncaup, 6,266 feet, the mountains of the main chain will soon be covered, however clear the sky may be. If the mists on Mont Signac are thick and black, rain as well as fog will cover the mountains, unless there rise an east or, better still, a south-east wind, which absorbs the moisture and drives the clouds to the plains. Mont Signac, which is seen

distinctly from the promenade in front of the bath establishment, is about fifteen miles north from Luchon, near St. Béat, and east from Saléchan."

To the **Cascade of Montauban**, one and a-half miles by the Allée de Pique, through the village of Montauban; entrance to cascade half franc. Two miles further, in the forest of Sesartigues, is a stalactite cavern, called the "Grotte du Chat;" entrance, 1 fr.

To the **Mail de la Soulan**, 1,120 feet above Luchon, on the mountain Superbagnères. Splendid view; distance from centre of town $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

To **Superbagnères** (5,900 feet), by St. Aventin, and Gouron, through the forest of Artigue-Adourne; seven or eight hours there and back; guide desirable. Delightful views from the plateau. Horses and guides, 6 fr. each.

To the **Cascade of Juzet**, about 2 miles to the north-east on the right bank of the Pique. The fall is about 120 feet high; charge for visiting, 50 c. From Juzet the falls of Montauban (*see* above) can be visited in half an hour.

To **Castelviel**, a fourteenth-century ruined tower about two miles up the valley to the left of the road leading into Spain. From the castle, situated on an isolated hill (2,530 feet), delightful views of the valleys of the Pique and of the Burbe repay the visit.

To the **Montné** (7,045 feet), commanding a view of the mountains and glaciers of the Pyrenees for 50 miles. Nine to ten hours there and back, but the ascent is often made at night to see the effect of sunrise on the snows and glaciers. Guide necessary. Horse, 10 fr.; guide, 10 fr.; carriage to Bourg d'Oueil (9 miles) and back, 25 fr.

To the **Lac d'Oo** (4,920 feet). Ten miles, eight of which may be made in carriages. A large deep lake in the midst of wild, lofty rocks, above which snow-clad peaks. Waterfall at the head of the lake, whose waters abound in trout. Guide unnecessary. Horse, 6 fr.; carriage and pair, 25 fr. Boat round the lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fr.

To the **Valley du Lys** and the **Rue d'Enfer**.—Charming excursion through valleys, past cascades and torrents, to the massive rocks and gorges of the Rue d'Enfer, than which nothing finer in the Pyrenees. At the third fall, the Cascade du Chœur, is a comfortable inn. Carriages available to the head of the Vallée du Lys, then paths. Guide not necessary. Carriage and pair, 25 fr.; guide, 7 fr.; horse, 5 fr.

To the **Pic de Bacanère** and the **Pic de Burat**, by Juzet, Sode and Artigues to the Pic de Bacanère (7,200 feet), a little to the north the Pic du Burat (7,050 feet); magnificent views, similar to those from the Montné. Nine to ten hours there and back. Guide necessary. Guide and horse, 8 fr. each.

To the **Val d'Esquierry** (6,900 feet). Carriage road along the Grages d'Astos, eight miles, then steep climb one hour to the Val d'Esquierry, rich in flora, considered the garden of the Pyrenees. Above are rocks and lakes, and the wonderful echo of Néré. Seven to eight hours. Guide not necessary. Guide and horse 8 fr. each. The Val d'Esquierry forms the first part of the difficult ascent of the **Pic des Gours Blancs** (10,220 feet), requiring two days.

To the **Pic de l'Entecade** (7,285 feet). An easy and enjoyable excursion, grand panoramic views. Seven to eight hours there and back. Guide desirable, not absolutely necessary. Guide and horse, 6 fr. each. It is proposed to make a mountain railway.

To the **Pic d'Anténac** (6,560 feet). Short, easy, pleasant excursion, delightful extent of view. Six hours there and back. Guide not necessary, but desirable. Guide and horse, 7 fr. each.

To the **Hospice and Town of Venasque**. Carriage road as far as the Hospice (6½ miles), where, if preferred, the night can be spent, and start made in the morning for the Port de Venasque (7,930 feet), the Hospice Espagnole and the Town of Venasque. The Pic de la Sauvegarde (9,139 feet), overlooking five blue lakes, flowing into each other, can be ascended *en route*. Carriage to the Hospice only and return, 25 fr. Horse and guide, 10 fr. a day each, but for good walkers not necessary.

Other excursions and ascents commanding superb views, but more fatiguing, and requiring two or three days, may be mentioned, but should only be undertaken by persons in good health, or by experienced climbers:

To the **Pic de Nethou** (11,169 feet). Two days, sleeping the first night in the Cabane of the Rencluse. The highest summit of Pyrenees—a plateau surrounded by precipices on all sides, except the north, by which the ascent is made. Ropes, ice axes. Experienced guides necessary, 15 fr. each per day.

To the **Pic Posets** (11,045 feet). Three days. The

second highest summit in the Pyrenees, commanding even a finer view than from the Pic de Nethou, being more central.

Good guides, with ice axes, ropes, and provisions, indispensable. Guides and horses each 15 fr. per day.

(The charges for Guides and Horses are regulated by tariff, and these should be ascertained beforehand. For some excursions a bargain can be made.)

SPECIMEN ITINERARIES.

The following itineraries of Tours to the South of France, returning *viâ* Italy or *viâ* Switzerland, are only a few of the almost innumerable combinations that THOS. COOK & SON are able to arrange. These itineraries will, however, serve as examples or specimens, and quotations will be given at any of THOS. COOK & SON's offices for every possible variety of tour that intending tourists may desire (see next page).

COOK'S TOURS VIÂ SOUTH OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

Important Notices.

Breaks of Journey.—The Tickets for Circular Tours in Italy allow break of journey at any station *en route* beyond Paris.

Duration of Journey.—The tickets *viâ* Short-sea Routes and Dieppe are available for 75 days between London and Paris, and 60 days beyond Paris. The return may be made at any time within these periods, which cannot be extended. Tickets *viâ* Southampton are available for one month, but this validity may be extended to 60 days throughout on payment of first class 5s. 8d., and second class 4s. 1d.

It is essential that the day of departure be stated at time of application, as Tickets cannot be issued undated.

Tickets viâ Dieppe include a ticket for the Ceinture Railway between the St. Lazare and Lyon Stations in Paris. The Ceinture connection is only made by the Day Service in each direction, and passengers travelling by the Night Service, thus not requiring the Ceinture Railway ticket, will be allowed the value of the same. Passengers by Day Service must be provided with Ceinture of Paris Railway coupon (first class 1s. 1d., second class 1s. single; first class 2s. 2d., second class 2s. return) to effect through registration of baggage beyond Paris, in which case baggage is examined at Dieppe and on the Italian frontier.

Free Baggage.—56 lbs. of luggage is allowed free in England and France. In Italy and Switzerland all registered luggage must be paid for. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival in Paris. Customs examination at Modane, Vintimille, or Chiasso, according to route selected.

Transfer from Second Class to Saloon.—The following supplementary fares will secure saloon accommodation for second class passengers on board steamers :—

Newhaven-Dieppe—5s. each way, payable on board;
Dover-Calais or Folkestone-Boulogne—2s. each way;
Southampton-Havre—5s. single, 8s. return.

Passengers can be booked to start from any Station of the Midland and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, also from Scotland, Ireland, etc. Fares upon application.

Services of Interpreters.—THOS. COOK & SON's Interpreters, in uniform, meet all the principal trains at Paris, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, Vintimille, Geneva, Lucerne, Turin, Milan, Florence, Naples, Venice, Brindisi, Rome, and Genoa, and holders of Cook's Coupons are entitled to their gratuitous assistance in having tickets stamped, registering luggage, etc.

RULES AND REGULATIONS specially applying to the Circular Tours in Italy are printed on all the Tickets, and are translated into English for the convenience of English and American travellers. On each ticket there is also a Map of the Itinerary for which the ticket provides, so that there may be no fear of going astray and incurring the losses consequent on improper use of the tickets.

The Circular Tickets for Italy will not be valid unless the Christian and surname of the traveller is written on *both* sides of the title page on the lines provided for the names.

No book of **Travelling** Coupons from which a leaf is withdrawn can be accepted for repayment; and no repayments for unused books can be made except at the Chief Office, Ludgate Circus, London. No agent is authorised to exchange tickets, or to make any repayments. **Entire** books of travelling coupons (with some exceptions) will be repaid for at a reduction of 10 per cent., if returned within twenty days from the date of issue, provided satisfactory reasons are given for their return. **This facility does not apply to Rundreise tickets**, which, together with partly used, clipped, or mutilated Travelling Coupons, cannot be accepted for repayment.

Special Notice.—THOS. COOK & SON give notice that the arrangements shown in this Programme are made by them in their capacity as Agents only. All tickets for conveyance by Rail, Steamboat, Coach, Carriage, Diligence, or Car, over advertised routes are issued by them as Agents for the Companies or Proprietors advertising such routes. In other cases the arrangements are made by them as Agents for the passengers.

THOS. COOK & SON cannot therefore accept liability for any loss, accident, delay, or irregularity which may occur or be occasioned through the negligence or default of any Company or person concerned in the carrying out of their arrangements not in their actual employment.

THOS. COOK & SON cannot be responsible for withdrawal of tickets from issue, or errors either on the part of the passengers or of officials, arising from non-compliance with the instructions,

which are plainly printed in the cover of every book of Coupons.

N.B.—No allowance can, under any circumstances, be made for any of the Italian Tickets partially used.

Seats reserved in advance from Calais to Paris in connection with the 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. departures from London, on prepayment of a fee of 1s. each seat.

Facilities for Tourists Travelling Independently with Cook's Italian Tickets.

THOS. COOK & SON call attention to their numerous select Conducted Parties arranged to travel through Italy this season, the routes of which, also the intended dates of arrival and departure at the principal towns visited, are shown in the "TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE."

Tourists travelling in Italy with Cook's Tickets are invited to take advantage of these arrangements for visiting the Italian cities upon inclusive terms, under the protection of the firm's efficient and trained Conductors.

The minimum period of membership is five days, for which the initial charge is £6 6s. *od.* or £7 7s. *od.*, according to the description of party chosen, beyond which the uniform inclusive rate is

£1 1s. *od.* per day.

This charge covers all expenses and disbursements **exclusive of Railway and Steamer Fares**, namely: Hotel Accommodation, Breakfast, Table d'Hôte Lunch and Dinner, Bedroom, Lights, and Service, Carriage Drives, Excursions, Local Guides, Sightseeing, Omnibus Conveyances, Fees to Hotel Servants and Station Porters, Gratuities on Railway and Steamer Journeys, Conveyance of Luggage (not exceeding 25 kilos.), and the services of a qualified Conductor (not in uniform), as announced in the respective published Programme.

Tourists may join and leave these Conducted Parties at any point *en route*. The period of membership with the party can be registered in England when booking for an Independent Tour, or left open for determination *en route*. In the latter case application should be made at any of our offices for registration of dates of membership and general directions.

Should Tourists be unable to avail themselves of the facilities to which the certificate entitles them, the amount paid will be refunded, less the usual discount of 10 per cent., thus securing to the holder complete freedom of action.

THOS. COOK & SON believe these facilities will commend themselves to those of their clients desiring to retain the independent character of their general travelling arrangements, and at the same time avail themselves of the convenience of travelling in company with an escorted party in Italy for a greater or lesser part of their tour at a **known inclusive cost**.

Illustrated Programme can be obtained on application.

CIRCULAR TOURS.

Going out *viâ* Paris and the South of France. Returning *viâ* Mont Cenis Tunnel and Paris, or *vice versâ*.

ROUTE I.	ROUTE.	First Class.			Second Class.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1301—London, Paris, Lyons (or Nîmes), Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Turin, Chambery, Aix-les- Bains, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	11	19	8	8	15	7
	Dieppe ..	10	10	6	7	13	2
	Southampton ..	9	18	10	7	4	10
1302—London, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Milan, Turin, Chambery, Aix-les-Bains, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	12	10	10	9	3	5
	Dieppe ..	11	1	8	8	1	0
	Southampton ..	10	10	0	7	12	8
1303—London, Paris, Lyons (or Nîmes), Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Padua, Verona, Milan, Turin, Chambery, Aix-les-Bains, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	15	0	5	10	18	1
	Dieppe ..	13	11	9	9	15	8
	Southampton ..	12	19	7	9	7	4
1304—London, Paris, Lyons (or Nîmes), Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Padua, Verona, Milan, Turin, Chambery, Aix-les-Bains, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	16	19	1	12	5	4
	Dieppe ..	15	9	11	11	2	11
	Southampton ..	14	18	3	10	14	7
1305—Same as above, including also extension from Rome to Naples and back	Calais or Boulogne..	18	12	2	13	8	4
	Dieppe ..	17	3	0	12	5	11
	Southampton ..	16	11	4	11	17	7
1308 D—Same as 1304, including extension from Rome to Naples, steamer to Palermo, rail to Catania, Messina, Villa S. Giovanni or Reggio, Battipaglia or Metaponto, Naples, and Rome	Calais or Boulogne..	23	13	11	16	17	6
	Dieppe ..	22	4	9	15	15	1
	Southampton ..	21	13	1	15	6	9

Tickets are also issued including Ancona, Loreto, and Foggia, or any description of itinerary, and fares will be quoted on application.

Going out *viâ* Paris and the South of France. Returning *viâ* Milan, Chiasso, the St. Gothard, and Paris, or *vice versâ*.

ROUTE III.		ROUTE.	First Class.	Second Class.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1383—London, Paris, Lyons (or Nîmes), Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Goeschenen, Fluelen, Arth Goldau (for the Rigi), Lucerne (or Zurich), Bale, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	12 18 3	9 12 0	
	Dieppe ..	11 9 11	8 9 5	
	Southampton ..	10 18 4	8 2 1	
1384—London, Paris, Lyons (or Nîmes), Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Spezia, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Goeschenen, Fluelen, Arth Goldau (for the Rigi), Lucerne (or Zurich), Bale, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	14 1 10	10 8 6	
	Dieppe ..	12 12 6	9 5 11	
	Southampton ..	12 1 11	8 18 7	
1385—London, Paris, Lyons (or Nîmes), Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Spezia, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Milan, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Goeschenen, Fluelen, Arth Goldau (for the Rigi), Lucerne (or Zurich), Bale, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	14 17 0	10 19 2	
	Dieppe ..	13 7 8	9 16 7	
	Southampton ..	12 17 1	9 9 3	
1386—London, Paris, Lyons (or Nîmes), Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Milan, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Goeschenen, Fluelen, Arth Goldau (for the Rigi), Lucerne (or Zurich), Bale, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne..	16 16 10	12 7 0	
	Dieppe ..	15 7 6	11 4 5	
	Southampton ..	14 16 11	10 17 1	
1387—Same as above, including also extension from Rome to Naples and back	Calais or Boulogne..	18 10 1	13 10 2	
	Dieppe ..	17 0 9	12 7 7	
	Southampton ..	16 10 2	12 0 3	
1390 D—Same as 1386, including extension from Rome to Naples, steamer to Palermo, rail to Catania, Messina, Villa S. Giovanni or Reggio, Battipaglia or Metaponto, Naples, and Rome	Calais or Boulogne..	23 11 11	16 19 4	
	Dieppe ..	22 2 7	15 16 9	
	Southampton ..	21 12 1	15 9 5	

Tickets are also issued including Ancona, Loreto, and Foggia, or any description of itinerary, and fares will be quoted on application.

Going out *viâ* Paris and Mont Cenis. Returning *viâ* Milan, Chiasso, St. Gothard, and Paris, or *vice versâ*.

ROUTE V.		ROUTE.	First Class.	Second Class.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1392—London, Paris, Dijon, Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry (or Lyons), Mont Cenis Tunnel, Turin, Genoa, Spezia, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Goeschenen, Fluelen, Arth Goldau (for the Rigi), Lucerne (or Zurich), Bale, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne ..	13 14 1	10 2 3	
	Dieppe ..	12 4 9	8 19 8	
	Southampton ..	11 14 2	8 12 4	
1393—London, Paris, Dijon, Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry (or Lyons), Mont Cenis Tunnel, Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Milan, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Goeschenen, Fluelen, Arth Goldau (for the Rigi), Lucerne (or Zurich), Bale, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne ..	14 9 0	10 12 9	
	Dieppe ..	12 19 8	9 10 2	
	Southampton ..	12 9 1	9 2 10	
1394—London, Paris, Dijon, Chambéry (or Lyons), Mont Cenis Tunnel, Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Milan, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Goeschenen, Fluelen, Arth Goldau (for the Rigi), Lucerne (or Zurich), Bale, Paris, London	Calais or Boulogne ..	16 8 3	12 0 2	
	Dieppe ..	14 18 11	10 17 7	
	Southampton ..	14 8 4	10 10 3	
1395—Same as above, including also extension from Rome to Naples and back	Calais or Boulogne ..	18 1 3	13 3 4	
	Dieppe ..	16 11 11	12 0 9	
	Southampton ..	16 1 4	11 13 5	
1398 D—Same as 1394, including extension from Rome to Naples, steamer to Palermo, rail to Catania, Messina, Villa S. Giovanni or Reggio, Battipaglia or Metaponto, Naples, and Rome	Calais or Boulogne ..	23 3 2	16 12 5	
	Dieppe ..	21 13 10	15 9 10	
	Southampton ..	21 3 3	15 2 6	

Tickets also issued for routes including Ancona, Loreto, and Foggia, or any description of itinerary, and fares will be quoted on application.

ITALIAN LAKES TOURS.

The following are a few specimens of Tours in the Italian Lakes District. Estimates will be furnished on application for any description of Tour :—

	Via Calais or Boulogne.		Via Dieppe.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
TOUR I.				
London, Folkstone, Boulogne, or Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale, Lucerne, St. Got- thard, Bellinzona, Locarno steamer, Pallanza, Stresa, Baveno, Laveno, Varese, Porto, Lugano, Porlezza, Menaggio steamer, Como, Milan, Chiasso, Lugano, St. Gothard, Lucerne, Bale, Paris, London, or <i>vice</i> <i>versa</i>	£ s. d. 12 16 6	£ s. d. 9 11 9	£ s. d. 11 0 9	£ s. d. 8 1 6
TOUR II.				
London, Paris, Dijon, Macon, Chambéry, Turin, Novara, Arona, steamer to Stresa, Baveno, Laveno, Varese, Porto, Lugano, Porlezza, Menaggio, Bellagio, Como, Milan, Chiasso, St. Gothard, Fluelen, Lucerne, Bale, Paris, London, or <i>vice versa</i>	£ s. d. 12 10 3	£ s. d. 9 10 3	£ s. d. 11 0 9	£ s. d. 8 7 6

Supplemental Excursions.

	s. d.		s. d.
Lugano to Capolago and Monte Generoso (the Rigi of the Italian Lakes) and back	9 10	Stresa to the Borromean Islands and back	2 6
Capolago (at which station all tickets <i>via</i> Lugano and Chiasso allow a break) to Monte Generoso and back	8 0	Baveno to the Borromean Islands and back	2 6
		Turin to Superga and back	3 10
		Florence to Vallambrosa and back	8 8

Waldensian Valleys.—An agreeable detour may be made from Turin to these beautiful and historic valleys. Within a week all the chief places of interest may be visited, proceeding by railway from Turin to Torre Pellice and back and by carriage to the other points. English is spoken at several of the hotels and by a number of the pastors in the Valleys, and arrangements with or without hotel accommodation may be made at the offices of THOS. COOK & SON.

COOK'S CIRCULAR TOURS IN THE PYRENEES.

ITINERARIES OF TOURS.

The Pyrenees. No. I.

London, Paris, Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Pau, Lourdes, Pierrefitte, Bagnères - de - Luchon, Montréjeau, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, Mont-de-Marsan, Arcachon, Bordeaux, Paris, London, or *vice versâ*.

		Days available.	First Class.			Second Class.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Viâ</i> Calais	...	45	11	8	3	8	9	8
„ Dieppe	...	45	9	18	5	7	6	10

Centre of France and the Pyrenees. No. II.

London, Paris, Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, Arcachon, Mont-de-Marsan, Tarbes, Pierrefitte, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Toulouse, Limoges, Paris, London, or *vice versâ*.

		Days available.	First Class.			Second Class.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Viâ</i> Calais	...	45	11	8	3	8	9	8
„ Dieppe	...	45	9	18	5	7	6	10

No. III.

London, Paris, Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, Arcachon, Dax, Bayonne, Pau, Lourdes, Pierrefitte, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Toulouse, Limoges, Paris, London, or *vice versâ*.

		Days available.	First Class.			Second Class.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Viâ</i> Calais	...	45	11	8	3	8	9	8
„ Dieppe	...	45	9	18	5	7	6	10

FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

[SOME time since, a good article in *Macmillan's Magazine* called attention to the want of a **Traveller's Calendar**, which should indicate the principal Festivals, etc., on the Continent of Europe. The present list is founded upon the data given in that article, and it is hoped it will be found useful. The Editor will feel much indebted to travellers who will kindly favour him with information of other events to add to the list.

Visitors to Brittany are recommended to arrive at the place, to secure accommodation, a day or two before the date of the Pardon, or Festival, as the pilgrims arrive the day before, and the ceremonies commence at daybreak.]

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Adelsberg ...	Whit - Monday	Peasants' Ball in the Caverns. Illuminated.
Aix-la-Chapelle	July 10-24 ...	Exhibition of Relics in Cathedral every 7 years. Next Exhibition, 1909.
Alençon...	... Feb. 2... ...	Great Horse Fair.
	Whitsun-week	The "Niederrheinische Musikfest."
Amsterdam ...	2nd Monday in Sept.	Festivities of the Kermesse commence, and continue for a fortnight.
Annecy (Savoy)	Jan. 29 ...	Festival of St. Francis de Sales.
Antwerp ...	Sunday following Aug. 15	Kermesse, Procession of Giant in Rubens' Car.
		Carnival for three days preceding Ash-Wednesday.
Assisi ...	... Aug. 1 and 2... ...	Grand Festivals.
	Oct. 14 ...	Festival of St. Francis.
Audiérne ...	3rd Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Augsburg ...	April 10.....	Commencement of Fair, which continues for a fortnight.
Auray ...	Whitsuntide ...	Pardon.
	July 26 ...	Pardon of Ste. Anne.
Avellino ...	Whit - Sunday and Sept. 7	Pilgrimage to Monte Vergine. Popular <i>Fêtes</i> . At Mercogliano, dances of peasants (5 days).
St. Anne d'Auray	July 26 ...	Pardon of Ste. Anne.
Bari (S. Italy) ...	May	<i>S. Nicholas</i> . Pilgrimage to shrine. Miraculous manna exuded.
Basle ...	... Aug. 25 ...	Commemoration of battle of St. Jacques.

244 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Batersalp (Switzerland)	July 25th, or Sunday following	Wrestling Matches.
Beaucaire ...	July	Great Fair. Is near Tarascon.
Belon (Pont Aven)	Sept. 3 ...	Procession.
Bénodet ...	Trinity Sunday	Pardon.
Bergamo ...	Middle Aug. to middle Sept.	Fair.
Bernay ...	Passion Week	Horse Fair.
Beuzec - Cap - Sizun	July 8... ..	Wool Fair.
Beuzec Conq ...	5th Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Binic	Last Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Black Forest ...	August 15 ...	<i>Fête</i> , Notre Dame de la Cour.
Bodilis	End Aug., beginning Sept.	"Raft Parties" at Wildbad and elsewhere.
Bodilis	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Bologna ...	Dec. 3	<i>St. Francis Xavier. Fête.</i>
	Sat. before Ascension Day	Picture of the Madonna di San Luca. Procession to the Cathedral.
	2nd, 3rd, 4th Sunday of June	Festa dell' Addobbo. Procession of children.
Bordeaux ...	March and October	Fairs, lasting 15 days.
Bra	Sept. 8 ...	Pilgrimage to Sanctuary of Madonna dei Fiore.
Bremen	Nov. 6 ...	Festival.
Bruges	1st Sunday in Lent	Great day of the Carnival.
	1st Sunday in May	Festival.
Brussels ...	Jan. 8... ..	<i>Ste. Gudule.</i> Festival at Ste. Gudule.
	July 13, or Sunday following	Procession of miraculous wafers in Ste. Gudule.
	Sept. 23 ...	Requiem Mass in Ste. Gudule. <i>Fêtes de Septembre</i> from 23-26.
Bulat-Pestivin (near Guingamp)	Sept. 3 ...	Pardon.
	Sept. 8 ...	Pardon.
Caen	2nd Sunday after Easter	Great Fair, lasting a fortnight.
	Aug. 5-9 ...	Historical Processions and fêtes.
Camaret ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Benediction of the Sea.
Cancello (S. Italy)	July 26 ...	Annual Festival in honour of S. Paulinus, who invented church bells. Games, processions, etc.
Capri	May 14 ...	Festival San Costanzo.
	Sept. 7 and 8...	Festival Virgin Mary.
	Sept. 15 ...	Festival Madonna della Libera.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Carantec ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon.
Carhaix ...	Nov. 2 ...	Fair and Cattle Market.
Carnac ...	Sept. 13 ...	<i>Fête</i> and Benediction of Cattle.
	2nd Sunday in September	Pardon of St. Cornély.
Carnoet (near Quimperlé)	Whit-Monday	Pardon des Oiseaux.
	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Catania (Sicily)...	Feb. 3-5 ..	Festival of Sta. Agata.
	Aug. 18-21 ...	Festival of Sta. Agata.
Châteauneuf ...	Last Sunday in July	Pardon.
Clohars ...	The Assumption, Aug. 15, and following Sunday	Pardon.
Coadry ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Coadut ..	1st Sunday in Advent	"Pardon des Coqs."
Coat-e-Mal ...	3rd Sunday in August	Pardon.
Coire (Chur) ...	Ascension Day	Popular <i>Fêtes</i> .
Cologne ...	... ..	Carnival for three days before Ash-Wednesday.
	Whitsun-week	The "Niederrheinische Musikfest."
Combrit ...	2nd Sunday in September	Pardon.
Concarneau ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon of St. Anne and Procession of Boats.
Coray ...	Whit-Sunday...	Pardon.
Courtrai (Belgium)	.. ..	Carnival for three days before Ash-Wednesday.
Dinan ...	2nd Thursday in Lent	Great Fair, lasting 15 days.
Dirinon ...	2nd Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
	Last Sun. in July	Pardon.
Douarnenez ...	June 20 ...	Procession. Fishing Fleets and Sea blessed by the Clergy.
Echternach ...	Whit-Tuesday	Dancing and Jumping Procession to propitiate St. Vitus.
Einsiedeln (Switzerland)	Jan. 21 ...	Festival of St. Meinrad.
	Sept. 14 ...	Festival of the Engel-Weihe. Mass out of doors. Illuminations.
Engstlenalp (nr. Meiringen)	July 26, or Sunday following	Wrestling Matches.
Ennetegg (in the Entlebuch)	Last Sunday in Aug., 1st Sunday in Sept.	Wrestling Match.
Etretât ...	Ascension Day	After High Mass procession and Priests bless the Sea.
Falaise ...	Aug. 10-25 ...	Horse Fair.

246 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Florence ..	Easter Eve ...	Fireworks in Piazza del Duomo. "Lo scoppio del Carro."
	March 25 ...	<i>Annunciation</i> . Festival at Annunziata Church.
	June 23 ...	<i>Eve of St. John</i> . Races and Fireworks.
	June 24 ...	<i>St. John Baptist</i> . High Mass in Duomo. Races. Illuminations.
	Aug. 10 ...	<i>St. Lorenzo</i> . Festival in all Churches in Italy bearing his name.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin</i> . Musical Services. Decorations.
	Sept. 8 ...	<i>Nativity of Virgin</i> . "Rificolone," and decoration of street altars. Carnival preceding Lent.
Folgoët, Le ...	The Assump- tion	Pardons, August 15 and 1st Sunday in September.
Furnes ...	Last Sunday in July	Procession, and Stations of the Cross.
Gaberlic ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Genazzano (Sabine Hills)	April 26 ...	Pilgrimages.
Genoa ...	June 24 ...	<i>St. John Baptist</i> . Relics carried in procession in Cathedral.
Genzano (near Albano)	Corpus Christi	Floral Festival—very picturesque.
Ghent ...	2nd Sunday in July	Festival. Kermesse.
Gouesnach ...	Sept. 25 ...	Pardon of St. Cadou.
Gouezec ...	Whit-Thursday	Pardon.
Goulien ...	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Gourin ...	Last Sunday in Sept.	Pardon of St. Hervé. Offerings of Sheep.
Gratz ...	Aug. 12 ...	Pilgrimage to Mariazell.
Gravina (S. Italy)	April 20 ...	Great Fair.
Guerlescin ...	4th Sunday in July	Pardon.
Guern ...	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Guidel ...	1st Sunday in Oct.	Pardon.
Guiler ...	2nd Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Guingamp ...	Sat. before and 1st Sunday in July	Procession at night. Pardon of Notre Dame de Bon Secours.
Guipavas ...	1st Sun. in May	Pardon.
	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Guissény ...	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Hal (Belgium) ...	Whit-Monday	Pilgrimages.

FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC. 247

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Haarlem ...	1st Sun. Aug. to 2nd Mon. following	Kermesse.
Hasselt ...	Aug., 1898, and every 7 years	Remarkable <i>Fête</i> . "Virga Jesse."
Kallbad ...	Aug. 10 ...	Festival.
La Forêt ...	The two Sun- days follow- ing the <i>Fête</i> of Ste. Anne	Pardon.
Lagonna ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
La Martyre (be- tween Landivisiau and Landerneau)	2nd Sunday in July	Pardon. Horse Fair.
Lanbellec ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Landeleau ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon.
Landerneau ...	2nd Sunday in July	Pardon. (<i>See</i> St. Eloi.)
Landevarezec ...	Easter Tuesday	Pardon.
Landévennec ...	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Landrilec ...	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Laneufret ...	4th Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Langolen ...	2nd Sun. in Aug.	Pardon.
Lanhouarneau	Sunday after June 17	Pardon.
Lanrlec ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Lanrivoaré ...	4th Sunday in Sept.	Pardon : Pilgrims visit Cemetery on their knees.
Larmor ...	June 24, and fol- lowing Sun.	Pardon, and Horse Races.
La Roche ...	4th Sunday in July	Pardon.
La Roche Meu- rice (near Lan- derneau)	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Le Cloître ...	4th Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Le Conquet (near Brest)	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Festival and Procession of Fishing Boats.
Le Faouet ...	Last Sunday in June	Pardon of Ste. Barbe.
Le Folgoët ...	Aug. 29 ...	Horse Fair. Frequent pilgrimages and Horse Fairs.
Leipsic ...	Jan. 1 ... Sept. 29 ... 2nd Sunday after Easter	Fair commences. Great Fair begins. Lasts three weeks.

248 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Le Légué ...	1st Sunday in Feb.	Fishing Fleet blessed by Bishop.
Lesneven ...	... ..	Pilgrim resort of Le Folgöet.
Liege ...	Feb. 10 ...	Musical Festival commemorating birth of Grétry.
Locarno ...	Sept. 8 ...	<i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> Fair.
Locmaria en Plougoumelen ...	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Locronan ...	2nd Sunday in July, 1905, and every 6th year	Pardon of St. Ronan.
	Last Sunday in Sept.	Petit Pardon of St. Ronan.
Loctudy ...	Sunday after May 11	Pardon.
	2nd Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Longuidec ...	2nd Sunday in July	Pardon.
Loreto ...	Dec. 10 ...	Great Festival at the "Holy House."
Lorient (Ile de Croix) ...	June 29 ...	<i>St. Peter.</i> Blessing the Sardine Fishermen's Fleet.
Louvain ...	Feb. 9 ...	<i>St. Apollonia.</i> Festival.
	May 26 ...	Pilgrimages.
	2nd Sunday in July	Festival.
Lucerne ...	Sunday after Ascension	Festival at Tell's Chapel. Crowds in boats.
	Thursday before Ash-Wed.	Quaint and curious procession.
Lugano ...	June and Sept.	Fair.
Lugo (near Ravenna) ...	Sept. 1-19 ...	Fair.
Malines ...	July ...	Festival of the Guilds every 5 years. Next in 1909.
	1st Sunday in July	<i>St. Rombault.</i> Festival.
Manfredonia (nr. Foggia) ...	May 8... ..	Pilgrimage to Church of St. Michael.
Mantua ...	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Pilgrimage to Sta. Maria delle Grazie.
Marsala ...	M a n d a y Thursday	Procession.
Marseilles ...	June 16 ..	Festival of Sacred Heart, commemorating the staying of the plague, 1720.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i> Procession of the silver statue.
Mellars ...	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.

FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC. 249

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Meiringen ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Wrestling Matches at the Stadthalp, and on Aug. 10 at the Tannalp.
Mellilli (Sicily) ...	1st and 2nd May	Processions. Festival of St. Sebastian.
Mespaul ...	June 24, and following Sunday	Pardon.
Messina ...	June 3 ...	Festival of the Madonna della Lettera.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Festival of "La Vara."
Milan ...	May 3 ...	<i>Invention of the Cross.</i> Procession through the city.
	Nov. 4 ...	<i>San Carlo Borromeo.</i> Grand Fête. Carnival. Preceding Lent.
Moncalieri (near Turin)	Oct. 29 and Nov. 14	Cattle Fair.
Montcontour ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon and Pilgrimage of St. Mathurin. Cattle touched by the reliquary of the Saint. Dancing during four days.
Monte Santangelo (near Manfredonia)	May 18 ..	Festival of St. Michael.
Morlaix ...	June. Oct. ...	Races. Horse Fairs.
Munich ...	Monday before Ash-Wed.	The "Metzersprung"—a curious performance.
	Good Friday ...	Pergolesi's Stabat Mater at Jesuits' Church.
	Corpus Christi	Procession of Guilds. Open-air services.
Naples ...	1st Sunday in May	Liquefaction of Blood of St. Januarius.
	Sept. 19-26 ...	Liquefaction of Blood of St. Januarius. Great Festival.
	Dec. 16 ...	Liquefaction of Blood of St. Januarius. Feast of his "Patrocinio."
	1st Sunday in June	Festival of the Constitution. Fireworks at Villa Nazionale.
	Aug. 15 ...	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Festival at Capodimonte.
		<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Pilgrimage to Massa Lubrense, near Sorrento.
	Ascension Day	Fêtes at Scarfati and Carditello.
	Corpus Christi	Festival at Sta. Chiara. Parade of troops.
	Jan. 17 ...	Feste di St. Antonio Abate. Blessing of domestic animals.
	Sept. 7, 8 ...	<i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> Festival of the Vergine de Piedegrotta. A variety of curious entertainments, including the Tarantella dance.

150 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Naples	Dec. 24 ...	"Presepe" (<i>i.e.</i> , manger) in all churches and houses.
	Whit-Sunday	Festival of the Madonna on Monte Virgine, near Avellino. Return of the Pilgrims on Whit-Monday.
	Whit-Monday	Festival at Shrine of Madonna dell' Arco.
	Easter Sunday	Pilgrimage to Antignano and Poggio Reale.
Nepomuk	May 16 ...	Pilgrimage to birthplace of St. John Nepomuk (between Prague and Nuremberg).
Nivello (Belgium)	Whit-Monday	Procession.
Nola	July 26 ...	Festival St. Paulinus. Procession.
Ober Ammergau	1st Sunday in June	And each succeeding Sunday till end of September. Passion Play. Every 10 years. Representation in 1910.
Ostend	Corpus Christi	Blessing the Sea.
Padua	Jan. 17 ...	<i>St. Anthony</i> . Festival.
Palermo	July 11 15 ...	Festival of Sta. Rosalia. Cathedral illuminated on last day of Festival.
	Sept. 4 ...	Pilgrimage to Monte Pellegrino.
Paris	Jan. 1... ..	<i>Circumcision</i> . General holiday. Display of <i>étrennes</i> .
	July 14 ...	National <i>Fête</i> .
	Nov. 2 ...	<i>All Souls</i> . Crowds visit Père la Chaise.
Penhars	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Penmarch	1st Sunday in July	Pardon of Ste. Nonna.
Penzé (near St. Pol de Léon)	Michaelmas ...	Marriage Fair.
Pesth	Aug. 20 ...	Festival of St. Stephen of Hungary.
Pisa	June 16 ...	Festival of "La Luminara." Once in three years.
Plébannalec	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Pleyben	Trinity Sunday	Pardon.
	1st Sunday in Aug.	Horse Races.
Ploërmel	Whit - Tuesday and Sept. 8	Pardon and Pilgrimage of Notre Dame.
Plomodiern	Last Sunday in July	Pardon.
Ploneis	Whit-Monday	Pardon.
Plonéour	1st Sun. in July	Pardon.
	Aug. 15 ...	Pardon.
Plonévez Porzay	2nd Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
	Last Sunday in July	Pardon.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Ploudalmezeau	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Plouedern ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Plouescat ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Plougasnou ... (See St. Jean du Doigt)		
Plougastel ...	June 24, Aug. 15	Pardon of St. John. Fair of Singing Birds.
Plougastel - Daoulas	Easter Monday	Pardon.
Plougastel St. Germain	1st Sunday in July	Pardon.
Plougonnec ...	Ascension Day	Pardon.
Plougoumelen	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Plougrescant (near Tréguier)	July 23 ...	Tomb of St. Gonery, Pardon and Procession.
Plouider ...	Whit-Sunday...	Pardon.
Ploujean ...	1st Sunday in June	Pardon.
Ploumelin ...	Sunday after Sept. 16	Pardon.
Ploumodiarn	Last Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Plounevéz - Lochrist	Sept. 14 and following Sunday	Pardon.
Plourhan ...	Monday of Pentecost	Pardon of St. Barnabé and Fair of Birds.
Plouzane ...	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Plozevet ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Plozevit ...	Trinity Sunday	Pardon.
Plumeliau ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon. Cattle blessed. Horse Fair.
Pointe du Van (near Troguet)	1st Sunday in July	Pardon of St. They.
Pont l'Abbé ...	Whit-Monday	Pardon des Enfants.
Porzay ...	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Pouldergat ...	4th Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Pouldreuzic ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon.
Prague ...	May 16-24 ...	St. John Nepomuk. Grand Festival, Pilgrimages. Mass on great bridge.
	Sept. 28 ...	Festival of St. Wenceslaus.

252 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Primelin ...	Sunday before Midsummer day	Pardon of St. Eugène.
Quemeneven ...	1st Sunday after Easter	Pardon.
Quimperlé (see Toulfouen)	Aug. 15 ... Whit-Monday	Pardon. Pardon des Oiseaux.
Rapallo ...	July 2-4 ...	Festival of Madonna dell' Orto. Illumination of the coast.
Rigi ...	July 22 ... Aug. 5 ... Sept. 6 ... Aug. 10 ...	Pilgrimage to church on Rigi. Wrestling matches. Pilgrimage to Chapel Maria Zum Schnee, Klosterli. Pilgrimage to Chapel Maria Zum Schnee, Klosterli. Wrestling matches at Kaltbad.
Rome ...	[NOTE.—Many of the festivals have been altered, abandoned, or become irregular, since Rome has become the capital of Italy. Those marked with an asterisk are still observed with great pomp.]	
	Jan. 1... ..	<i>Circumcision.</i> "Papal Chapel" (i.e., service at which the Pope is present) at the Sistine. Curious ceremony at Sta. Maria in Campitelli — drawing for patron saints.
	Jan. 5... ..	Fair of the Befano. St. Eustachio.
	Jan. 6... ..	<i>Epiphany.</i> Ara Coeli Church; pro- cession. Benediction with the Sante Bambino from top of steps. Services in various churches throughout octave.
	Jan. 17 ...	<i>St. Anthony's Day.</i> Blessing the beasts.
	Jan. 18 ...	Chair of St. Peter. Procession with Pope, in St. Peter's.
	Jan. 20 ...	<i>St. Sebastian.</i> Festival at Sant' Andrea della Valle.
	Jan. 21 ...	* <i>St. Agnes.</i> Blessing the lambs, at Sta. Agnese fuori Mura.
	Jan. 25 ...	* <i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i> Exhibition of his chains at San Paolo.
	Feb. 1 ...	* <i>St. Ignatius.</i> The interesting sub- terranean Church of San Clemente illuminated.
	Feb. 2 ...	<i>Purification.</i> Procession with candles in St. Peter's.
	March 9 ...	<i>Sta. Francesca Romana.</i> Fête at the Tor de' Specchi.
	March 12 ...	<i>St. Gregory.</i> Festival at S. Gregorio.

FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC. 253

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Rome ...	March 19 ...	<i>St. Joseph.</i> Festival of S. Giuseppe.
	March 25 ...	* <i>Annunciation.</i> Papal Chapel. Procession of white mule. Sta. Maria sopra Minerva.
	April 23 ...	<i>St. George.</i> Exhibition of relics. S. Giorgio in Velabro.
	April 25 ...	* <i>St. Mark.</i> Procession from St. Mark's to St. Paul's.
	April 30 ...	<i>St. Catherine.</i> Festival at the Minerva.
	May 3 ...	* <i>Invention of the Cross.</i> Exhibition of relics at Sante Croce.
	May 26 ...	* <i>St. Filippo Neri.</i> Papal Chapel, Chiesa Nuova. (The rooms occupied by the saint are open on this day.)
	June 24 ...	* <i>St. John Baptist.</i> Papal Chapel at the Lateran. Fine musical service, and on previous evening.
	June 28 ...	<i>Eve of St. Peter.</i> Papal Chapel, St. Peter's. Dome illuminated.
	June 29 ...	* <i>St. Peter.</i> The Pope performs High Mass in St. Peter's. At Lateran exhibition of relics. Fireworks on Monte Pincio, etc. Throughout the octave the Mamertine Prisons are illuminated.
	June 30 ...	<i>St. Ignatius Loyola.</i> Festival at the Gesù.
	Aug. 1 ...	* <i>St. Peter's Chains.</i> Festival at S. Pietro in Vinculi.
	Aug. 4 ...	<i>St. Dominic.</i> Fête at the Minerva.
	Aug. 5 ...	<i>Sta. Maria ad Nives.</i> Cardinal's Chapel (i.e., service at which the Cardinal is present) at Sta. Maria Maggiore. During the function white flowers are showered from the roof of the Borghese Chapel.
	Aug. 15 ...	* <i>Assumption of the Virgin.</i> Sta. Maria Maggiore. High Mass in presence of the Pope. Benediction from balcony.
	Sept. 8 ...	* <i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> Papal Chapel at Sta. Maria del Popolo.
	1st Sunday in October	<i>Rosary Sunday.</i> Procession from the Minerva. <i>Fêtes</i> , etc., throughout the month on Sundays and Thursdays on Monte Testaccio.
	Nov. 1 ...	* <i>All Saints.</i> Feast at S. Lorenzo. Curious scenes in the cemeteries throughout the octave.

254 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Rome ...	Nov. 4	* <i>San Carlo Borromeo</i> . Papal Chapel at San Carlo in Corso.
	Nov. 22	<i>Sta. Cecilia</i> . Festival at Sta. Cecilia. Illumination of Catacomb of St. Calixtus, where St. Cecilia was buried.
	Nov. 23	* <i>St. Clemente</i> . Festival and illuminations, Subterranean Church of S. Clemente.
	Dec. 3	<i>St. Francis Xavier</i> . Fête at the Gesù.
	Dec. 4	Military Mass at Sta. Maria Traspontina. Fête of artillerymen.
	Dec. 8	<i>Immaculate Conception</i> . Papal Chapel in the Sistine.
	Dec. 24	<i>Christmas Eve</i> . Procession of Holy crib in Sta. Maria Maggiore. Night services at Sistine, Vatican, etc.
	Dec. 25	<i>Christmas Day</i> . Pope performs High Mass at St. Peter's. Festival of the "Presepe" at the Ara Coeli. Sermons by boys for ten subsequent days.
	Dec. 26	<i>St. Stephen</i> . Fête, San Stefano Rotondo. "Te Deum" at the Gesù. Pope and Cardinals present.
	Dec. 27	<i>St. John the Evangelist</i> . St. John Lateran.
	Dec. 31	<i>St. Sylvester</i> . At his church, and "Te Deum" at the Gesù.
Holy Week		Noble ladies wash the feet of pilgrims each evening at the Trinità dei Pellegrini.
		<i>Wednesday</i> . The "Tenebræ"—an interesting service, at which the lights are gradually extinguished while the story of the Passion is rehearsed.
		"Miserere" sung in the Sistine Chapel. Pope present.
		<i>Thursday</i> . Sistine Chapel, High Mass. Procession of the Pope to the Pauline Chapel, which is illuminated. St. Peter's—the Pope blesses the people from the balcony; washes the feet of thirteen priests; serves thirteen priests at table. "Tenebræ" and "Miserere" in Sistine. Illumination of the various chapels.

FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC. 255

PLACE.		DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Rome	...	Holy Week	<i>Good Friday.</i> "Tenebræ" and "Miserere." Adoration of relics in St. Peter's by the Pope. <i>Saturday.</i> Jews baptised in baptistery of Constantine. In the evening, service at St. Peter's.
		Easter Sunday	Pope borne to St. Peter's, where he celebrates Mass. Blowing of the silver trumpets. Benediction from balcony. Illumination of dome.
		Easter Monday	<i>Fêtes</i> , fireworks, etc.
		Carnival	... Begins Saturday week before Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Shrove Tuesday. Masquerades and horse-racing daily. On the last evening, lighting and blowing out tapers.
		Ash-Wednesday	Ashes are sprinkled on the heads of the Cardinals in St. Peter's. High Mass.
		3rd Sunday in Lent	Exhibition of relics at San Lorenzo.
		4th Monday in Lent	Feast of the Santa Quattro Incoronati at their Basilica.
		Palm Sunday...	The Pope carried round St. Peter's. Consecration of Palms.
		Rogation Days	Processions.
		Ascension Day	Papal Chapel at Lateran. Benediction by the Pope from the balcony.
		The GREAT NATIONAL FESTAS, celebrated with music, illuminations, etc., etc., are—	
		1st Sunday in June	Celebration of the Constitution.
		Sept. 20	... Anniversary of the Liberation of Rome. Processions, etc.
		Oct. 2...	... Anniversary of the Plebiscite. Etc., etc., etc.

[Every visitor should consult the Calendar, and also local authorities, as there is scarcely a day when there is not some ecclesiastical celebration of interest going forward somewhere in Rome.]

Roscoff	...	Aug. 15	...	Pardon.
Rosporden	...	2nd Sun. in July		Pardon.
Rotterdam	...	2nd Monday in August		Kermesse (11 days).
Rumengol	...	Mar. 25, Trinity Sunday, Aug. 15, Sept. 8.		Women and girls do penance for safety of their sailor husbands and fathers.
Runvarec en Pabu	(near Guingamp)	1st Sunday in Sept.		Pardon. Country Dances <i>Fête</i> of St. Loup.

356 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Sachseln ...	July 26 ...	Wrestling Matches. (Sachseln is near Sanden, on the Brunig, Switzerland.)
St. Brieuc ...	The day before the Races in July	Fair.
	Sept. 7 and 30	Fairs.
St. Carré (near Plouaret)	Middle June ...	Pardon, lasting three days.
St. Divy ...	1st Sunday after the Ascension	Pardon.
St. Eloi (near Landerneau)	Ascension Day	Pardon of St. Eloi; horses led to mass.
St. Herbot (near Huelgoat)	June 7 ...	Pardon and Fair.
St. Jean du Doigt (near Morlaix)	June 23, Sunday after	Pardon of St. John.
St. Jean Tro-limon	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
St. Molvan ...	1st Sunday in Oct.	Pardon.
St. Moritz (Switzerland)	Sept. 21 ...	Illuminations.
	Sept. 22 ...	Festival and High Mass at Abbey of St. Moritz.
St. Nicodème in Plumeliau	1st Sunday in Aug.	Pardon. Cattle blessed. Horse Fair.
St. Nicolas des Eaux	1st Saturday in Aug.	Pardon of St. Nicodemus. Curious ceremony with cattle.
St. Anne d'Auray	July 26 ...	Pardon of Ste. Anne.
St. Anne la Palue (7 miles from Douarnenez)	Last Sunday in August, and the preceding Saturday	Pardon.
St. Barbe (near Quimperlé)	Sundays ...	Various Pardons—that of the last Sunday in June, or the first Sunday after, or the Trinity, the most important.
Salerno ...	Sept. 20-21 ...	Festival of St. Matthew—fireworks and illuminations.
Scafati (near Pompeii)	Aug. 15 ...	Festival. Madonna of the Bath.
Schopfheim (Switzerland)	June 29 ...	Wrestling Matches.
	Sept. 29 ...	Wrestling Matches.
	1st Sunday in Oct.	Wrestling Matches.
Seealp (near Appenzel)	July 6 ...	Or Sunday following that date. Wrestling Matches.
Sempach (near Lucerne)	July 8 ..	Commemoration of victory on battle-field.
Slena ...	April 30 ...	St. Catherine. Festival.

FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC. 257

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Siena	July 2 and Aug. 16	Processions and Horse Races (Il Palio).
Sinigaglia (S. Italy)	July	Great Fair.
Sizun (near Lan-derneau)	Last Sunday in July	Pardon of St. They.
Sorrento	Good Friday ... Aug. 15 ...	Procession. <i>Fête</i> at S. Maria a Castello. Illumination of Positano. <i>Fête</i> at Massa Lubrense.
Spezet	Whit-Sunday...	Pardon.
Spezia	Aug. 15	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Festival at the Church of the Madonna di Soviore.
Stadtalp (near Meiringen)	1st Sunday in Aug.	Wrestling Match.
Stuttgart	Sept. 28	Volksfest at Cannstadt.
Tannalp (near Meiringen)	Aug. 10	Wrestling Match.
Taulé	Sept 3	Pardon.
Tivoli	May 8	<i>S. Michele.</i> Festival.
Torre del Greco	June Corpus Christi Day	Festival Dei Quattro Altari. Festival.
Touffouen (near Quimperlé)	Whit-Monday	Pardon des Oiseaux. Dances in the forest.
Trébabu	2nd Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Tréglonon	2nd Sun. in July	Pardon.
Trégoat	Sunday after Ascension Day	Pardon.
Tréguennec	1st Sunday after Trinity	Pardon.
Trégunc	3rd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Trémeoc	1st Sunday after Easter	Pardon of Notre Dame de Ker-goat.
Tremorvézen in Nevez	2nd Sunday in Sept.	Pardon.
Trent (Trento)	June 26	Festival of S. Vigilius.
Trieste	Corpus Christi	Processions. Festivals.
Turin	Sept. 8	<i>Nativity of Virgin.</i> Festival on the Superga.
Uetliberg (Zürich)	Ascension Day	Children's <i>Fête</i> .
Vannes	1st Sun. in Sept.	Pardon of St. Vincent Ferrier.
Varallo (Lake of Orta)	Aug. 15	<i>Assumption of Virgin.</i> Pilgrimage to the Sacro Monte.
Venice	April 25	<i>St. Mark's.</i> Grand Festival. (Festivals on all the Saints' Days, and a variety of <i>Fêtes</i> of local interest.)

258 FESTIVALS, PARDONS, FÊTES, FAIRS, ETC.

PLACE.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
Vernon	Sept. 8 ...	Fair.
Vevey	August ...	<i>Fête</i> des Vignerons occasionally.
Vienna	May 1 ...	Popular <i>Fête</i> in the Augarten.
	June 28 ...	Pilgrims leave for Mariazell (reached from Brück, on the Semmering Railway).
	July 6 ...	Pilgrims return from Mariazell.
	Sept. 4 ...	<i>Sta. Rosalia</i> . Pilgrimage to Rosalien Chapel.
	Sept. 8 ...	Public holiday at Mariabrunn, a short distance from Vienna.
	Good Friday ...	Holy Sepulchre in all the Churches.
	Easter Eve ...	Great procession of the Court in Imperial Palace.
	Easter Monday	Pilgrimage to Antignano.
	Corpus Christi	Processions, Festivals, etc.
Vire (Normandy)	Aug. 10 ...	<i>Fête</i> des Drapiers.
Vlaardingen (Holland)	June 14 ...	Prayers for success of the herring fishery.
	June 15 ...	General holiday. Fleet of herring boats sets sail.
Wengern Alp ...	1st Sunday in Aug.	Wrestling Match.
Ypres (Belgium)	1st Sunday in Aug.	Festival.

	PAGE
Bardonnèche	44
Barèges ... 210, 217, 218,	220
Barrême	76
Bastide Station, Bordeaux ...	173
Baudrey	214
Bayonne	187
Arsenal	188
Cabs	187
Cathedral	188
Cemetery (English)	189
Church of St. André	188
Consul	187
Environs	189
Garden (Public)	188
Library	188
Museum	188
Racecourse	189
Railways	187, 188
Theatre	188
Tramway	187
Bayonne to Biarritz	189
Beaucaire	38
Beauceus	218
Beaugency	165
Beaulieu	96, 107
Bec d'Aigle	55
Bédarrides	36
Belair	209
Belfort... ..	29
Belgentier	61
Beon	210
Bergerac	173
Bernac-Debut... ..	225
Berzonasca	145
Besançon	29
Betharram	209
Bezing... ..	214
Biarritz	189
Amusements	192
Bathing	191
Cabs	190
Casinos	190
Churches	189
Climate	190
Consul	189
Cook's Correspondent	189
Côte des Basques	192
Excursions—	
To Anglet	193
„ Blue Lake	193
„ Bois de Boulogne	193
„ Brindos Lake	193

	PAGE
Biarritz (continued)—	
Excursions (continued)—	
To Cambo	194
„ Isturitz	194
„ La Barre Racecourse ...	194
„ Marion Lake	193
„ San Sebastian	194
„ St. Jean de Luz	194
L'Atelaye	191
Physicians	189
Port Vieux	191
Tramway	190
Bidart	194
Bidassoa Valley and River ...	195
Bielle	210
Bigorre ... 217, 224, 225	
Casino	226
Climate	226
Conveyances	225
English Church	225
Environs	227
Excursions	227
Mineral Waters	226
Post Office	225
Thermes de la Ville	226
Bious-Artigues	213
Biscarosse	183
Biscous	191
Blaisy (Tunnel of)	26
Blois	163, 166
Castle	166
Cathedral	166
Château of Beaugard	167
„ Chambord	166
„ Cheveney	167
Boarding Houses	9, 70
Bogliasco	143
Boivre River	170
Bonassola	145
Boo-Silheus	217
Bordeaux	173
Allées de Tourny	179
Boulevards	179
Bourse	178
Cabs	174
Cathedral	176
Churches	173, 176
Consuls	173
Conveyances	174
Excursions—	
To Estèphe	182
„ La Brede	180

	PAGE		PAGE
Bordeaux (<i>continued</i>)—		Bottagna	147
Excursions (<i>continued</i>)—		Boulouris	63
To Le Verdon in Médoc	181	Bourg d'Oueil	232
,, Libourne	180	Bra	47, 94, 116, 132
,, Pauillac	182	Braus, River	93
,, Royan	181	Bretigny	163
,, S. André de Cubzac	180	Bridge of Riou	72
,, Saint Emilion	180	Brignoles	62
,, Soulac-les-Bains	182	Brindos Lake	193
,, Verdélais	180	Burbe Valley	232
Gates	178	Bussana Vecchia	125
History	174	Bussolenno	45
Hotel de Ville	177	Bussy-le-Grand	26
Library	177	Buzy	210
Monuments	178		
Museums	177	C.	
Palais de Justice	177	Cabaliros, The	223, 224
Palais Gallien	178	Cagnes	80
Parks	179	Calci	154
Place de la Comédie	179	Camajore	150
Place des Quinconces	179	Cambo	194
Post Office	173	Camogli	143
Prefecture	177	Campan Valley	228
Railway Stations	173	Camporosso	114
Steamers	174	Canal de Bourgogne	26
Theatres	174, 178, 179	Canaleuly	183, 186
Tramways	174	Cannes	64, 77
University	177	Amusements	70
Bordeaux to Arcachon	183	Apartments	70
,, to Bayonne and		Boarding Houses	70
,, Biarritz	186	Boats	67
,, to Pau	203	Cabs	66
Bordighera	115, 116	Churches (Protestant)	71
Apartments	119	Climate	68
Capo	118	Consuls	65
Church (English)	119	Cook's Office	64
Climate	117	Drives	67, 72
Clubs	119	English Churches	65
Cook's Correspondent	119	,, Hospital	65
Drives	119	,, Physicians	65
Excursions	118, 119	Environs of	71
Hotels	119	Excursions	72-78
Library	118	Flowers	67
Museum	118	Golf Club	66
Physicians	120	Hotel de la Ville	68
Post Office	119	Hotels	66
Trams	119	Markets	65
Bordina	107	Museum Lycklama	68
Borghetto	119	Post Office	65
Borgio Verezzi	131	Restaurants	70
Borgo Marina... ..	116	Steamers	67
Borgone	45		

	PAGE		PAGE
Cannes (continued) —		Cascade du Chœur ..	232
Tennis Courts ...	66	Cascade of Juzet ...	232
Theatre ...	66	Cascade of Montauban ...	232
Town Hall... ..	66	Cascade Pont d'Espagne ...	224
Trams	66	Cassis	55
Cannes to Antibes ...	73	Castellane	76
„ Castellane	76	Castellar	114
„ Esterel, The	72	Castelviél	232
„ Fréjus	73	Castiglione	114
„ Grasse	74	Caudos	186
„ Iles de Lerins ...	77	Cauterets ... 210, 212, 217, 220	
„ Juan-les-Pins ...	79	„ Excursions	223
„ La Bocca	72	„ Promenades	222
„ La Croisette ...	73	Cavallermaggiore ...	94, 116
„ La Croix des		Cazaux	183
„ Gardes	72	Cazaux, Lakes	183
„ La Napoule ...	72	Ceresole Reale	47
„ Le Cannet	73	Ceriale	130 , 131
„ Les Pointus ...	72	Cetana	125
„ Mentone... ..	73	Cervara	143
„ Monaco	73	Cette	38, 198
„ Nice	73	Chagny	29
„ Perte de l'Agens	73	Chalon-sur-Saône ...	29
„ St. Césaire	77	Chambery	42, 43
„ St. Honorat ...	78	Changis, Viaduct of ...	24
„ St. Vallier	76	Charente River	172
„ Ste. Marguerite... 78		Chartreuse of Montrieux ...	61
„ Vallauris	73	Château de Grinaud ...	77
Cantaous	229	„ de l'Infanta	195
Cap Ail	97	„ d'If	52
Cap Béirat	61	„ Loudenne	182
Cap d'Antibes (La		„ Mountains	107
Garroupe)	79	„ Neuf du Pape	36
Cap Martin	109, 112 , 114	„ of Amboise	167
Cape Bergeggi	131	„ of Beauregard	167
Cape Couronne	50	„ of Blois	166
Cape Croisette	50, 69	„ of Chambord	166
Cape Nero	125	„ of Chenonceau	170
Cape Roux	64	„ of Cheveney	167
Cape St. Hospice ...	97	„ of Plessis	169
Cape Verde	125	Châteauneuf	92
Capvern	228	Chatellerault	170
Caramagnola	132	Chemin de la Corniche ...	63
Carassonne	198, 199	Chenonceau	170
Carnoules	62	Cher River	167, 170
Carpentras	35, 38	Chiavari	144
Carqueyranne... ..	60	Chiberta Lake	194
Carrara	148	Chiomonte	44
Carros	94	Chivasso	47
Carru	94, 116, 132	Cier	229
Cascade de Cérisey ...	224	Cimiez	89, 91
Cascade de Gavarnie... ..	219	Cirque de Gavarnie	219

	PAGE
Cisse River	167
Civray	172
Clain River	170, 172
Climate, Books on	11
Coaraze-Nay	209, 214
Cogoleto	132
Coinage	7
Col d'Aspin	228
Col d'Estom	224
Col de Aubisque	212
Col de Brouis	93
Col de Gourzy	210
Col de Riou	224
Col de Saucède	212
Col de Villefranche	93
Col des Quatre Chemins	107
Col di Rodi	125
Col di Tenda	47, 93, 116
Col du Couret	212
Coldirodi	121
Colla di San Bartolommeo	129
Collegno	45
Collobrières	57, 77
Colognoles	155
Colomars	94
Colonnata	148
Condove	45
Conducted Parties	197
Corniche Road	94, 107, 114
Corniglia	145
Cornigliano	134
Costebelle	60
Côte des Basques	192
Coupé-lits Toilette	8
Courthézon	35
Contras	172
Crau, Plain of	41
Croix d'Hins	183
Croix de Mouguerre	189
Crussot	34
Culoz	29, 42
Cunco	47, 93, 116
Custom House	7

D.

Dalmazzo di Tenda	93
Dax	186, 203
Deiva	145
Dieulefit	34
Digne	76, 94

	PAGE
Dijon	26
Botanical Gardens	28
Cathedral	27
Churches	28
Hotel de Ville	27
Law School	28
Library	28
Museums	27, 28
Palais de Justice	28
Park	28
Pictures	27
Post Office	29
Theatre	29
Tramways	28
Dolce Acqua	114
Dole	29
Dora Riparia, Valley of	44
Dordogne River	173
Draguignan	62
Drap	93
Drome River	34
Dronne Valley	172
Dune de la Grave	185
Durance River	55

E.

Eaux Bonnes	210
„ „ Excursions	212
Eaux Chaudes	210, 212
„ „ Excursions	213
Escarène	93
Escragnoles	77
Esterel Forest	63
„ „ Mountains	64, 72, 97
Etampes	164
Etang de Berre	41
Eze	97, 107

F.

Facture	183, 186
Fairs	243
Fantiscritti Quarries	148
Fauna and Flora	157
Fauteuil-lits	9
Fenouillet	61
Festivals, &c.	243
Fêtes	243
Final Borgo	131

	PAGE
Finelmarina	131
Flowers, Carriage of...	13, 68
Flowers, Packing	67
Fontainebleau	22
Fontaine de Vaucluse	38
Fontaine du Temple... ..	92
Fontana	93
Fort Castellans	147
Fort of Brégançon	61
Fort of Montalban	93
Fosse Dionne... ..	26
Framura	145
Frejus	62, 73
Fronsac	229
Fuenterabia	195, 196
Furnished Rooms	70

G.

Gabus	213
Galaure Valley	33
Gan	209, 210
Gardanne	62
Garde Freynet	77
Gargas Grotto	229
Garlin	209
Garonne River	173, 229
Gattières	94
Gavarnie	210, 219, 224
Gave d'Arrens Valley	212
Gave River	210, 217, 218
„ Valley	203, 214, 220
Gazinet	183, 186
Gazost	218
General Information	7—14
Geneva	29
Genoa	134
Academy of Fine Arts	138
Acqua Sola Gardens	140
Arsenal	140
Athenæum	138
Bourse	139
Cab Fares	135
Campo Santa	141
Cathedral	138
Cemetery	141
Churches—	
Annunziata	139
Filippo Nero	139
S. Ambrogio	139
San Matteo	139
San Siro	139

	PAGE
Genoa (continued)—	
Churches (continued)—	
Santa Maria di Carignano	139
Climate	141
Cook's Offices	134
English Church	139
Forte Castellaccio	140
Gardens	140
Harbour	136
Monument to Columbus	140
Palaces—	
Balbi	138
Bianco	137
Brignole-Sale	137
del Municipio	138
Marcello Durazzo	137
Reale	138
Rosso	137
Spinola	138
Villa Doria	137
Physicians	134
Post Office	134
Rigi... ..	140
S. Nicolo	140
Spianatta Castelletto	140
Steamers	135
Theatres	135, 140
Trams	135
University	138
Via di Circonvallazione a	
Mare	140
Via di Circonvallazione a	
Monte	140
Viletta di Negro Gardens... ..	140
Genoa to Spezia and	
Leghorn	141
Gers River	228
Giandola	93
Glaire Valley	220
Golfe Juan	73, 74, 78
Gombo	155
Gonfaron	77
Gorbio... ..	114
Gourdon	94
Gouron	232
Gourzy	212
Gouzy Plateau	211
Grages d'Astos	233
Grasse	62, 74, 77, 94
Grimaldi	114
Gripp Waterfalls	228
Grotto of St. André	92

	PAGE
Guéthary	194
Gulf of Napoule	64

H.

Haut Brion	183
Haute Combe	42
Helbairén River	195
Hendaye	195
Hotels	9
Hyères	57
Amusements	65
Botanical Garden	59
Cabs	59
Château	59
Château of San Salvador	60
Church of St. Louis	59
Climate	58
Consul	57
Cook's Correspondent	57
Costebelle	59, 60
Golf Links	57
Museum	59
Post Office	57
Suburbs	60
Theatres	57, 60
Hyères to Carqueyranne	60
„ Charitreuse of	
„ Montrieux	61
„ Costebelle	60
„ Fenouillet	61
„ Fort of Brégançon	61
„ Iles d'Or	61
„ La Plage	60
„ Les Oiseaux	61
„ St. Raphael	61
„ St. Tropez	61

I.

Ile Barbe	33
Iles d'Hyères	57
Iles d'Or	61
Iles de Lérins	69, 77
Ile des Oiseaux	185
Inde, Valley of the	172
Indre, Valley of the	170
Insurance, Accident	10
„ Passengers'	
Baggage	14

	PAGE
Irinée Tunnel... ..	29
Irun	195, 196
Isère River	43
Isère Valley	33
Isle River	172
Isola River	131
Isturitz	194
Itineraries	235, 242
Izeste	210

J.

Jabron River	34
Jabron Valley... ..	34
Jaizquível Mountains	195
Joigny	25
Juan les Pins	73, 79
Juillan	224
Jura Mountains	29, 31
Juvisy	163
Juzet	233

L.

L'Atelaye	191
La Barre Racecourse... ..	194
La Bocca	64, 72
La Brede	180
La Brie	22
La Cité	199
La Ciotat	55
La Colla	121, 125, 126
La Condamine	99
La Couronne	172
La Crau	61
La Croisette	73
La Croix des Gardes	72
La Faux	61, 62
La Foce	146
La Grave d'Amlarès	173
La Malue	57
La Mortola	111
La Napoule	64, 72
La Negresse	186, 189, 194
La Pauline	61, 62
La Penne	55
La Plage	60
La Roche de Glun	33
La Rochelle	181
La Rose	182

	PAGE		PAGE
La Seyne	55	Les Oiseaux	61
La Teste	183, 185	Les Pointus	72
La Turbie	97, 107	Les Salins	59, 61
La Valette	77	Lescar	203, 209
La Ville Basse	199	Lestelle	214
Labenne	187	Levant	61
Labouheyre	186	Levante	141
Lac Bleu (Bigorre)	227	Levanto	145
Lac Bleu (Cauterets)	220, 223	Leyre River	183
Lac d'Anglas	212	Libourne	173, 180
Lac d'Artouste	213	Limaçon	220
Lac d'Estiom	223	Limone	47
Lac d'Oo	232	Lits-Salon	8
Lac d'Uzious	212	Livron	34
Lac de Bourget	42	Louba	130, 131
Lac de Gaube	223	Loches	169
Lac de Lourdes	217	Loing River	24
Lac Escoubous	220	Loire River	164, 167
Lagoin Canal	214	Loiret, Source of the	165
Laignelia	129	Longeais	169
Lake Entressen	41	Loup River	94
Lake Massaciuccoli	150	Lourdes	209, 210, 215
Lamothe	183, 186	„ to Bagnères de	224
Landes, The	183, 186	„ to Bagnères de	228
Iannemezan	228	„ Luchon	228
Lanne-Mourine Plain	224	„ to Pierrefitte and	217
Laroche	25, 26	Loures	229
Lartigue	186	Louvie	209
Laruns	210	Lucca, Baths of	155
Latour	182	Luchon	210, 217, 228, 229
Latour Valley	223	Apartment s	230
Lausanne	29	Bath Establishment	230
Lavagna	145	Casino	230
Le Bar	77, 94	Conveyances	231
Le Boucan	187	Excursions	232
Le Broc	94	Guides	231
Le Cannet	73	Hotels	230
Le Luc	62	Mountain Railway	231
Le Pilat	185	Post Office	231
Le Puits de la Pindorle	227	Season	230
Le Saut de Loup	77	Theatre	230
Le Teich	183	Lugagnau	217
Le Trayas	64	Lugos	186
Le Verdon	181	Luyne	169
Leghorn	155	Luz	210, 218, 224
Lembeye	209	Lyons	30
Lerici	146, 147	Bourse, The	32
Lérin Islands	77	Cathedral	31
Les Arcs	62	Churches	31
Les Aubrais	163, 164	Consuls	30
Les Laumes	26		
Les Moulins	107		

	PAGE
Lyons (continued)—	
Hill of Fourvières...	30
Hotel de Ville ...	31
Ile Barbe ...	33
Library ...	32
Monuments ...	32
Palais St. Pierre ...	31
Park ...	32
Post Office ...	30
Prefecture, The ...	32
Railway Station ...	30
Theatres ...	30
Tramways ...	30

M.

Macon ...	29
Magagnose ...	94
Magnan River ...	93
Magra River ...	147
Mail de la Soulan ...	232
Maison Algerienne ...	185
Manarola ...	145
Marcadieu ...	228
Marcheprime ...	183
Margaux ...	181
Marion Lake ...	193
Maritime Alps ...	64, 79, 126, 140
Marne River ...	22
Marseilles ...	48
Bibliothèque ...	53
Breakwater... ..	53
Cabs ...	48
Cathedral ...	51
Château Borély ...	54
Château d'If ...	52
Churches ...	51, 52, 53
Consuls ...	48
Cook's Office ...	48
Excursions ...	54
Palais de Justice ...	53
Palais de Longchamp ...	52
Physicians ...	48
Post Office ...	48
Prado ...	53
Steamers ...	49, 50
Theatre ...	48
Tramways ...	48
Marseilles to South- West of France ...	198

	PAGE
Massa ...	149
Mauléon ...	203
Maure Mountains ...	62, 77
Mediæval France ...	197
Melun ...	22
Menars ...	165
Mentone ...	47, 73, 94, 108
Bathing ...	110
Boarding-houses ...	109
Cap Martin... ..	112, 114
Churches ...	108
Climate ...	110
Concerts ...	113
Consuls ...	108
Conveyances ...	108
Cook's Office ...	108
Excursions—	
To Camporosso ...	114
„ Castiglione ...	114
„ Dolce Acqua ...	114
„ Grimaldi ...	114
„ Mont Berceau ...	114
„ Monti ...	114
„ Nice ...	114
„ San Remo ...	115
„ Sospel ...	115
„ Sospello ...	114
„ Ste. Agnes ...	114
„ Vallée Cabrolles ...	114
„ Vallée de Menton ...	114
„ Vallée Gorbio ...	114
Gardens (Public) ...	110
Geological Formation ...	113
Gorbo Sanatorium... ..	109
Hotel coupons (Cook's) ...	112
Museum ...	108
Post Office ...	108
Provisions ...	109
Sanitation ...	110
Servants ...	109
Town Hall... ..	108
Trams ...	109
Water ...	110
Meounes ...	57
Mer ...	165
Messageries Maritimes ...	49
Mettray ...	169
Meung-sur-Loire ...	165
Meyne River ...	35
Mineral Waters, Use of ...	201
Miramas ...	41
Modane ...	29, 43

	PAGE		PAGE
Monaco	73, 98	Monte Castagnola	149
Cathedral	98	Monte Crestola	148
Jardin St. Martin	98	Monte Grondifice	148
Museum	99	Monte Grosso... ..	132, 133
Palace	98	Monte Malpertuso	147
Moncalieri	47	Monte Parodi	147
Moneghetti	107	Monte Penna... ..	145
Moneglia	145	Monte Portofino	143
Money... ..	7	Monte Ruta	143
Monguis	77	Monte Sagro	148
Monné Mt. (Cauterets)	223	Monte Telegraph	144
Monné, The (Bigorre)	224, 227	Montelimar	34
Mont Auxois	26	Montereau	24
Mont Bedat	227	Monterosso	145
Mont Berceau	114	Montgaillard	225
Mont Blanc	29, 33	Monti	114
Mont Boron	93, 95	Monti Pisani, The	154
Mont Ceindre	33	Montmajon	229
Mont Cenis Tunnel	44	Montné, The (Luchon)	232
Mont Chauve... ..	91, 92	Montpellier	38
Mont de Marsan	186	Montrejeau	210, 220
Mont Geina	92	Morcenx	186
Mont Gros	92, 93, 107	Moret	25
Mont Jaiquivel	196	Morlaàs	209
Mont Justicier	107	Mouans	77
Mont La Haye	196	Moucin	209
Mont la Rhume	195	Moulleau	185
Mont Néouvielle	220	Mount Carpiagne	55
Mont Péguère	224	Mount Orgullo	196
Mont Sembole	97	Mouriscot, Lake	193
Mont Signac	231	Mouthiers	172
Mont Soubiran	224		
Mont Superbagnères... ..	230, 232		
Mont Trois Couronnes	195, 196		
Mont Ventoux	35		
Montagne de la Bataille	107		
Montauban Cascade	232		
Montaut-Bétharram	214		
Montbard	26		
Montblois	167		
Monte Bettogli	148		
Monte Bignone	126		
Monte Carlo	100		
Amusements	105		
Cabs	100		
Casino	101		
Consuls	100		
Conveyances	106		
Cook's Office	100		
Excursions	107		
Hotels	106		
Palais des Beaux Arts	100		
		N.	
		Napoule, Gulf of	64
		Narbonne	198
		Navacchio	154
		Navarrenx	210
		Necz Valley	210
		Nervi	142
		Neuchatel	29
		Nice	73, 80, 114
		Amusements	88
		Apartments	86
		Avenue de la Gare	85
		Bathing	84
		Boarding-houses	86
		Cabs	82
		Carnival	89
		Casino de la Jettée Promen-	
		ade	88, 89

	PAGE		PAGE
Nice (<i>continued</i>)—		O.	
Cathedral	87	Olivet	165
Climate	84	Ollioules	55, 57
Clubs	82	Oloron	209, 210
Coaches	83	One River, The	231
Consuls	80	Oneglia	129
Cook's Office	80	Onzain	167
Corniche, Tour of the	83	Orange	35
Drives	83	Orleans	164
English Church	80	Cathedral	164
Excursions	91	Chapelle St. Mesmin	165
Flowers	90	Chateau of St. Loup	165
Hotels	86	Church of Notre Dame	165
House Agents	84	Hotel de Ville	164
Library	87	Museums	164, 165
Motor Cars	83	Post Office	165
Municipal Casino	87, 88	Source of the Loiret	165
Museums	87	Tramways	165
Notre Dame	87	Orthez... ..	203, 209
Nurses (English)	81	Ospedaletti	120, 125
Observatory	92	Ossau Valley	209
Ostrich Farm	83	Ossun	224
Physicians	81	Osteria Baracca	145
Post Office	80	Ouhatia, Valley of	194
Prefecture	87	Ouvèze River... ..	36
Promenade des Anglais	85	Ouzouer	165
Public Buildings	87	Oyarzun	196
Restaurants	82		
Statues	88	P.	
Steamers	83	P. & O. Company	49
Theatres	82, 88	Paillon River	85, 93
Tramways	82	Palmaria	146
Nice to Cimiez	91	Panticosta Baths	214, 224
„ Grasse	94	Pardons	243
„ Grotto of St. André	92	Parentis, Lake	183
„ Mentone	94	Paris	17
„ St. Auban	94	Cook's Offices	17
„ St. Pons	92	Excursions	17
„ Tenda and Turin	93	Public Buildings	19
„ Vence	94	Paris to Bordeaux, Bayonne,	
„ Vievola	93	and Biarritz	163
Nîmes	38	„ to Genoa, <i>via</i> Mt. Cenis	41
Nive River	194	„ to Marseilles	22
„ Valley of the	189	„ to Pau	203
Nivelle River... ..	194, 195	Parma	147
„ Valley	195	Pas du Chat	228
Noizay... ..	167	Passages	196
Noli	131	Passports	10
Nuova... ..	125	Pau	186, 203
		Amusements	208

	PAGE		PAGE
Pau (<i>continued</i>)—		Pic de Ger	212, 217
Apartments	205	Pic de Goupey	212
Château, The	206	Pic de Mt. Aigu	228
Churches	204, 205	Pic de Néré	218, 219
Climate	205	Pic de Nethou	233
Consuls	204	Pic de Péguère	224
Excursions	208	Pic de Piméné	219, 220
Halle Nouvelle	208	Pic de Tendernera	224
Hotels	204	Pic de Viscos	219, 224
Library	208	Pic de la Sauvegarde	233
Lycée, The	208	Pic des Gourgs Blancs	233
Municipal Theatre	205	Pic du Midi de Bigorre	195, 220, 228
Museum	207	Pic du Midi d'Ossau	213
Palais de Justice	208	Pic du Montné	233
Palais d'Hiver	206	Pic Posets	233
Parks	206	Piedmont, Plains of	45
Pensions	205	Pierrefitte	210, 212, 218
Physicians	204	Pierroton	183, 186
Picture Gallery	207	Pietraligure	131
Place Royale	205	Pietrasanta	149
Post Office	203	Pigna	119
Préfecture	208	Piméné	219
Promenades	208	Pique River, The	232
Theatres	204, 205, 206	Pisa	150
Pau to Eaux Bonnes	210	Baptistry	152
,, Eaux Chaudes	210	Cabs	154
,, Lourdes	214	Campo Santo	153
Paullac	181, 182	Cathedral	152
Pegli	133	Climate	154
Pegomas	73, 77	Excursions—	
Péguère	224	To Baths of Lucca	155
Peiragallo	126	,, Cascine S. Rossore	154
Pène de Beon Cliffs	210	,, Gombo	155
Pène de l'Heris	228	,, St. Giuliano	155
Pensions	9, 70, &c.	History	151
Perinaldo	119	La Sapienza	154
Perte de l'Agens	73, 77	Leaning Tower	153
Pessac	183, 186	Monuments	152
Piastra	148	Museo Civico	154
Pic Aubiste	218	Palazzo del Commune	154
Pic d'Anie	203	Palazzo Lanfranchi	154
Pic d'Anténac	229, 233	Post Office	154
Pic d'Ardiden	224	Theatres	154
Pic d'Ayré	220	Tramways	154
Pic d'Enfer	224	University	154
Pic de Bacanère	233	Pitelli	147
Pic de Balaitous	224	Plage Largentière	61
Pic de Bergous	218, 219	Po River, The	44
Pic de Biscaou	213	Poggio	125
Pic de Burat	233	Poitiers	163, 170
Pic de l'Entecade	233	Pomponiana, Ruins of	60
Pic de Gabizos	212		

	PAGE
Pont à Dieu	76, 77
Pont du Loup	94
Pont Romain	72
Pont St. Esprit	34
Pont St. Louis	115
Pontarlier	29
Ponte Serchio	150
Pontedera	154
Pontigny	25
Porquerolles	61
Port Cros	61
Port de Marcadaon	224
Port of St. Jean	97
Port Vieux	191
Porto Maurizio	129
Porto Venere	146
Portofino	143, 144
Postal Arrangements	12
Pouzac... ..	225
Pra	133
Puget-Theniers	77, 94
Puits de la Pindorle	227
Puyoo	187, 203
Pyrenees, The	200

Q.

Quiesu... ..	150
--------------	-----

R.

Rapallo	144
Ravaccione	148
Rebenacq	209
Recco	143
Renteria	196
Rhone, River... ..	31, 33, 34, 36
Riomaggiore	145
Riou	186
Riviera di Levante	141
Riviere	187
Rivoli	47
Roche-Melone	44
Rognac	41
Roja River	116
„ Valley of the	119
Roncevaux	194
Roquebrune	97, 107, 114
Rosta	45
Roubion River	34
Routes	15

	PAGE
Roya Valley	93
Royan	181
Rue d'Enfer	232
Ruffec	172
Ruta	143

S.

Saint Pé	209, 214
Salechan	229, 232
Salies	187, 203
Salins d'Hyères	59, 61
Salles Adour	225
San Pier d'Arena	134
San Remo	47, 115, 121
Apartments	127
Carnival	126
Casino... ..	122
Climate	127
Clubs	126
Churches	121
Consuls	121
Conveyances	122
Cook's Office	121
Environs	125
Gardens	125
Hotels	126
Physicians	122
Post Office	121
Theatre	125
Water	127
San Remo to Genoa	128
San Romolo	126
San Sebastian	194, 196
Sansobbio River	132
Saône River	29, 30
Saorgio	93
Saoumes, Tunnel	64
Sarton... ..	77
Sarzanza	147
Saubusse	187
Sauvagnon	209
Savona	47, 116, 131
Seine River	22, 26
Sens	25
Serein Valley	25
Serravezza	149
Sestri Levante	145
Sestri Ponente	134
Sévignac	209
Siradan	229

	PAGE
Sleeping Cars.	8, 9
Soane River, The ...	26
Sode	233
Solles Pont	61, 62
Sopra la Croce	145
Sorgue River	36
Sorgues	36
Sori	143
Sospel	115
Sospello	93, 114
Soulac	181
Soulac-les-Bains ...	182
Soum	217
Soum de Monné	223
Sources of the Seine ...	26
Sourde River	211
South of France Railway ...	61
Special Passenger Accommodation ...	8
Spezia	145, 146
S. Ambrogio	45
S. Antonino	45
S. Martino	126
St. André de Culzac ...	180
St. André, Grotto of ...	92
St. André-des-Meouilles ...	94
St. Agnes	114
St. Auban	77, 94
St. Aventin	232
St. Ay	165
St. Barbe	195
St. Béat	229, 232
St. Césaire	73, 77
St. Christau	210
St. Colombe	33
St. Cyr	33, 55
St. Denis	172
St. Denis-Jargeau	165
St. Devote, Valley of ...	99
St. Emilion	173, 180
St. Estèphe	181
St. Florentin	26
St. Gours	187
St. Giuliano	155
St. Honorat	77, 78
St. Jean	43
St. Jean de Luz	194
St. Jean-Pied-de-Port ...	194
St. Jean Station, Bordeaux ...	173
St. Jeunet	94
St. Laurent	182
St. Laurent—St. Paul ...	229

	PAGE
St. Mammes	24
St. Mandrier	57
St. Marcel	55
St. Marie	229
St. Maximin	62, 63
St. Menet	55
St. Michel de Maurienne ...	43
St. Nazaire	55
St. Palais	187, 203
St. Pierre d.c.	163, 167
St. Pons	92
St. Raphael	61, 63
St. Remy	38
St. Roman, Valley of ...	107
St. Sauveur	210, 218, 224
St. Savin	218
St. Sulpice	173
St. Terenzo	146
St. Tropez	61, 63
St. Vallier	33, 76, 77
St. Vincent	187
Sta. Margherita	143, 144
Ste. Agnes	114
Ste. Baume, Grotto of ...	64
Ste. Cassien	64
Ste. Marguerite	73, 77, 78
Strassburg	29
Stupingi	47
Sturla	142
Suevres	165
Superbagnères	232
Superga	47
Susa	44

T.

Taggia	125, 126
Tain	33
Talais	181
Tamaris	55, 57
Tanlay	26
Tarascon	38, 198
Tarbes	186, 210, 217, 224
„ to Bagnères de Lu-	
chon	228
Tarnone	148
Telegrams	13
Telegraph Arrangements ...	12
Tenda	93
Tête du Chien	97
Theoule	64

	PAGE
Thermometer	12
Thèse	209
Time Tables	12
Tonnerre	26
Torano	148
Torre del Lago	150
Toulon	56
Toulouse	38, 198
Tournon	33
Tournus	29
Tours	163, 167
Abbey of Marmoutier	169
Botanical Garden	169
Cabs	169
Cathedral	168
Château of Plessis-les-Tours	169
Church of St. Julien	168
" of St. Martin	168
Excursions—	
To Chenonceau	170
,, Luynes	169
,, Mettray	169
History	168
Library (Public)	168
Museum	168
Post Office	169
Prefecture	168
Theatre	169
Tramways	169
Travelling Tickets	13
Trets	62
Trinité-Victor... ..	93
Trois Couronnes, Mont	196
Trolabona	119
Turbie, La	97
Turin	29, 45
Buildings of Interest	46
Cathedral	45
Consuls	45
Cook's Office	45
Description	46
Excursions	47
Museum	45
Palazzo Reale	45
Pallazzo dell' Accademia	
delle Scienze	45
Post Office	45
Theatres	45
Tramways	46
Turin to Genoa	47

	PAGE
U.	
Urrugne	195
V.	
Vado	131
Vaise	29
Val d'Esquierry	233
Valence	34
Valentin River	211
Valescure	63
Vallauris	73, 77, 79
Vallebona	119
Vallebonne	77
Vallécrosia	119
Vallée Cabrolles	114
Vallée d'Aspe	210
Vallée d'Azun... ..	218
Vallée d'Ossau	210
Vallée de Menton	114
Vallée Gorbio	114
Valley du Lys	232
Valley of Campan	227
Valley of Gripp	227
Valley of Lesponne	227
Valley of the Roja	119
Valley of Thorenc	77
Vallon Obscur	92
Var	80
,, River	79, 93
Vara River	145
Varazze	132
Varese	126
Varezzo	126
Vayres	173
Venasque, Hospice of	233
,, Port of	233
,, Town of	233
Vence	80, 94
Vence-Cagnes... ..	77, 80, 94
Verdelais	180
Verdon... ..	181
Verczi	131
Vernazza	145
Verrey... ..	26
Viareggio	150
Vidauban	77
Vielle Adour	225
Vienne... ..	33
Vienne River	170

	PAGE		PAGE
Vievolò	93	W.	
Vignemale, The	223		
Villas	70	Weights and Measures ...	13
Villefranche ... 92, 93,	95		
Villeneuve-les-Avignons ...	38	Y.	
Vintimille	115		
Vivarais Mountains	34	Ychoux	186
Viviers	34	Yères Valley	22
Voltri	132, 133	Yonne River	24, 25
Vouvray	167		

APPENDIX.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION COUPONS.

Originated and issued by THOS. COOK & SON.

THE HOTEL COUPONS now in operation on the Continent of Europe consist of **SIX DISTINCT SERIES**, and are specially arranged for the double object of meeting the requirements of travellers of various nationalities, and in accordance with the system of Hotel management, which varies in different parts of the Continent.

SERIES A provides for *Bedroom, Lights, and Attendance, Plain Breakfast, and Dinner at Table d'Hôte*, at the rate of 8s., or 10 francs, per day.

SERIES B provides for *Ment Breakfast, Dinner at Table d'Hôte, Bedroom, Lights, and Attendance* at the rate of 8s. 9d., or 11 francs, per day.

SERIES C provides for *Bedroom, Lights, and Attendance, Plain Breakfast, Lunch at Table d'Hôte* (where customary), and *Dinner at Table d'Hôte*, at the rate of 10s. 6d., or 13 francs, per day.

SERIES V and W also provide for full board, but at a superior class of hotel to that of Series C. The rate for **V** is 16s., or 20 francs, and for **W** 12s., or 15 francs, per day.

MEAT BREAKFAST COUPON.—This Coupon provides for the meal specified on it, and not for a table d'hôte lunch.

MEALS TAKEN IN HOTEL RESTAURANTS.—If meals are taken in restaurants attached to hotels a supplement is often required, the rates charged in restaurants being higher for the table d'hôte meals provided in the hotels at fixed rates.

These are the ordinary features of Continental Hotel life, all else being regarded as extras, and as such they are left to be paid for by Cash.

The Coupons are accepted at full value at one or more of the principal Hotels in each of the chief cities, towns, and places of Tourist resort in Switzerland, Italy, on the banks of the Rhine, and at a great many places in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, etc., in accordance with the conditions printed on the coupon cover, and are so arranged that passengers can, if they wish, breakfast in one hotel, dine in another, and sleep in a third; the breakfast Coupons will, however, only be accepted separately with a small supplement.

Extra charges will be made at some of the hotels during Carnivals or special festivities.

N.B.—**ALL** the Continental Hotels in the following list accept Coupons of Series **A**, and also, with but few exceptions, Series **B** and **C**. Those Hotels which do not accept the meat breakfast Coupon (green) are not mentioned in the list of Hotels issued with Series **B** and **C**.

Hotel Coupons **A**, **B**, and **C** are accepted at the London and Paris Hotel and Refreshment Rooms, NEWHAVEN WHARF. Coupons **A**, **B**, and **C** are accepted for meals on board the GREAT EASTERN CHANNEL STEAMERS; on the LAKE OF LUCERNE (first saloon), LAKE THUN, LAKE COMO, and LAGO MAGGIORE STEAMERS; LAKE GARDA STEAMERS; on the AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY STEAMERS on the Lake of Constance; and on the ZEELAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS. On the RHINE STEAMERS the dinner section of the Coupons Series **A**, **B**, or **C**, will be accepted for the mid-day table d'hôte meal.

SERIES B provides for similar accommodation to that described above as applying to Series **C**, but at Hotels of the second class. These Coupons are issued at 7s. 6d., or francs 9.25, per day, and particulars, together with the separate list of Hotels, at which they are available, are given on pages 16 to 23.

LIST OF HOTELS IN EUROPE

where Cook's Coupons will be accepted.

The order in which the hotels are placed in no way indicates their size or standing. At those marked * exceptional arrangements apply, details of which are given in the Coupon Cover.

This list is liable to alteration from time to time, and passengers are referred to the most recent issue of the Hotel List, which may be obtained at any of our Offices, and which contains the latest corrections, and also full information as to the supplemental charges at the different Hotels.

LIST OF HOTELS accepting Series A, B, and C.

HOTELS IN THE RIVIERA.—All the hotels in the Riviera on this list are closed during the summer months, except the Beau Rivage and the Hotel Terminus at Nice, the Hotel de Londres and the Hotel d'Albion et du Littoral at Monte Carlo, and the Hotel Continental et des Bains at St. Raphael.

FRANCE, FRENCH SAVOY AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

<i>Aix-les-Bains</i> —International Palace Hotel	<i>Belfort</i> —Grand Hotel de l'Ancienne Poste
" Grand Hotel Louvre et Savoy	<i>Bellegarde</i> —Hotel de la Poste
" Grand Hotel et Restaurant du Mont Revard	<i>Besancon</i> —Grand Hotel des Bains Salins
" Hotel du Pavillon	<i>Barrut</i> —Hotel de Bayonne-et-Metropole
<i>Albertville (Savoy)</i> —Hotel Millhon	<i>Blois</i> —Hotel de France
<i>Ajaccio (Corsica)</i> —Grand Hotel d'Ajaccio et Continental	" Hotel du Chateau
" Grand Hotel de France	<i>Bordeaux</i> —Hotel de France
<i>Allevard-les-Bains</i> —Grand Hotel des Bains	<i>Boulogne</i> —*Grand Hotel Christol and Bristol
<i>Amiens</i> —Hotel de l'Univers	<i>Bourbonni-les-Bains</i> —Hotel des Bains
<i>Amphion (Lake of Geneva)</i> —Grand Hotel des Bains	<i>Boury d'Oisuns (Isere)</i> —Hotel de l'Oberland Français
<i>Angers</i> —Grand Hotel	<i>Bourg-en-Bresse (Ain)</i> —Grand Hotel de France
<i>Angouleme</i> —Grand Hotel du Palais	<i>Brest</i> —Hotel des Voyageurs
<i>Anney</i> —Grand Hotel d'Angleterre et Grand Hotel	<i>Briancon</i> —Grand Hotel de Briancon
<i>Antibes</i> —Grand Hotel	<i>Brides - les - Bains</i> —Grand Hotel des Thermes
<i>Arcachon</i> —Hotel des Pins et Continental	<i>Caen</i> —Hotel de la Place Royale
" Grand Hotel de France	" Hotel d'Angleterre
<i>Argeles-Gazost</i> —Hotel de France	<i>Calais</i> —Grand Hotel
<i>Arles</i> —Hotel du Forum	<i>Cancalle</i> —Hotel du Guesclin
<i>Avignon</i> —Grand Hotel de l'Europe	<i>Cannes</i> —Hotel Splendid
<i>Avranches</i> —Hotel de France	" Hotel Grande Bretagne
<i>Ragneres de Bigorre</i> —Grand Hotel Beau Sejour	" Hotel de la Plage
<i>Bagneres de Luchon</i> —Grand Hotel	" Hotel de Hollande et de Russie
" Grand Hotel des Bains	" Hotel Pavillon
" Grand Hotel de Luchon et du Casino	<i>Carcassonne</i> —Hotel St. Jean Baptiste
<i>Bagnoles de l'Orne</i> —Hotel de Paris	<i>Cauterets</i> —Hotel Continental
<i>Bayonne</i> —Hotel du Commerce	<i>Cerbere</i> —Buffet de la Gare
" Hotel Saint Etienne	<i>Cette</i> —Grand Hotel
<i>Beaulieu</i> —Hotel Empress	<i>Chalons s. Marne</i> —Hotel de la Haute Mere Dieu
" Meyer's Victoria Hotel	<i>Chambery</i> —Grand Hotel de France
	" Buffet de la Gare

France and French Savoy—continued

Chamounix—Grand Hotel d'Angleterre
 " Hotel Royal et de Saussure
 " Hotel Mont Blanc
 Chartres—Hotel de France
 Cherbourg—Hotel de l'Aigle et Angleterre
 " Grand Hotel du Casino
 Clermont-Ferrand—Hotel de la Poste
 Compiègne—Hotel de la Cloche
 Contrezeville—*Hotel de l'Etablissement
 Dieppe—Grand Hotel
 " Wharf Buffet
 Dijon—Hotel de la Cloche
 " Hotel Jura
 Dinan—Hotel de Bretagne
 Dunkirk—Hotel du Chapeau Rouge
 Echelles—Hotel Durand
 Epernay—Hotel de l'Europe
 Epinal (Vosges)—Hotel de la Poste
 Etretat—Hotel Hauville
 Evian—Hotel du Helder
 Ecceux—Hotel du Grand Cerf
 Fecamp—Grand Hotel des Bains et de Londres
 Gap—Hotel du Nord
 Gavarnie (Hautes Pyrenées)—Hotel du Cirque et de la Cascade
 Gerardmer—Grand Hotel du Lac
 Granville—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel du Nord et des Trois Couronnes
 Grenoble—Grand Hotel
 " Grand Hotel Moderne et des Trois Dauphins.
 Guernsey—*Gardner's Royal Hotel
 Havre—Hotel Continental
 " Hotel de Normandie
 Hendaye (Basses Pyrenées)—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel de France et d'Angleterre
 Hyeres—Hotel des Iles d'Or
 " Grimm's Park Hotel
 Jersey—Grand Hotel
 La Baule—Hotel Royal
 La Bourboule—Hotel de l'Etablissement
 " Grand Hotel
 La Grave—Hotel de la Meije
 Le Fayet-St. Cervais (Haute Savoie)—Terminus Hotel
 " Buffet de la Gare
 Le Mans—Hotel de France
 Le Puy—Hotel des Ambassadeurs
 Les-Grandes-Balles.—Grand Hotel de la Plage
 Lille—Hotel de l'Europe
 Limoges—Hotel Caillaud et de la Paix Réunis
 Lion-sur-Mer—Grand Hotel
 Lourdes (Hautes Pyrenées)—Hotel Royal
 " Grand Hotel Heins
 " Grand Hotel du Boulevard
 " Hotel de la Grotte
 Lovagny—Hotel des Gorges du Fier
 Luxeuil-les-Bains (Vosges)—Grand Hotels
 " Metropole, du Parc, des Thermes
 Luz (Hautes Pyrenées)—Grand Hotel de l'Univers
 Lyons—Grand Hotel du Globe
 " Grand Nouvel Hotel

Lyons Perrache—Station Buffet
 Macon—Grand Hotel de l'Europe et d'Angleterre
 Marseilles—Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix
 Martigny-les-Bains (Vosges)—Hotel International
 Mentone—Hotel Bristol.
 " Hotel Prince de Galles
 " Hotel de Menton
 " Hotel Grande Bretagne
 Mers—Hotel du Casino
 Modane—Hotel International
 " Station Buffet
 Monaco (C. ndamine)—Hotel Bristol
 Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel Savoie
 " Hotel de Londres
 " Hotel d'Albion et du Littoral
 Montpellier—Grand Hotel
 Mont St. Michel—Etablissements Poulard Réunis
 Nantes—Hotel de France
 Nice—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel Beau Rivage
 " Hotel Metropole
 " Queen's Hotel
 " Hotel du Rhin
 " Hotel Terminus
 " Station Buffet (Meal Coupons only)
 Nice (Cimiez, France)—Hotel Pavillon Victoria
 Nîmes—Grand Hotel de Luxemburg
 Orleans—Hotel Terminus
 Parame—Grand Hotel
 " Bristol Palace Hotel
 Paris—†(Grand Hotel Terminus
 " Hotel du Palais d'Orsay
 " Hotel St. Petersburg
 " Hotel Dominici
 " Hotel du Louvre
 " Hotel Londres et New York
 " Hotel Magenta
 " Hotel de Calais
 " Hotel de la Trémoille
 " Hotel Malesherbes
 " Hotel d'Autriche
 " Hotel Burgundy
 " Hotel de Castille
 " Hotel Terminus du Nord
 " Hotel du Palais, 28, Cours la Reine
 " Windsor Hotel
 " Hotel Ste. Anne
 " Hotel International, 60, Avenue d'Iéna, Champs Elysées

† For PARIS, Hotel Coupons at special rates are issued, as follows:—Hotel Terminus and Hotel du Palais d'Orsay—14s. 5d. and 12s. 10d. per day.

With the exception of the Hotel Londres et New York the hotels in Paris require a supplement if passengers present coupons for meals apart from those for bed. The Hotel du Louvre will only accept coupons for meals when the passenger sleeps at the hotel.

France and French Savoy—continued.

Pau—Hotel du Palais and Beau Sejour
Perpignan—Grand Hotel de Perpignan
Planet-sur-Argentieres—Grand Hotel du Planet
Poitiers—Grand Hotel du Palais
Pontarlier—Hotel de la Poste
Quimper (Brittany)—Hotel de l'Épée
Quimperle—Hotel du Lion d'Or et des Voyageurs
Rennes—Hotel de France
Reims—Grand Hotel
Roscoff—Hotel des Bains
Rouen—Hotel de la Poste
Royan les Bains—Grand Hotel
Royal les Bains—Hotel Splendide
 " Grand Hotel du Parc et Metropole
 " Grand Hotel de Lyon
Salève (Mountain Health Resort, Monnetier)—Hotel Belle Vue
Salies de Béarn (Pyrenees)—Grand Hotel du Parc
 " Grand Hotel du Chateau
Salins—Grand Hotel des Bains
St. Briac—Hotel de la Croix Blanche et de France Reunis
St. Gervais-les-Bains—Grand Hotel du Mont-Joly
St. Gervais-le-Village (Savoy)—Hotel Mont Blanc
St. Honore-les-Bains (Nièvre)—Hotel Vaux Martin

St. Jean de Luz—*Hotel d'Angleterre
St. Jean-sur-Mer (near Beaulieu)—Hotel Panorama Palace
St. Lo—Hotel de l'Univers
St. Malo—Grand Hotel de France et Chateaubriand
 " Grand Hotel Franklin
St. Nazaire—Grand Hotel
St. Raphael—Hotel Continental et des Bains
St. Sauveur les Bains—Grand Hotel de France
St. Serran (St. Malo)—Victoria Hotel
Sens—Hotel de Paris
Soissons—Hotel de la Croix d'Or
Thonon-les-Bains—Grand Hotel des Bains
Toulon—Grand Hotel
Toulouse—Grand Hotel de l'Europe et du Midi Réunis
 " *Grand Hotel Tivollier
Tours—Grand Hotel de Bordeaux
Trouville—Hotel Bellevue
Vannes—Hotel du Commerce et de l'Épée
 " Grand Hotel de France
Vernet-les-Bains—Hotel du Portugal
 " Hotel du Parc
 " Hotel des Bains Mercader
Versailles—Grand Hotel Moderne
Vic-sur-Cère—Grand Hotel.
Vittel—Central Hotel.
Vizzavona (La Foc, Corsica)—Hotel de Monte d'Or

SWITZERLAND AND THE ALPINE DISTRICTS.

At some mountain Hotels in Switzerland two table d'hôte lunches are provided and the lunch coupons are accepted at the table d'hôte lunch, advertised at 3 francs in such cases.

Adelboden—Grand Hotel Kurhaus
 " Hotel National
Aigle—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel Victoria
Airolo—Hotel Motta
Alpnach-Stadt—Hotel Pilatus
Amsteg—Hotel de la Croix Blanche
Andermatt—Grand Hotel Bellevue
Anniviers—Hotel Weissborn
Arolla—Hotel Mont Collon
Arosa—Hotel Seehof
Azenfels—Grand Hotel
Axenstein—Hotel Axenstein
Baden (Switzerland)—Hotels Hinterhof and Stadhof
Bale—Hotel Euler and Grand Hotel
 " Hotel Continental
 " Central Station Buffet
Beckenried (Lake Lucerne)—Hotel and Pension Sonne
Bellinzona—Hotel de la Poste et Schweizerhof
Bergun—Hotel Piz Aela
Berne—Hotel Belle Vue
Bex—Grand Hotel des Salines
 " Grand Hotel des Bains
Biènné—Hotel Macolin
Bouveret—Hotel de la Forêt et Casino

Brienz—Hotel de la Croix Blanche
Brigue—Hotel de la Couronne et de la Poste
 " Buffet de la Gare Internationale
Brissago—Grand Hotel
Brunig—Station Buffet (meals only)
Brunnen—Hotel Adler
 " Waldstatterhof Hotel, 4, Cantons
 " Eden Hotel and Pension
Bulle—Hotel de l'Union
Burgenstock—Park Hotel
Campfer (St. Moritz)—Hotel Campfer
Chamounix (Savoy)—See under "Hotels in France"
Chateaux d'Oex—Hotel Berthod
Chatelard Frontiere—Hotel Suisse du Chatelard
Chaur de Fonds—Hotel de la Fleur-de-Lis
Churwalden—Hotel Kurhaus Krone
Clarens—Hotel Royal
Coire—Neues Hotel Steinbock
Davos Dorfli—Grand Hotel Seehof
 " Fluella Post Hotel
Davos Platz—Hotel d'Angleterre
Disentis—Disentis Hof
Eggishorn—Hotel Jungfrau
Einsiedeln—Hotel du Paon

Switzerland and the Alpine Districts—continued.

Engelberg—Hotel and Pension Bellevue
 Terminus
 *Hotel Titlis
 " Park Hotel, Sonnenberg
Evolène—Hotel d'Evolène
Faido—Hotel Suisse
Faulensee-Bad—Hotel Victoria
Fiesch (Eggischorn)—Hotel des Alpes
Fins Hauts—Hotel Bel Oiseau
Fluelen—Hotel Croix Blanche et Poste
Fribourg—Hotel de la Gare
Frutigen—Hotel Bellevue
Furka—*Hotel Furka
 " Hotel Furkablich
 " Hotel Belvedere
Gemmi Pass—Hotel Wildstrubel
Geneva—Hotel de la Paix
 " Hotel Metropole
 " Hotel Bergues
 " Hotel du Lac
Gersau—Hotel Muller
Giessbach—Hotel Giessbach
Glacier du Rhone—Hotel Glacier du
 Rhone
Glion—Hotel Victoria
Goeschenen—*Grand Hotel Goeschenen
Grindelwald—Hotel Bear
 " Hotel Grand Eiger
Gryon-sur-Berz—Grand Hotel de Gryon
Gstaad—Grand Hotel Alpina
Gurten Kulm (near Berne)—Hotel Gurten
 Kulm
Harder-Kulm—Restaurant Harder-Kulm
 (meals only)
Heiden—Hotel Freihof
 " Hotel Schweizerhof
Hertenstein (near Lucerne)—Hotel Schloss
 Hertenstein
Hospenthal—Hotel Meyerhof
Ilanz—Hotel Oberalp
Interlaken—Hotel Metropole
 " Grand Hotel (formerly Beau
 Rivage)
 " *Hotel Jungfrau
 " *Hotel Victoria
 " Hotel National
 " Hotel Royal St. George
Iselle—Hotel de la Poste
Laax—Hotel Seehof
Lac Noir (Fribourg)—Hotel des Bains du
 Lac Noir
Landquart—Hotel Landquart et de la
 Poste
Lausanne—Hotel Gibbon
 " Hotel Eden
 " Hotel Cecil
Lauterbrunnen—Hotel Steinbock
Le Sepey (Ormonts)—Hotel de la Couronne
 et la Comballaz
Les Avants—Grand Hotel,
Leukerbad—Hotel des Alpes
 " Hotel de France
Liestal—Hotel des Salines
Little Scheidegg—Hotel Bellevue
 " Buffet Restaurant
Locarno—Grand Hotel

Locarno—Hotel du Parc
 " Hotel Metropole
Locle—Hotel Jura
Lucerne—Hotel du Cygne et Rigi
 " Hotel Victoria
 " Hotel du Lac
 " Chateau Gütisch
 " Hotel de l'Europe
 " Lake of Lucerne Steamers (meals
 only)
Lugano—Grand Hotel de l'Europe au Lac
 " Hotel St. Gotthard
 " Hotel Bristol
 " Lugano Station Buffet
Lungern—Hotel du Lion d'Or
 " Hotel and Pension Kurhaus
Martigny—Grand Hotel du Mont Blanc
 " Hotel Clerc
Mayens de Son—Hotel de la Dent d'Hérens
Meiringen—Hotel du Sauvage
Merlingen—Hotel Beatus
Mont-Barry-les-Bains (Gruyere)—Grand
 Hotel les Bains.
Monte Generoso—Hotel Monte Generoso,
 Station Bellavista
 " Hotel Kulm, Station Vett.
 Kulm
Montreux—*Montreux Palace and Cygne
 " Grand Hotel Chateau Belmont
 " Hotel National
Morgins (Valais)—Grand Hotel des Bains
Moischach (Lake Lucerne)—Hotel Frohnall
Mt. Pelerin (near Vevey)—Grand Hotel du
 Mt. Pelerin
Munster—Hotel Croix d'Or et Poste
Murren—*Grand Hotel and Kurhaus
 " *Hotel des Alpes
Neuchâtel—Grand Hotel du Lac [Rivage
 " Grand Hotel Bellevue et Beau
 " Hotel des Alpes et Terminus
Oberalp—Hotel Oberalpsee
Ouchy—Hotel Beau Rivage
 " Hotel du Chateau
Pfäfers—Hotel et Bains
Pilatus—Hotel Klimeshorn
 " *Hotel Pilatus Kulm
Pontresina—Hotel Kronenhof
Promontogno—Hotel Bregaglia
Ragatz—Hotel Quellenhof
 " Hotel Ragatz
 " *Hotel Bristol
Reichenbachfalle—Grand Hotel des Alpes
Rigi-First—Hotel Rigi-First
Rigi-Kulm—*Hotel Rigi-Kulm
 " *Hotel Schreiber
Rigi-Scheidegg—*Hotel Rigi-Scheidegg
Rochers de Naye—Hotel Rochers de Naye
Rorschach—Hotel Anker
 " Hotel Hirschen
Rosenlau (near Meiringen)—Kurhaus
 Rosenlau
Saus Fee—Hotel Bellevue
Samaden—Hotel Bernina
Sarnen—Hotel de l'Oberwald
Savagnino—Hotel Pianta
Saxon—Grand Hotel les Bains
 " Hotel de la Pierre à Voir

Switzerland and the Alpine Districts—continued.

Scheidegg—See "Little Scheidegg"
Schinznach—Baths of Schinznach
Schrüns (Forarlberg)—Hotel zur Taube
Schuls—Hotel de la Poste
Schwyz—Hotel Rossi
Schynige Platte (near Interlaken)—Hotel Schynige Platte
Seelisberg—Grand Hotel Seelisberg
Sierre—Hotel Chateau Bellevue
Sils (Engadine)—Hotel Edelweiss
Silvaplana (Engadine)—Hotel Post
Simplon-Kulm—Hotel Belle Vue
Simplon Village—Hotel de la Poste
Sion—Hotel de Sion and Terminus
Soleure—Hotel de la Couronne
Sondrio—See "Italy"
Spiez—Hotel Spiezerhof
Splügen—Hotel Bodenhauß
Stachelberg—Hotel Stachelberg Bad
Stalden—Hotel Stalden
Stanserhorn (Lake Lucerne)—Hotel Stanserhorn Kurhaus.
Stansstad—Hotel Burgenstock
St. Beatenberg—Grand Hotel St. Beatenberg
 " Hotel et Pension de la Poste
 " Hotel Beau-Séjour
 " Grand Hotel Victoria
St. Bernardino—Hotel Victoria [toire
St. Cergues-sur-Nyon—Hotel de l'Observa-
St. Gallen—Hotel Walhalla
St. Moritz-Dorf—Hotel Belvedere
Susten (near Leuk)—Hotel de la Souste
Tellsplatte—Hotel et Pension Tellsplatte

Territet—Grand Hotel
Territet-Chillon—Hotel Bonivard
Tete-Noire—Hotel de Tete-Noire
Thun—Hotel Belle Vue
 " Grand Hotel Thunerhof
Thusis—Hotel Post
Tiefenkasten—Hotel Julier Post
Torrentalp (s/Leukerbad)—Hotel Torrentalp
Trient—Grand Hotel de Trient
Trummelbach—Hotel Trummelbach
Unterschächen—Hotel Klausen
Urgen—Hotel Urgen
Valle des Ormonts—Hotel des Diablerets
Vermala s/Sierre—Forest Hotel
Vernayaz—Grand Hotel des Gorges du Trient
Vevey—Hotel des Trois Couronnes
 " Grand Hotel Vevey
 " Hotel d'Angleterre
Villeneuve—Hotel Byron
Visp—Hotel de la Poste
Vitznau—Hotel Vitznauerhof
 " Park Hotel
Weggis—Hotel Bellevue
Weissenstein (Solothurn)—Kurhaus Weissenstein
Wengen—Grand Hotel and National
Zermatt—Hotel Mont Rose
Zug—Hotel du Cert
 " Hotel Bahnhof
 " (Mountain)—Hotel Schünfels
Zürich—Hotel Concordia
Zurich—Hotel Royal Habis

ITALY AND SICILY.

Acireale—Grand Hotel des Bains
Alagna—Hotel Monte Rosa
Alassio—Grand Hotel Alassio
 " Salisbury Hotel
Amalfi—Hotel Cappuccini
Anacapri—Hotel Eden Molara
Ancona—Hotel della Pace
 " Hotel Vittoria
Aosta—Hotel Royal Victoria
Arona—Hotel St. Gothard
Assisi—Hotel Subasio
Bagni di Lucca—Hotel Continental
Baveno—Hotel Belle Vue
Bellagio—Splendide Hotel des Etrangers
Belluno—Hotel des Alpes
 " Albergo Central Capello
Bogliacco—Grand Hotel Bogliacco
Bojnanco—Grand Hotel
Bologna—*Hotel Brun
 " *Baglioni's Grand Hotel d'Italie
 " Station Buffet
Borca—Palace Hotel des Dolomites
Bordighera—Hotel Hesperia
 " Hotel d'Angleterre
Bormio—Nouveaux Bains le Bormio
Brindisi—Hotel International
Brunate (Como)—Hotel Brunate
Cadenabbia—Hotel Britannia
Cagliari (Sardinia)—Hotel Scala di Ferro

Capri—Hotel Quisisana
 " Hotel Schweitzerhof [nella
Casamicciola (Ischia)—Hotel Piccola Senti
Castellammare-di-Stabia—Hotel Quisisana
Catania (Sicily)—Grand Hotel Bristol et du Globe
 " Hotel Grande Bretagne
Ceprano—Station Buffet
Certosa di Pavia—Restaurant Milano
Chiavenna—Hotel Conrani
 " Hotel National
Chiesa—Grand Hotel Malenco
Como—Grand Hotel Volta
Courmayeur—Hotel Royal
 " Hotel de l'Union
Domo d'Ossola—Hotel Terminus d'Espagne
 " International Station Buffet
Florence—Hotel New York
 " Hotel Minerva
 " Florence and Washington Hotel
 " Grand Hotel Baglioni
Foligno—Station Buffet
Frascati—Hotel Tusculum
Garlate Riviera (Garda)—Grand Hotel
Genoa—Hotel de la Ville
 " Hotel Continental
 " Hotel de Londres
 " Station Buffet
Girgenti (Sicily)—*Hotel des Temples

Italy and Sicily—continued.

Gressoney - la - Trinité (Valle d'Aosta)—Hotel Miravalle
 Gressoney Saint-Jean (near Turin)—Hotel Lyskamm
 Intra—Hotel de la Ville
 Ivrea—Hotel Scudo di Francia
 La Cava—Hotel de Londres
 Lecco—Hotel Bellevue au Lac
 Leghorn—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel Angleterre et Campari
 Levo (Lake Maggiore)—Hotel Levo
 Lucca—Hotel de l'Univers
 Luino—Grand Hotel Simplon-Terminus Station Buffet
 Madesimo—Etablissement des Bains
 Mantua—Grand Hotel Aquila d'Oro
 Menaggio—Hotel Menaggio
 Milan—Hotel de l'Europe
 " Hotel du Nord et des Anglais
 " Grand Hotel Royal
 Misurina—*Grand Hotel Misurina
 Monsummano—Hotel Royal Vittorio Emanuele
 Montecatini (near Florence)—Grand Hotel de la Paix
 Naples—Parker Hotel
 " Hotel de Londres
 " Hotel Continental
 " Hotel Victoria
 Nervi—Grand Hotel et Pension Anglaise
 Orbicello—Station Buffet
 Orvieto—Grande Hotel Delle Belle Arti
 Padua—Grand Hotel Fanti
 Palermo (Sicily)—Hotel de France
 Pullanza—Hotel Eden
 " Hotel Metropole
 Pegli—Grand Hotel de la Méditerranée
 Perugia—Grand Hotel Brufani
 " Palace Hotel
 Piacenza—Hotel San Marco
 Pisa—Hotel Victoria
 " Station Buffet
 " Hotel Restaurant Nettuno (meals only)
 Pistoia—Hotel du Globe
 " Station Buffet
 Pompeii—Hotel Suisse
 Portofino—Grand Hotel Splendid
 Porto Maurizio—Riviera Palace Hotel
 Postano—Hotel Margherite
 Rapallo—Hotel Royal

Rapallo—Hotel Moderne
 " Grand Hotel Verdi
 Ravello—Hotel and Pension Palumbo
 Ruvenna—Hotel Byron
 Regolado (Lake Como)—Grand Hotel
 Rovere—Hotel de Milan
 " Hotel Savoy
 " Station Buffet (meals only)
 Salerno—Hotel d'Angleterre
 Salice—Grand Hotel
 Salo (Lake of Garda)—Grand Hotel Salo
 Salsomaggiore—Grand Hotel Milan
 " Hotel Central Bagni
 San L'Elleggrino—Grand Hotel
 San Remo—Continental Palace Hotel
 " Grand Hotel de Nice
 " Hotel de l'Europe et de la Paix
 Santa Catherina—Hotel Treseiro-Savoy
 Sestri-Levante—Grand Hotel Miramare Europe
 Sienna—Grand Hotel Royal de Siene
 Sondrio (Valtellina)—Hotel de la Posta
 Sorrento—Hotel Tramontano
 Spezia—Hotel d'Italie
 " Station Buffet
 Stresa—Hotel Regina
 St. Vincent (Valle d'Aosta)—Grand Hotel
 Syracuse (Sicily)—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel des Etrangers
 " Palace Hotel
 Taormina (Sicily)—*Grand Hotel San Domenico
 " *Hotel Timeo
 " Grand Hotel International
 Tirano—Grand Hotel Tirano
 Turin—Grand Hotel Suisse Terminus
 " Grand Hotel and Hotel de l'Europe
 " Station Buffet
 Vallombrosa—Grand Hotel Vallombrosa
 Varallo—Etablissement Hydrotheropique and Grand Hotel
 Varese—Grand Hotel Varese
 Venaduro (Belluno)—Grand Hotel
 Venice—Hotel Victoria
 Verona—Hotel de Londres et Royal Deux Tours
 " Grand Hotel Colomb d'Or
 Vesuvius—Brema Hotel
 Viareggio—Hotel de Russie
 Vintimille—Station Buffet

Series C Coupons for plain breakfast, lunch and dinner at table d'hôte, will also be accepted on the steamers on Lakes Como, Lugano, and Maggiore.

BELGIUM, HOLLAND, THE RHINE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, &c.

Abbazia (Austria)—*Hotel Curanstalten
 Achern (Black Forest)—Hotel de la Poste
 Adelsberg (Austria)—Grand Hotel
 Admont (Styria)—Hotel zur Post
 Agram (Austria)—Grand Hotel
 Aiz-la-Chapelle (Germany)—Henrion's Grand Hotel
 " Corneliusbud Hotel
 " Hotel Dragon d'Or
 Albruck (Black Forest)—Hotel Albtal

Alkmaar (Holland)—Hotel de Toelast
 Amsterdam (Holland)—Hotel Pays Bas
 Antwerp (Belgium)—Grand Hotel
 " Hotel de l'Europe
 " Hotel de la Paix
 " Queen's Hotel
 Arco (Austria)—Hotel Victoria
 Arnhem (Holland)—Hotel des Pays-Bas
 Augsburg (Bavaria)—Hotel des Trois Maures

Belgium, Germany, &c.—continued.

Kempten (Bavaria)—Hotel Krone
Kharkoff (Russia)—Hotel Rouff (Hotel de Russie)
Kiel (Germany)—*Hotel Continental
Kissingen (Bavaria)—*Hotel Victoria and Kaiserhof
Klagenfurt (Austria)—Hotel Moser
Knocke-sur-Mer (Belgium)—Grand Hotel
Königswinter (Germany)—Grand Hotel Mattern
Kreuznach (Germany)—Monopol Hotel
"—Hotel Kurhaus
"—Royal Hotel
"—Hotel Oranienhof
Kufstein (Austria)—Hotel Post
Laibach (Austria)—Grand Hotel Union
Landeck (Tyrol)—Hotel de la Poste
Leeuwarden (Holland)—Hotel Nieuwe Doelen
Leiden (Holland)—Hotel Levedag
Leipzig (Saxony)—*Hotel Hauffe
"—*Hotel de Prusse
Lenzkirch (Black Forest)—Hotel Poste
Leoben (Austria)—Grand Hotel Garnes
Levico (South Tyrol, Austria)—Grand Hotel
Liege (Belgium)—Hotel de l'Europe
"—Hotel de Suède
Lindau (Bavaria)—*Hotel de Bavière
Linz (Austria)—Hotel zum rothen Krebs
"—*Hotel Erzherzog Karl
Lorrach (Black Forest)—Hirsch Hotel
Louvain (Belgium)—*Hotel de Suède
Lubeck (Germany)—*Hotel Stadt Hamburg
Luxemburg (Lux)—Grand Hotel Brasseur
Maastricht (Holland)—Hotel du Levrier
Madonna di Campiglio (Austria)—Hotel des Alpes
Magdeburg (Germany)—Hotel Continental
Marburg (Austria)—Hotel Ritter
Marienbad (Austria)—*Hotel Casino
Meinungen (Germany)—Hotel de Saxe
Mendel Pass (Tyrol)—Hotel Mendelhof
"—Grand Hotel Penegal
Meran (Austria)—*Hotel Frau Emma
Metz (Lorraine)—Grand Hotel de Metz
"—Royal Hotel
Middelburg (Holland)—Hotel Nieuwe Doelen
Moscow (Russia)—*Hotel National
"—*Hotel Berlin
Munich (Bavaria)—*Hotel Belle Vue
"—*Park Hotel
Namur (Belgium)—Hotel d'Harcamp
Namur (Citadelle, Belgium)—Grand Hotel Citadelle
Nassereit (Tyrol)—Hotel de la Poste
Nauheim (Germany)—Kirsch's Hotel
"—Hotel Europe
Neustadt (Black Forest)—Hotel Poste
Niederbronn Bad (Germany)—Hotel and Villa Matthias
Nieuport-Bains (Belgium)—Grand Hotel des Bains
Nuremberg (Bavaria)—Golden Eagle Hotel
Nymegen (Holland)—Hotel Keizer Karel
Oberhof (Germany)—Grand Hotel Kurhaus
Oberkirch (Black Forest)—Hotel Linde

Offenburg (Black Forest)—Ketterer's Station Hotel
Oosterbeek (Holland)—Hotel Taffelberg
Opfina (Austria)—Grand Hotel Obelisco
Ostend (Belgium)—Hotel Royal du Phare
"—Hotel Wellington
"—Hotel Imperial
"—Hotel Regina
"—Stracke's Hotel
"—d'Allemagne
Ottenhofen (Black Forest)—Hotel Pflug
Partenkirchen (Bavaria)—Hotel zum Stern
Passau (Bavaria)—Hotel Bayrischer Hof
Pesth (Hungary)—See "Budapest"
Pordoi (Dolomites)—Hotel Pordoi
Portschach am See (Austria)—Etablissement Ernst Wahliß
Prague (Bohemia)—Hotel du Cheval Noir
"—Hotel Paris
"—Palace Hotel (Chiemsee)
Prien (Bavaria)—Strand Hotel am
Punchberg (Aust.)—Hotel Schneebergbahn
Rabbi (Tyrol)—Grand Hotel Rabbi
Regensburg (Bavaria)—Hotel Gruener Kranz
Reichenhall (Bavaria)—Hotel Kurhaus
"—Achselnannstein
Rendsburg (Germany)—Green's Hotel
Riva (Lake of Garda)—Lido Palace Hotel
Rolandseck (Germany)—Hotel Bellevue
Ronnegno (Tyrol)—Grand Hotel des Bains
Rosenheim (Bavaria)—Hotel Deutscher Kaiser
Rothenburgo Tauber (Bavaria)—Hotel and Curhaus Wildbad
Rotterdam (Holland)—Hotel Weimar
"—Hotel Leygraaffs
Rudeshelm (Germany)—Hotel Rheinstein
Rudolstadt (Germany)—Hotel zum Ritter
"—Hotel zum Loewen
"—Rudoltsbad Hotel
Salzburg (Austria)—Park Hotel and Villa
Schandau (Germany)—Hotel Bahr (Savoy)
"—Hotel Sendig
Scherenningen (Holland)—Hotel des Galeries
Schierke (Germany)—Hotel Furst zu Stolberg
Schlangerthal (Germany)—Hotel Koenigliche Kurhauser
Schneeberg (Austria)—Hotel Hochschneeberg
[Kings]
Schopfheim (Black Forest)—Hotel Three
Schwalbach (Germany)—Hotel Metropole
"—Hotel Victoria
Schwarzburg (Ger.)—Hotel Weisses Hirsch
Sebastopol (Russia)—Hotel Wetzel
Sebenico (Austria)—Hotel de la Ville
Semmering (Austria)—Hotel Erzherzog Johann
Siofok (Hungary)—The Baths Hotels
Sofia (Bulgaria)—Grand Hotel
"—Grand Hotel Panachoff
"—Hotel Bristol
Spiu (Belgium)—*Hotel de l'Europe
Spalato (Dalmatia)—Grand Hotel Bellevue
Speyer (Germany)—Hotel du Rhin
St. Gaar on Rhine (Germany)—Hotel Lillie

Belgium, Germany, &c.—continued.

St. Johann im Pongau (Kronland, Salzburg)—Hotel Pongauer Hof
St. Marie-aux-Mines (Belgium)—Grand Hotel
St. Petersburg (Russia)—Hotel Victoria
 " " "Hotel de France
 " " "Grand Hotel
 " " "Grand Hotel d'Europe
 " " "Hotel d'Angleterre
St. Wolfgang (Tyrol)—Hotel P. Peter (late Peterbrau)
 " " "Hotel Schafbergspitze
Stettin (Germany)—Hotel du Nord
Strassburg (Alsace)—Hotel de la Ville de Paris
 " " "Hotel National
 " " "Palast Hotel
Sulden (Tyrol)—Hotel Sulden
Tegernsee (Bavaria)—Hotel Tegersee-Hof
Teinach (Black Forest)—Hotel Schwarzwald-Bad
Thale (Germany)—Hotel Zehnpfund
Tilburg (Holland)—Hotel Gouden Zwaan
Titisee (Black Forest)—Hotel Titisee
Toblach (Austria)—Hotel Sudbahn
Todtmoos (Black Forest)—Hotel Aigle
Todtnau (Black Forest)—Hotel Ochsen
Torbole (Lake of Garda, Austria)—Grand Hotel Torbole
Trentino (Tyrol)—Grand Hotel Lavarone
Treves (Germany)—Hotel Porta Nigra
Triberg (Town, Black Forest)—Hotel Lowen-National [Schwarzwald]
 " " " (Cascade, Black Forest)
Trient (Tyrol)—Imperial Grand Hotel Trento
Tuffer, Unter Steiermark (Austria)—Hotel Kaiser Franz Joseph Bad
Überlingen (Lake of Constance, Baden)—Hotel des Bains

Uj-Tatrafüred (Hungary)—Hotel Bade
Ulm (Württemberg, Germany)—Hotel Russischer Hof
 " " "Münster Hotel
Utrecht (Holland)—Hotel Kasteel van Antwerpen
Valkenberg (Holland)—Grand Hotel Kurhaus [Per
Verviers (Belgium)—Hotel du Chemin de
Vienna (Austria)—Hotel Royal
 " " "Hotel Metropole
 " " "Hotel Erzherzog Carl
 " " "Hotel Matschakerhof
Villach (Austria)—Hotel Post
Vohrenbach (Black Forest)—Hotel Kreuz
Wageningen (Holland)—Hotel de Wageningen-Berg
Waldshut (Black Forest)—Hotel Blume
Wahlen (Germany)—Hotel Deutsches Reich
Wehr (Werrathal) (Black Forest)—Hotel Krone
Wiesbaden (Germany)—Grand Hotel du Rhin
 " " "Hotel Victoria
 " " "Hotel Cecilie
 " " "Palast Hotel
Wildungen (Germany)—Hotel Kaiserhof
Wimpfen (Germany)—Hotel Mathildenbad
Wolfach (Black Forest)—Hotel Krone
Worms (Germany)—Hotel de l'Europe
Würzburg (Bavaria)—Hotel Kronprinz
Wyk aan Zee (Holland)—Bad Hotel
Zakopane (Hungary)—Hotel Pension Skoczysky
Zandvoort (Holland)—Hotel d'Orange
Zell a/See (Austria)—Grand Hotel
 " " "Hotel Lebzelter
Zutphen (Holland)—Grand Hotel du Soleil
Zwolle (Holland)—Hotel Keizerkroon

GREECE, MALTA, &c.

Athens (Greece)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Candia (Crete)—Hotel Cnossus
Chalcis (Greece)—Hotel Palirria
Corfu (Corfu)—Hotel St. George
Corinth (Greece)—Hotel de la Grande Bretagne
Delphi (Greece)—Grand Hotel d'Apollon
 " " "Pythien

Malta—Hotel Royal
 " " "Hotel d'Angleterre
 " " " (Sliema)—Modern Imperial Hotel
Megaspilon (Greece)—Hotel Chelmos
Nauplia (Greece)—New Hotel
Olympia (Greece)—New Grand Hotel
Patras (Greece)—Hotel Patras
Smyrna (Turkey)—Hotel Hukuk
Sparta (Greece)—Hotel Panhellenion.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, &c.

Only Series C coupons are accepted at the hotels in Spain.

Alcobaca (Portugal)—Hotel Alcobacense
Algeciras (Spain)—Hotel Anglo Hispano
Alicante (Spain)—Hotel Reina Victoria
Badajoz (Spain)—Railway Buffet
Barcelona (Spain)—Grand Hotel [Ital
 " " "Hotel Grand Continen-
Bobadilla (Spain)—Bobadilla Buffet
Burgos (Spain)—Grand Hotel de Paris
Bussaco (Portugal)—Palace Hotel

Cadix (Spain)—Hotel de France & Paris
Cintra (Portugal)—Lawrence's Hotel
 " " "Hotel Costa
Cordova (Spain)—Grand Hotel Suisse
Escorial (Spain)—Hotel Miranda
 " " "Hotel Reina Victoria
Figuera (Spain)—Hotel de Commerce
Gibraltar (Spain)—Grand Hotel
 " " "Hotel Bristol

Spain, Portugal, &c.—continued.

Granada (Spain)—Hotel Washington
 „ (Town) Grand Hotel
 „ Alameda
 „ Alambra Palace Hotel
Irun (Spain)—Station Buffet (meals only)
La Granya (near Madrid, Spain)—Hotel
 de l'Europe
Lisbon (Portugal)—*Hotel Central
Madrid (Spain)—Hotel des Ambassadeurs
 „ Grand Hotel de Roma
 „ Grand Hotel
Malaga (Spain)—Hotel Regina
 „ Hotel Colon
Mont Estoril (Portugal)—Grand Hotel
 „ Mont Estoril
 „ Grand Hotel d'Italie

Oporto (Portugal)—Grand Hotel de Paris
Palma (Majorca, Balearic Isles)—*Grand
 Hotel
Ronda (Spain)—Royal Hotel
San Sebastian (Spain)—*Hotel Continental
Saragossa (Spain)—Hotel Quartre Nations
 et Univers
Seville (Spain)—Grand Hotel de Paris
 „ Hotel d'Angleterre
 „ Grand Hotel de Madrid
Tangier (Morocco)—*Hotel Continental
 „ Hotel Cecil
Tarragona (Spain)—Hotel de Paris
 „ Grand Hotel Continenta
Toledo (Spain)—Grand Hotel de Castilla
Valencia (Spain)—Grand Hotel de Rome

ALGERIA AND TUNIS.

Ain Temouchent (Algeria)—Hotel de
 Londres
Algiers (Algeria)—Hotel Alexandra (late
 Kirsch) (Mustapha
 Supérieur)
 „ Hotel St. George (Mustapha
 Supérieur)
 „ Hotel de la Regence (in
 Town)
 „ Grand Hotel des Etran-
 gers (in Town)
 „ Hotel de l'Oasis
 „ *Continental Hotel
Batna (Algeria)—Hotel des Etrangers
Biskra (Algeria)—Hotel Victoria
 „ Royal Hotel
 „ Palace Hotel
Bizerte (Tunis)—Grand Hotel
Blidah (Algeria)—Hotel d'Orient
Bona (Algeria)—Hotel d'Orient
Bougie (Algeria)—Grand Hotel de France
Constantine (Algeria)—Grand Hotel
 „ Hotel St. Georges et
 d'Orient
 „ Hotel de Paris
El-Kantara (Algeria)—Hotel Bertrand
Enfidaville (Tunisia)—Grand Hotel
Guelma (Algeria)—Hotel d'Orient

Hamman Meskoutine (Algeria)—Etablis-
 sement des Bains
Hamman R'irha (Algeria)—Hotel des Bains
Kairouan (Tunisia)—Hotel Splendid
Kerrata (Algeria)—Hotel du Chabet
Korbous (Tunisia)—Hotel des Thermes
Kroubs (Algeria)—Hotel d'Orient
Laghouat (Algeria)—Grand Hotel du Sud
Medea (Algeria)—Hotel d'Orient
Miluma (Algeria)—Hotel du Commerce
Oran (Algeria)—Hotel Continental
 „ Hotel Metropole
 „ Grand Hotel Victor
Palestro (Algeria)—Hotel du Commerce
Philippeville (Algeria)—Grand Hotel
Sely (Algeria)—Hotel de France
 „ Hotel d'Orient
Souk Bel Abbès (Algeria)—Hotel Orient
Soukahrás (Algeria)—Grand Hotel
Sousse (Tunisia)—Grand Hotel
Teniet el Hadj (Algeria)—Hotel du
 Commerce
Tlemcen (Algeria)—Hotel de France
Tunis (Tunisia)—Tunisia Palace Hotel
 „ Grand Hotel
 „ Grand Hotel de Paris
 „ Grand Hotel de France

NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, &c.

Only Series C coupons accepted at these Hotels.

Bergen—Hotel Norge
 „ Hotel Hoidt
Bodo—Grand Hotel
Carlskrona—Stadshotellet
Christiania—*Grand Hotel
Christiansand—Hotel Brust
Copenhagen—Hotel King of Denmark
 „ Hotel Cosmopolite
 „ *Hotel Phoenix
Funö (Denmark)—Hotel King of Denmark
Gothenburg—Hotel Eggers
 „ *Hotel Göta Källare
 „ *Grand Hotel
Klampenborg—Hotel Bains de Mer

Malmö—Kramer's Hotel
Marientyst—*Hotel des Bains
Molde—Alexandra Hotel
Norrljunga—Gota Hotel
Ostersund—Grand Hotel
Stalheim—Stalheim Hotel
Staranger—Grand Hotel
 „ Hotel Victoria
Stockholm—*Hotel Rydberg
 „ *Crown Prince Hotel
Trondhjem—Hotel Angleterre
 „ Grand Hotel
Tosserangen—Fleischer's Hotel

EASTERN AND EGYPTIAN HOTELS (SPECIAL COUPONS).

(Series M, N, O, and P are for use in Egypt only.)

10s. per day

(Series D and M, blue).

Alexandria—Windsor Hotel]
Bagdad—Hotel d'Europe
Cairo—Hotel Bristol (from April 1st to December 31st)
 „ Hotel Metropole (except in January, February and March)
 „ Eden Palace Hotel (May 1st to December 31st)
 „ New Khedivial Hotel (April 1st to December 31st)
 „ Hotel Villa Victoria (from April 1st to November 30th).
Constantinople—Grand Hotel Kroecker
Corinth—Hotel de la Gare
Patras—Hotel Patras
Port Said—Hotel Continental
 „ Eastern Exchange Hotel
Sparta (Greece)—Hotel Panhellenion.
Troodos (Cyprus)—Olympus Hotel

12s. per day

(Series E and N, pink).

Alexandria—Grand Hotel (ex Hotel Abbat)
Broussa—Hotel d'Anatolie
Bulkeley-Ramleh (near Alexandria)—Carlton Hotel
Cairo—Hotel Metropole (during January, February, and March)
 „ Eden Palace Hotel (January to April 30th)
 „ New Khedivial Hotel (January 1st to March 31st)
 „ National Hotel (during April to November inclusive)
 „ Hotel Villa Victoria (from December 1st to March 31st)
Constantinople—Hotel Royal d'Angleterre
 „ Hotel de Londres (from June 16th to August 31st, and from December 1st to end of February)
Helouan—Grand Hotel des Bains
Olympia (Greece)—Grand New Hotel and Hotel de Chemin de Fer de Peloponnesus (during February, March, April, and May)
Phalerum (Greece)—Aktaion Palace Hotel
Port Said—Savoy Hotel
Prinkipo (near Constantinople)—Hotel Giacomo

13s. per day

(Series F and O, buff).

Alexandria—New Khedivial Hotel and Savoy Palace Hotel (except January, February, and March)
Athens—Hotel d'Angleterre (February 1st to May 31st)

13s. per day

(Series F and O, buff) —*contd.*

Cairo—Hotel Bristol (during January, February, and March)
 „ Mena House Hotel (Pyramids) (during November, December, and April)
 „ National Hotel (during December)
Constantinople—Hotel Bristol (from June 15th to August 31st, and from December 1st to end of February)
 „ Hotel de Londres (from March 1st to June 15th, and from September 1st to November 30th)
Smyrna—Hotel Huck

15s. per day

(Series G and P, white).

Alexandria—New Khedivial Hotel and Savoy Palace Hotel (during January, February, and March)
Cairo—Mena House Hotel (Pyramids) (during January, February, and March)
 „ Shepheard's Hotel, Ghezireh Palace Hotel, Semiramis Hotel, Grand Continental Hotel, Hotel d'Angleterre, and Savoy Hotel. (The following supplement will be required during January, February, and March only:—Shepheard's, Ghezireh Palace, Semiramis, and Grand Continental Hotels:—4s. single, 2s. double room per person; Hotel d'Angleterre 2s. single, 1s. double room per person; Savoy Hotel, 5s. single; 3s. double room per person. These rates include lights, bedroom, plain breakfast, déjeuner, and table d'hôte dinner.
 „ National Hotel (during January, February and March)
Constantinople—Pera Palace Hotel (from February 15th to May 15th, inclusive supplements of 1s., 3s., and 5s. will be required according to the position of the room)
 „ Hotel Bristol (from March 1st to June 14th, and from September 1st to November 30th)

Eastern and Egyptian Hotels (Special Coupons)—continued.

**15s. per day
(Series G and P, white)—contd.**

Helouan—Grand Hotel and Al Hayat Hotel. (The following supplements will be required during January, February, and March only:—4s. single room per person, 2s. double room per person. These rates include lights, bedroom, plain breakfast, déjeuner, and table d'hôte dinner)
Helouan Hotel

15s. to 18s. per day.

Luxor—Luxor Hotel (during November and December and from March 16th to close of season, double room or single room 15s. per day each; January 1st to 31st, double room 16s. per day each, single room 17s. per day; February 1st to March 15th, double room 16s. per day each, single room 18s. per day. Apartments en suite by special arrangement)

15s., 16s., and 18s. per day.

Assouan—Grand Hotel (during November and December, double room or single room 15s. per day each; from January 1st to 31st, double room 15s. per day each, single room 16s. per day; from February 1st to end of season, double room 16s. per day each, single room 18s. per day)

18s., 20s., and 22s. per day.

Luxor—Luxor Winter Palace from January 1st to 31st and March 16th to close of season, double room 18s. per day each, single room 20s. per day; February 1st to March 15th, double room 20s. per day each, single room 22s. per day. Apartments en suite and bedrooms with bath and toilet can be engaged by special arrangement)

**15s., 16s., 18s., 20s., and 22s.
per day.**

Assouan—Cataract and Savoy Hotels (from November 15th to December 15th and from March 15th to close of season, double room 15s. per day each, single room 16s. per day; from December 15th to 31st, double room 16s. per day each, single room 18s. per day; from January 1st to 31st, double room 18s. per day each, single room 20s. per day; from February 1st to March 5th, double room 20s. per day each, single room 22s. per day; from March 6th to 15th, double room or single room 18s. per day each. Apartments en suite with drawing room and toilet by special arrangement)

20s. per day.

Khartoum—Grand Hotel

LIST OF HOTELS accepting Series V.

FRANCE.

Aix-les-Bains—Hotel Mirabeau
Biarritz—Hotel Regina
Cannes—Gordon Hotel Metropole
 Gallia Hotel
Contrezeville—Hotel Cosmopolitan
Dieppe—Royal Hotel
Mentone—Winter Palace Hotel
Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel Windsor
Nice (Cimiez)—Hermitage Hotel
Paris—Grand Hotel
 Hotel Regina
 Hotel Continental
 Elysée Palace Hotel
Tours—Hotel Metropole

ITALY.

Bordighera—Grand Hotel du Cap Ampeglio
Florence—Grand Hotel
Genoa—Eden Palace Hotel
 Grand Hotel Miramare
Milan—Hotel Cavour
Naples—Bertolini's Palace Hotel
Rome—Hotel Quirinal
 Hotel Regina
 Select Hotel
San Remo—Grand Hotel Royal
Venice (The Lido)—Excelsior Hotel

SWITZERLAND.

Burgensstock—Palace Hotel
Lucerne—Palace Hotel
Lugano—Grand Hotel and Lugano Palace

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam—Amstel Hotel
Hague—Hotel des Indes
Scheveningen—Kurhaus Hotel

BELGIUM.

Ostend—Hotel Splendide

SPAIN.

Mulnd—Hotel de la Paix

GERMANY & AUSTRIA.

Berlin—Hotel Bristol
Bremen—Hillman's Hotel
Christlad—Hotel Savoy West End
Frankfort—Hotel Frankfurter Hof
Hamburg—Atlantic Hotel
Hannover—Kasten's Hotel
Munich—Hotel Bayerischer Hof
Norderney—Pension Quisisana
Vienna—Hotel Bristol
 Hotel Imperial
Wiesbaden—Hotel Nassau

SWEDEN.

Stockholm—Grand Hotel

LIST OF HOTELS accepting Series W.

FRANCE.

Antibes—Grand Hotel du Cap
Biarritz—Hotel Victoria
Blois—Grand Hotel de Blois
Cannes—Hotel Gray et d'Albion
 Hotel Prince de Gallas
 Rost's Continental Hotel
Cap Ferrat (near Beaulieu)—Grand Hotel
 du Cap Ferrat
Cap Martin—Hotel Bella Riva
Cauterets—Grand Hotel d'Angleterre
Compiègne—Palace Hotel
Dunard—Hotel de la Plage et du Casino
Etretat—Golf Hotel et Roches Branches
Grasse—Grand Hotel
Hyerres—Hotel Costebelle
La Bourboule—Splendid Hotel et Beause-
 jour
Marseilles—Hotel Regina
Mentone—Hotel des Anglais
 Hotel Westminster
 Hotels d'Italie and Bellevue
Mont Dore—Nouvel Hotel, et Hotel de la
 Poste
Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel Balmoral
 Hotel des Anglais
 et St. James
 Monte Carlo Palace
 Hotel

France—continued.

Nice—Langham Hotel
Orleans—Grand Hotel St. Aignan
Paris—Hotel Bedford
 Hotel Meyerbeer
Pau—Grand Hotel Gassion
Reims—Hotel du Lion d'Or
Rouen—Grand Hotel d'Angleterre
Royal-les-Bains—Grand Hotel
St. Germain-les-Bains—Grand Hotel de la
 Savoie
Vichy—Grand Hotel des Bains

SWITZERLAND.

Baden—Grand Hotel
Bale—Hotel Trois Rois
Brunig—Grand Hotel and Kurhaus
Burgensstock—Grand Hotel
Caux—Grand Hotel de Caux
Chateau d'Oex—Grand Hotel
Davos Platz—Grand Hotel Kurhaus
 Grand Hotel Belvedere
Geneva—Hotel National
 Hotel Angleterre
Lugano—Hotel Splendide
 Grand Hotel du Parc
Neuchâten—Hotel Schweizerhof
Rigi-Kaltbad—Grand Hotel and Pension
St. Moritz Bad—Hotel Neues Stahlbad

List of Hotels accepting Series W—continued.

Switzerland—continued.

St. Moritz Bad—Hotel Engadinerhof
Zermatt—Hotel Mont Cervin
 Hotel Victoria
Zurich—Bellevue au Lac and Palace Hotel
 Grand Hotel et Baur en Ville
 Dolder Grand Hotel
 Grand Hotel National

ITALY.

Baveno—Palace and Grand Hotel
Bellagio—Hotel Grande Bretagne
Cadenabbia—Hotel Bellevue
Cernobbio—Hotel Villa d'Este
Como—Plinius Grand Hotel
Florence—Hotel Grand Bretagne
Genoa—Hotel Savoy
 Grand Hotel Isotta
Leghorn—Palace Hotel
Menaggio—Hotel Victoria
Milan—Grand Hotel de Milan
 Hotel Continental
Naples—Hotel Royal
 Grand Hotel du Vesuve
 Grand Hotel
Palermo—Grand Hotel des Palmes
Portofino Kulm—Grand Hotel Villa des
 Fleurs
Rapallo (near Genoa)—New Kursaal Hotel
Rome—Hotel Continental
 Hotel Marini
 Hotel d'Angleterre
Salsomaggiore—Grand Hotel des Thermes
San Remo—Hotel des Anglais
Sestri-Levante—Grand Hotel Jensch
Spezia—Hotel Royal Croce di Malta
Stresa—Hotel des Iles Borromees
Varenna (Lake Como)—Royal Victoria
Venice—Hotel Britannia [Hotel
 Royal Hotel Danieli
 Grand Hotel
 (The Lido)—Hotel Villa Regina
 " " " Grand Hotel des Bains

**Belgium, Holland, Germany,
 Austria, Spain, Russia,
 Bavaria, &c.**

Amsterdam (Holland)—Brack's Doelen
 Hotel
Baden Baden (Germany)—Hotel Holland
Bonn (Germany)—Grand Hotel Royal

**Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Spain,
 Russia, Bavaria, &c.—continued.**

Brennerbad (Austria)—Grand Hotel,
 Stenzingerhof
Brussels (Belgium)—Grand Hotel
 " " Hotel Metropole
 " " Hotel Belle Vue et
 Flandre
 Hotel Astoria
Cologne (Germany)—Hotel Disch
 Hotel du Nord
Constance (Germany)—Hotel Insel
Frankfort (Germany)—Hotel Imperial
 Hotel Bristol
Gibraltar (Spain)—Cecil Hotel
Haarlem (Holland)—Hotel Funckler
Hague, The (Holland)—Hotel Bellevue
Hanover (Germany)—Hotel Royal
Heidelberg (Germany)—Hotel Europe
 Grand Hotel
Homburg (Germany)—Grand Hotel
Innsbruck (Tyrol)—Hotel Tyrol
Madonna di Campiglio (Austria)—Hotel
 Camp Carlo Magno
Mannheim (Germany)—Park Hotel
Munich (Germany)—Hotel Furstenhof
Munich (Germany)—Hotel Holland
Munich (Austria)—Hotel Erzherzog Johann
 Palast Hotel
Nuremberg (Bavaria)—Hotel Wurtemberg-
 herhof
Prague (Bohemia)—Hotel Erzherzog Ste-
 phan
Ragusa (Austria)—Grand Hotel Imperial
Romberg (Tyrol)—Palace Hotel
Salzburg (Austria)—Hotel Bristol
Sarajevo (Bosnia)—Hotel Europe
Scheveningen (Holland)—Grand Hotel
Seemering (Austria)—Hotel Panhans
 Hotel Sudbalm
Stuttgart (Wurtemberg)—Hotel Marquardt
Trafoi (Tyrol)—Hotel Trafoi
Trieste (Austria)—Hotel de la Ville
 Hotel de l'Orme
Utrecht (Holland)—Hotel des Pays Bas
Warsaw (Russia)—Hotel Bristol
Wiesbaden (Germany)—Hotel Quisisana

NORWAY & SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Palace Hotel
Stockholm (Sweden)—Hotel Continental
Trondhjem (Norway)—Hotel Britannia

SPECIAL NEW LIST OF HOTELS WHERE SERIES R COUPONS ARE ACCEPTED

At 7s. 6d. per day.

Providing for Bedroom, Light and Attendance, Plain Breakfast or Tea, Meat Breakfast or Lunch, and Dinner at Table d'Hôte.

LIST OF CONTINENTAL HOTELS ACCEPTING THE ABOVE.

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| <p><i>Abbazia (Hungary)</i>—*Hotel Pension Villa Herkules</p> <p><i>Abbeville (France)</i>—Hotel de France</p> <p><i>Abries (France)</i>—Grand Hotel</p> <p><i>Abtenau (Austria)</i>—Hotel (Gasthorp zum rothen Ochsen</p> <p><i>Adelboden (Switzerland)</i>—Hotel Belle Vue</p> <p><i>Affreville (Algeria)</i>—Hotel de Vaucluse</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel de l'Univers</p> <p><i>Airolo (Switzerland)</i>—Hotel Rossi</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel de la Poste</p> <p><i>Aix-en-Provence (near Marseilles, France)</i>—Hotel Negre Coste</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Spain]</p> <p><i>Aix-la-Chapelle (Germany)</i>—Hotel King of</p> <p><i>Aix-les-Bains (France)</i>—Hotel de la Paix and Derouge</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel de Russie et des Colonies</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel de Geneve</p> <p><i>Ajaccio (Corsica)</i>—Hotel des Etrangers</p> <p><i>Alassio (Italy)</i>—Hotel Victoria</p> <p><i>Albertville (France)</i>—Hotel de la Balance</p> <p><i>Alessandria (Italy)</i>—Hotel Grand Mogol et des Etrangers</p> <p><i>Algeciras (Spain)</i>—Hotel de la Marina</p> <p><i>Algiers (Algeria)</i>—[Superieur]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Beau Sejour (Mustapha)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Hotel Oriental (Mustapha)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Hotel Pension Olivage (Mustapha Superieur)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Grand Hotel (Mustapha Superieur)</p> <p><i>Alkmaar (Holland)</i>—Hotel Neuf</p> <p><i>Alpnach-Stad (Switzerland)</i>—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Hotel Pilatus Dependence</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Station Buffet</p> <p><i>Aldorf (Switzerland)</i>—Hotel du Lion Noir</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel de la Clef d'Or</p> <p><i>Amalfi (Italy)</i>—Hotel de la Lune</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Marine Riviere</p> <p><i>Amiens (France)</i>—Hotel de France et d'Angleterre</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Wittdun]</p> <p><i>Anrum (Germany)</i>—Hotel Kurhaus</p> <p><i>Amsterdam (Holland)</i>—Hotel Neuf</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Oldewelt</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Het Haasje</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Suisse</p> <p><i>Anacapri (Italy)</i>—Hotel Victoria</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Paradiso Hotel</p> <p><i>Andermatt (Switzerland)</i>—Hotel Touriste</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Pension Krone</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Monopol</p> <p><i>Anderzsch (Germany)</i>—Hotel Schaefer</p> <p><i>Annenheim a/Ossiachersee (Austria)</i>—Hotel Annenheim</p> | <p><i>Antholzerwildsee (Tyrol)</i>—Hotel and Pension Antholzerwildsee</p> <p><i>Antibes (France)</i>—Hotel Terminus</p> <p><i>Antwerp (Belgium)</i>—Hotel du Commerce, Rue de la Bourse</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel des Mille Colonnes</p> <p><i>Aosta (Italy)</i>—Hotel Corona</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Suisse</p> <p><i>Aquarossa (Switzerland)</i>—Hotel Aquarossa</p> <p><i>Arcachon (France)</i>—Hotel de la Gare</p> <p><i>Arco (Austria)</i>—Hotel Erzherzog Albrecht</p> <p><i>Argeles-Gazost (France)</i>—Hotel Beau Sejour</p> <p><i>Argentieres (near Chamounix, France)</i>—Hotel de la Couronne</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Pinus]</p> <p><i>Aries (France)</i>—Grand Hotel du Nord-</p> <p><i>Arnhem (Holland)</i>—Hotel Continental</p> <p><i>Arona (Italy)</i>—Hotel d'Italia</p> <p><i>Arosa (Switzerland)</i>—Hotel Bristol and Schweizerhaus</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Hotel and Pension</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rhatia and Germania</p> <p><i>Arromanches (Normandy)</i>—Grand Hotel du Chemin de Fer</p> <p><i>Asnelles (France)</i>—Hotel Belle Plage</p> <p><i>Assisi (Italy)</i>—Hotel Giotto and Pension Belle Vue</p> <p><i>Augsburg (Germany)</i>—Hotel White Lamb</p> <p><i>Auray (Brittany)</i>—Hotel du Pavillon</p> <p><i>Avignon (France)</i>—*Hotel Crillon</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel du Louvre</p> <p><i>Avranches (Normandy)</i>—Hotel d'Angleterre</p> <p><i>Azaza (Algeria)</i>—Hotel Vayassieres</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Gebhard</p> <p><i>Baden-Baden (Germany)</i>—Hotel and Pension Villa Blucher</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Romerbad</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*Hotel Terminus</p> <p><i>Bad Harzburg (Germany)</i>—Hotel Belle Vue</p> <p><i>Bad Herrenalb (Black Forest, Baden, Germany)</i>—Hotel and Pension Sternen</p> <p><i>Bad Homburg, V. D. Hohe (Germany)</i>—Hotel Beau Sejour</p> <p><i>Bagneres de Luchon (France)</i>—Hotel Canton</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Grand Hotel</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Cave et d'Europe</p> <p><i>Bagnoles-Tesse-Madeleine (France)</i>—Hotel de la Madeleine</p> <p><i>Bains les Bains (Vosges, France)</i>—Grand Hotel des Bains</p> <p><i>Bale (Switzerland)</i>—Hotel St. Gothard</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Hotel Bauer am Rhin</p> <p><i>Barbizon (France)</i>—Hotel de la Clef d'Or</p> <p><i>Barcelona (Spain)</i>—Hotel Falcon</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Mundos]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Gran Hotel Ambos</p> |
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List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Battaglia (Italy)*—Hotel Italy
Baveno (Lake Maggiore, Italy)—Hotel Simplon
 " " Hotel Beau Rivage
 " " Hotel Suisse et des Iles Borromees
Bayeux (France)—*Grand Hotel du Luxembourg
Benidoleu (France)—Hotel Beau Sejour
Beauvais (France)—Hotel Continental
Beek (near Nymegen, Holland)—Hotel Pension Elsbeek
Belfort (Ballon d'Alsace)—Hotel Stauffer
Bellagio (Italy)—Hotel Pension Genezzini
 " " Hotel Florence
Bellinzona (Switzerland)—Hotel du Cerf
Belluno (Italy)—Hotel Belluno
Berchtesgaden (Bararuz)—Hotel vier Jahreszeiten [Paix]
Berck-Plage (France)—Grand Hotel de la
Bergamo (Italy)—Hotel Chapeau d'Or
Berqum (Switzerland)—Hotel White Cross
Berlin (Germany)—*Nurnberger Hotel
Berne (Switzerland)—Bear Hotel
 " " *Hotel Pfisteru
Besancon (France)—Grand Hotel du Nord
Ber (Switzerland)—Hotel des Alpes
Biarritz (France)—Hotel Pension St. Julien et du Midi
 " " Hotel Bristol
 " " Monbau Excelsior Hotel
Biobrich (Germany)—Hotel Kaiserhof
Bienne (Switzerland)—Hotel de la Gare
Bingen (Germany)—Hotel Starkenburger
Biskra (Algeria)—Hotel de l'Oasis [Hot
Bizerte (Tunis)—*Hotel Metropole
Blauflaten (Norway)—Hotel Blauflaten
Blankenberghe (Belgium)—Grand Hotel d'Orange
Blankenburg (Hartz, Germany)—Hotel Kaiser Wilhelm
Blonville s/M (France)—Hotel de la Terrasse
 " " Normandy Hotel
Banigen (Lac de Bruenz, Switzerland)—Hotel Belle Rive
Bologna (Italy)—Hotel Pellegrino
 " " Hotel Stella d'Italia e Aquila Nera
 " " Hotel du Parc
Bona (Algeria)—Hotel du Commerce
Bonn (Germany)—Hotel du Nord
 " " *Hotel Rheineck
Bordeaux (France)—Hotel Restaurant Beeli
 " " Hotel Commercial
Bordighera (Italy)—Grand Hotel des Isles Britanniques [Colonie
Bordj-Bouira (Algeria)—Hotel de la
Bormio (Italy)—Hotel de la Poste
 " " (Les Bains)—Hotel des Vieux Bains
Botzen (Austria)—Hotel de l'Europe
Boulogne (France)—Berry's Hotel
 " " Grand Hotel du Louvre
Boulouris (nr. St. Raphael, France)—Grand Hotel
Bourg (France)—Grand Hotel de la Paix and Terminus
Bourg d'Oisans (France)—Grand Hotel du Bourg d'Oisans
Bouveret (Valais, Switzerland)—Grand Hotel de l'Aiglon
Bremen (Germany)—Hotel Furstenhof
 " " Hotel Monopol
Brescia (Italy)—Hotel d'Italie
 " " Hotel Brescia
Brest (France)—Hotel de France
Brienz (Switzerland)—Hotel de l'Ours
Brigue (Switzerland)—Hotel de Londres
Brindisi (Italy)—Hotel de l'Europe
Bruges (Belgium)—Hotel du Panier d'Or
 " " Hotel du Grand Sablon
Brunnen (Switzerland)—Hotel Rosli
Bruns ick (Germany)—Frühling's Hotel, Stadt Bremen
Brussels (Belgium)—Hotel de Bordeaux
 " " Hotel Bristol et Marine
 " " *Hotel de l'Esperance
 " " Hotel Cecil
Bulle (Switzerland)—Hotel des Alpes
Burgos (Spain)—Gran Hotel Universal
Cabourg (France)—Hotel du Casino
Cadenabbia (Italy)—Hotel Belle Iles
Cairn (Normandy)—Hotel de France
 " " Hotel de la Victoria
Calais (France)—Hotel Meurice
Candia (Island of Crete)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Canea (Island of Crete)—Grand Hotel de France et d'Angleterre
Cannero (Lake Maggiore, Italy)—Hotel Italia
Cannes (France)—Hotel de Paris
 " " Hotel d'Europe
 " " *Hotel de France
 " " Hotel Victoria
Cannobio (Italy)—Hotel Cannobio et Savoie
Capri (Italy)—Hotel Royal
 " " Hotel Bristol
Carate (Lake Como, Italy)—Hotel Lario
Carcassonne (France)—Hotel de la Cite
Carentan (France)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Carthax (France)—Hotel de France
Carlsbad (Austria)—*Hotel Nurnberger Hof
Caraac (Brittany)—Hotel des Voyageurs
Carrac-Plage (France)—*Grand Hotel
Carteret (France)—Grand Hotel de la Mer
Caserta (Italy)—Hotel Victoria
Cassel (Germany)—Hotel Strick
Castagnola (near Lugano, Switzerland)—Hotel Pension Villa Castagnola
Castellammare (Italy)—Station Buffet
Caudefec-en-Caux (Normandy)—Hotel du Havre
Cauterels (France)—Hotel Bellevue
Cava dei Tirreni (near Salerno, Italy)—Hotel Victoria
Cernobbio (Italy)—Hotel Pension Reine Olga
Certosa di Pavia (Italy)—Hotel de la Ville
Chamberg (France)—*Grand Hotel de la Poste Metropole

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Chamounix (France)*—Hotel Beau Site et Continental
 " " Hotel de France et de l'Union
 " " Hotel de la Croix Blanche
Champéry (Switzerland)—Hotel de Champéry
Champex (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension du Lac
Chateaux d'Oex (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension de l'Ours
Chatillon (near Aosta, Italy)—Hotel de Londres
Chaufontaine (Belgium)—Grand Hotel des Bains
Chenonceaux (France)—Hotel du Bon Laboureur et du Chateau
Chiavenna (Italy)—Hotel Helvetia and Specola
Chillon (Switzerland)—Hotel Chillon
Chinon (France)—Hotel de la Boule d'Or
 " Hotel de France
Clermont Ferrand (France)—Grand Hotel de la Paix
Cleve (Germany)—Hotel Maywald
Cuses (France)—Hotel National
Cublence (Germany)—*Hotel Zur Traube
Cognac (France)—*Grand Hotel de Londres
Coire (Switzerland)—Hotel Lukmanier-Terminus
Collis (Italy)—Grand Hotel Mella
Cologne (Germany)—Hotel Minerva
 " *Hotel Continental
Como (Italy)—*Hotel d'Italie et d'Angleterre
 " " Hotel Metropole
 " " Hotel Pension Bellevue
Concarneau (Brittany)—Grand Hotel des Voyageurs
 " Grand Hotel
Containville-les-Bains (Normandy)—Grand Hotel
Copenhagen (Denmark)—*Hotel Hafnia
Cordova (Spain)—Hotel Espanola y Francia
Corseulles-sur-Mer (France)—Hotel des Etrangers
Coudances (France)—*Hotel d'Angleterre
Crefeld (Germany)—Hotel Beltz
Dachsen (Falls of the Rhine, Switzerland)—Hotel Schloss Laufen
Darhigen (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension du Lac
Davos Platz (Switzerland)—Eden Hotel and Pension
Delemont (Switzerland)—Hotel du Faucon
Desenzano (Italy)—Hotel Royal Mayer
 " Hotel Splendid
Diekirch (Luxemburg)—Hotel de la Maison Rouge
Dieppe (France)—Hotel Charlot d'Or
 " " Hotel du Globe du Nord
 " " et Victoria
Digne (France)—*Hotel Boyer-Mistre
Dijon (France)—*Grand Hotel de Bourgogne
Dinan (France)—Hotel de Paris et d'Angleterre
Dinant (Belgium)—Hotel Famille
Dinard (Brittany)—Hotel Belle Vue
Divonne-les-Bains (France)—Hotel Pension des Etrangers
Dol de Bretagne (France)—Hotel Grand Maison
Domo d'Ossola (Italy)—Hotel Milan
Dordrecht (Holland)—Hendriks Hotel
Dresden (Germany)—Hotel Kaiserhof
 " Carlton Hotel
Duisberg (Germany)—Hotel Berliner Hof
Durrheim (Black Forest, Germany)—Salinen Hotel
Dusseldorf (Germany)—Hotel Europe
Echternach (Luxemburg)—Hotel Bellevue
Edam (Holland)—Dam Hotel
Eisenach (Germany)—Rohrig's Hotel zum Grossherzog von Sachsen
Elberfeld (Germany)—Hotel Europe
El Guerrah (Algeria)—*Hotel el Guerrah
Engelberg (Switzerland)—Hotel Engel
 " Hotel Victoria
Enkhuizen (Holland)—Stapel Hotel
Entlebuch (near Lucerne, Switzerland)—Hotel Schimbergbad
Erfurt (Germany)—Hotel Europaischer Hof
Ermatingen (Thurgau, Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension Schloss Wolfsberg
Esorriul (Spain)—New Hotel
Etretat (France)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Evreux (France)—Hotel du Cheval Blanc
Falaise (France)—Hotel du Grand Cerf
 " Hotel de Normandie
Famagusta (Cyprus)—Hotel Savoy
Fasano (Riviera, Lake Garda, Italy)—Hotel Bellevue
Fecamp (Normandy)—Hotel Canchy
Fionnay (Switzerland)—Hotel du Grand Combin
Florence (Italy)—Hotel Porta Rossa
 " " Hotel de Londres and Metropole
Fluelen (Switzerland)—Hotel Tell et Poste
Flushing (Holland)—Hotel Albion
Forclaz (near Mortigny, Switzerland)—Hotel de la Fougère
Frankfort-on-Main (Germany)—*Hotel Union
 " Hotel Prince Henry
Freiburg (Baden, Germany)—Hotel Pfauen
 " Hotel Salmen
Fribourg (Switzerland)—Hotel Suisse
Frutigen (Switzerland)—Central Hotel
 " Hotel Terminus
Fuenferrabia (Spain)—Hotel de France
Furtwangen (Black Forest, Baden)—Hotel Grishaber zum Ochsen
Fussen (Bavaria)—Hotel Bayerischerhof
Gardone Riviera (Italy)—Hotel and Restaurant Benaco
Garmisch (Bavaria)—Hotel Sonnenbichel
Geneva (Switzerland)—Hotel Terminus
 " " Hotel des Alpes
 " " Hotel International
Genoa (Italy)—Hotel Milan
 " " Hotel de France
 " " Hotel Helvetia

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

Gerardmer (France)—*Maison de Famille Bouton
 Gernsbach (Murgthal, Baden, Black Forest, Germany)—Pension Villa Bellevue
 Ghent (Belgium)—Hotel Universel
 Gibraltar (Spain)—Hotel Victoria
 Giromagny (France)—Hotel du Bœuf
 Gisors (France)—Hotel de l'Ecu de France
 Glion (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension Champs Fleuri
 Goeschenen (Switzerland)—Hotel de la Gare
 Golling (Austria)—Hotel Pension Bellevue
 " " Hotel Bahnhof
 Gotha (Germany)—Hotel Herzog Ernst
 Granada (Spain)—Hotel Victoria
 " " Hotel Pension Alhambra
 Grandcamp-les-Bains (France)—Hotel Villa Belle Vue
 " " " Grandcamp Hotel
 Granville (Normandy, France)—Grand Hotel des Bains
 Grasse (France)—Hotel Pension Bellevue
 Grenoble (France)—Hotel de l'Europe
 Gries bei Bozen (Austria)—Hotel Pension Bellevue
 Grindelwald (Switzerland)—Hotel Alpenruhe
 " " Hotel du Glacier
 " " Hotel and Pension Burgeuer
 Groningen (Holland)—Hotel Seven Provinces [Gesäuse]
 Gstatterboden (Steiermark, Austria)—Hotel
 Guingamp (Brittany)—Hotel de l'Ouest
 Guttannen (Switzerland)—Hotel Haslital
 Haarlem (Holland)—Hotel Lion d'Or
 Hague (Holland)—Hotel du Passage
 " " Hotel Lion d'Or
 Hallen (Austria)—Hotel Stern
 Hamburg (Germany)—Hotel Fürst Bismark
 " " English Hotel
 Hanover (Germany)—Hotel zu den Vier Jahreszeiten
 Hardanger (Norway)—Hotel Vikingness
 Haussach (Germany)—Hotel z. Hirsch
 Harre (France)—Hotel d'Angleterre
 Heidelberg (Germany)—*Darmstädter Hof
 Hendaye (France)—Grand Hotel Imatz
 Herisau (Switzerland)—Hotel du Lion
 Hildesheim (Germany)—Hotel d'Angleterre
 Honnef Rhein (Germany)—Hotel Webel
 Hospenthal (Switzerland)—Hotel Lion
 Huelgout (Brittany)—Hotel de France
 Hyeres (France)—Hotel Beau Séjour [Rigi
 Immensee (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension
 Innsbruck (Austria)—Hotel Veldidena
 " " Hotel Victoria
 Interlaken (Switzerland)—Hotel du Pont
 " " Hotel Beau Site
 " " Hotel St. Gothard
 Ischl (Austria)—Hotel Victoria
 " " Hotel Habsburgerhof
 Isèo sul Lago (Italy)—Hotel de Leon d'Oro
 Jogny s. Vevey (Switzerland)—Hotel du Parc
 Kairouan (Tunis)—Grand Hotel
 Kerrata (Algiers)—Hotel Kerrata
 Kestenholz (Alsace)—Kurhaus Badbroun

Kirnhalden (Black Forest)—Hotel Bad Kirnhalden
 Kissingen (Bavaria)—Hotel and Pension Württemberger Hof
 Kuoche-sur-Mer (Belgium)—Villa des Orangers
 Kongsfeld (Baden)—Hotel and Kurhaus Doniswald
 Königswinter (Germany)—*Hotel Dusseldorfer Hof
 Krimml (Tyrol)—Hotel Krimmlerhof
 Kufstein (Austria)—Hotel Gisela
 Kusnacht (Switzerland)—Hotel mon Séjour
 Kyllburg (Germany)—Bifelerhof
 La Bourboule-les-Bains (France)—Grand Hotel des Ambassadeurs
 " " Hotel du Parc
 La "Faucille" s/Gez (France)—Hotel de la Couronne
 Lamballe (France)—Hotel de France and Hotel des Bains Val Andre
 Lana (near Meran, Tyrol)—Hotel Royal
 La Napoule (France)—Golf Hotel et des Bains
 Landerneau (France)—Hotel de l'Univers
 Langeais (France)—Family House Hotel
 " " Hotel du Lion d'Or
 Lannion (France)—Hotel de l'Europe,
 " " Rue de Capucins
 Lanzo d'Intelvi (Lake Lugano, Italy)—Grand Hotel Belvedere
 Larn (France)—Hotel de la Ilure
 Larnaca (Cyprus)—Royal Hotel
 Laroche (Belgium)—Hotel de Luxemburg
 La Rochelle (France)—Grand Hotel du Commerce
 Lausanne (Switzerland)—Hotel National
 " " Hotel Mont-Fleuri
 Lauterbrunnen (Switzerland)—Hotel Adler
 Lavarone (Austria)—Hotel du Lac
 Laveno (Italy)—Hotel de la Poste
 Lecro (Italy)—Hotel Mazzolein
 Leghorn (Italy)—Hotel Giappone et Grande Bretagne
 Leiden (Holland)—Hotel Rynland
 Leipzig (Germany)—Hotel Sachsenhof
 " " Hotel Sedan
 Le Lavandon-sur-Mer (Var, France)—Grand Hotel de la Méditerranée
 Lenno (Italy)—Hotel Regina
 Lenzerheide (Switzerland)—Hotel Schweizerhof
 Leoben (Austria)—Hotel Sudbahnhof
 Le Pont (Lac de Joux, Switzerland)—Grand Hotel du Lac de Joux
 Les Andelys (France)—Hotel de la Chaîne d'Or
 Les Praz (near Chamounix, France)—Splendid Hotel
 Levanto (Italy)—Grand Hotel
 Liege (Belgium)—Hotel d'Angleterre
 Linthal (Switzerland)—Hotel Bahnhof
 Lion-sur-Mer (Calvados, France)—Grand Hotel de la Plage
 Lisbon (Portugal)—Hotel Avenida
 Lisieux (France)—Hotel de France et d'Espagne

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

- Locarno (Switzerland)*—Hotel Beau Rivage
 et d'Angleterre
Loches (France)—Hotel de France. [Posta
Loreto (Italy)—Grand Hotel Campania and
 Hotel Pace Gornelli
Lourdes (France)—Hotel Belgo et de
 Madrid
 Hotel Notre-Dame
Lovere (Italy)—Hotel Lovere
Lucerne (Switzerland)—Hotel de l'Ange
 " " Hotel Rutli
 " " Hotel Helvetia
 " " Lake of Lucerne
 Steamers (meals only)
Luc-sur-Mer (France)—Hotel des Familles
 Hotel du Petit Enfer
Lugano (Switzerland)—Hotel Lugano
 " " Hotel Washington
 " " Hotel Pension Villa
 Carmen a Lac
 Hotel Beau Rivage
Luxemburg (Lux)—Hotel Closse
Luz (St. Sauter, France)—Grand Hotel de
 Londres
Lyons (France)—Grand Hotel de Russie
Lyons-la-Forêt (France)—Hotel de la
 Licorne
Maastricht (Holland)—Hotel Derlon
Macon (France)—Hotel des Champs Elysees
Micugnaga (Italy)—Hotel Belvedere
 Hotel Mont Moro
Madrid (Spain)—Hotel Peninsular
Magganico (Italy)—Hotel Climatique
Malaga (Spain)—Hotel Alhambra
Malines (Belgium)—Hotel de la Couronne
Mals (Tyrol)—Hotel Post
Malta—Hotel d'Angleterre
Marengo (Algeria)—Hotel d'Orient
Marseilles (France)—Hotel de Geneve
Martigny (Switzerland)—Hotel National
Mauterndorf (Austria)—Gasthof zur
 Poste
Mayence (Germany)—Central Hotel
 " " Hotel Mainz rhof.
Mayens de Siou (Rhône Valley, Switzerland)
 —Hotel de la Rosa Blanche
Meiringen (Switzerland)—Hotel Brunig
 " " Hotel Meiringer-
 hofe
 " " Hotel Oberland
Melchthal (Switzerland)—Hotel & Pension
 Alpenhof
 " " Hotel & Pension
 Melchthal
Mentone (France)—Hotel de Turin
 " " Hotel Britannia
Menzschwand (Black Forest)—Hotel
 Eagle
Meran (Austria)—Hotel and Pension
 Windsor
 " " Hotel de l'Europe
Mers (France)—Hotel de la Plage
Meru (Ouse, France)—Hotel du Lyon d'Or
Metz (Germany)—Hotel d'Angleterre
Michelet (Algeria)—Hotel des Touristes
Middelkerke (Belgium)—Villa des Roseaies
Milan (Italy)—Hotel Victoria
 " " Hotel de France
 " " Hotel de Rome
 " " Hotel Central Pozzo
Misurina (Italy)—Hotel Misurina
Mittenwald (Bavaria)—Hotel Post
Monaco (Condamin)—Hotel Beau Sejour
Monaco (Monaco)—Hotel de Nice
Monnetier (France)—Grand Hotel du Parc
 et du Chateau
Montboron (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension
 de la Garo
Mont Dore (France)—Hotel Tournaire
Monte Carlo (Monaco)—Hotel National
Montreuil-sur-Mer (France)—Hotel de
 France et d'Europe
Montreux (Switzerland)—Hotel Beau Rivage
 " " Hotel de la Paix
 " " Hotel Splendid
 " (Territet)—Hotel de Hollande
Morgins-les-Bains (Valais, Switzerland)—
 Hotel Pension de la Foret
Mori (Austria)—Hotel de la Gare
Morlaix (Brittany)—Hotel Bozellec
Munich (Germany)—Hotel de l'Europe
 " " Hotel Wagner
 " " Hotel Stachus
 " " Pension Wassheim, #,
 Tuerkenstrasse
Murren (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension
 Eiger
Namur (Belgium)—Hotel de Hollande
Nantes (France)—Hotel du Commerce et
 des Colonies
Naples (Italy)—Hotel and Pension de la
 Riviera
 " " Hotel de Naples
 " " *Hotel Isotta et de Geneve
 " " *Hermitage Hotel
 " " Hotel Bellevue
 " " Hotel Metropole
Naters-Brigue (Switzerland)—Hotel des
 Alpes
Neris-les-Bains (France)—Grand Hotel
 Berger
Nervi (Italy)—Schickert's Parc Hotel
Neuchatel (Switzerland)—Hotel du Soleil
Neuhausen (Switzerland)—Hotel Belle Vue
Neusponding (Tyrol)—Bahnhof and Post-
 hotel
Neustadt (Black Forest)—Hotel Crown
Neuried (Rhine, Germany)—Moravian
 Hotel
Nice (France)—Hotel des Princes
 " (Suburb St. Barthelemy)—
 Grand Hotel St. Barth-
 elemy
 " (Cimiez)—The English
 " " Hotel
 " *Hotel de Berne
 " " Hotel Busby
 " " Pension Miramare
 " " Hotel de Bade and
 O'Connor
Nieuport-Bains (Belgium)—Grand Hotel de
 la Plage
Nîmes (France)—Hotel d'Europe et de
 Provence [kron
Nordhausen (Germany)—Hotel Friedrichs-

List of Hotels (Series R)—continued.

Nürnberg (Germany)—Hotel Maximilian
 Nymegen (Holland)—Hotel du Soleil
 Nyon (Lake Geneva, Switzerland)—Hotel des Alpes
 Oberhofen (Switzerland)—Kurhaus Hotel Victoria
 Otten (Switzerland)—Hotel Suisse
 Oneglia (Italian Riviera)—Grand Hotel
 Oostduinkerke-Bains (Belgium)—Grand Hotel des Dunes
 Orleanville (Algeria)—Hotel des Voyageurs
 Ospedaletti (Italy)—Hotel-Pension Suisse
 Ostend (Belgium)—Hotel de Gand et d'Albiou
 " " Hotel Marion
 " " Hotel Royal de Prusse and Grande Bretagne
 " " Hotel de Cologne et Villa Paula
 " " St. James' Hotel
 Pullanza (Italy)—Hotel S. Gothard Pension Suisse
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 Paris (France)—Hotel Prince de Galles
 " " Hotel London and Milan
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 " " Hotel des Tuileries
 " " Hotel de Dijon
 " " Hotel Prince Albert
 " " Hotel du Chariot d'Or
 " " Hotel Stavia, Rue Godot de Mauroy
 Pau (France)—Hotel de la Poste
 Pegli (Italy)—Hotel de la Ville
 Perpignan (France)—Hotel de la Loge
 Perros-Guirec (Brittany, France)—Grand Hotel
 Predmulera (Italy)—Hotel Couronne and Poste
 Pierrefonds (Oise, France)—Grand Hotel des Bains
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 Pisa (Italy)—Grand Hotel et de Londres
 " " Hotel Nettuno
 " " Hotel Minerva et Ville
 Plansee (Tyrol, Austria)—Hotel Seespitz
 Pompei (Italy)—Grand Hotel Pompeii
 Pont Audemer (Normandy)—Hotel du Lion d'Or, Rue Gambetta
 Pontorson (Normandy)—Hotel de l'Ouest
 Pontresina (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension Bernina
 Pornichet (France)—Grand Hotel de Pornichet
 Quimper (France)—*Hotel de France
 Quimperle (Brittany)—Hotel du Commerce
 Ragaz (Switzerland)—Hotel St. Gallerhof
 Rapallo (Italy)—Hotel Beau-Rivage
 Rapperswil (Switzerland)—Hotel et Pension du Lac
 Ravello (Italy)—Hotel and Pension del Toro
 Ravenna (Italy)—Hotel Royal
 Reckingen (Switzerland)—Hotel Pension Blinnenhorn

Reichenhall (Germany)—Hotel Deutscher Kaiser
 Remiremont (Vosges)—Hotel des deux Clefs
 Rennes (France)—Grand Hotel Jullien
 Retournemer (Vosges, France)—Hotel Restaurant de Retournemer
 Reutle (Tyrol)—Hotel Tyrol
 Rheinfelden (Switzerland)—Hotel Dietschy am Rhein
 Rigi Kaltbad (Switzerland)—Hotel Bellevue
 Rign-Klosterli (Switzerland)—Hotel and Pension de l'Epée
 Rippoldsau (Black Forest)—Hotel Fritsch zum Klosterle
 Riva (Austria)—Hotel and Pension See-Villa
 Riva Bella (Normandy)—Hotel de la Plage
 " " Hotel du Chalet
 Rochefort (Belgium)—Hotel Biron
 Rolandseck (Germany)—Hotel Decker
 Rolle (Switzerland)—Hotel Tête Noire
 Rome (Italy)—Capitol Hotel
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 " " Fisher's Park Hotel
 " " Hotel de Geneve
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 Rorschach (Switzerland)—Hotel Bodan
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 Rothenburg (Bavaria)—Hotel Hirsch
 Rotterdam (Holland)—Hotel de France
 " " Hotel Victoria
 Rouen (France)—Restaurant de Paris, Rue de la Grosse Horloge
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 Ruta (Italy)—*Hotel d'Italie
 Saas Fee (Valais)—Hotel du Glacier
 Sable-sur-Sarthe (France)—Hotel Saint Martin
 Sackingen (Germany)—Bad Hotel zum Lowen [Haus
 " " [Haus
 Saanen (Switzerland)—Hotel Gross-Land-Salmanca (Spain)—Gran Hotel del Comercio
 Solice (Italy)—Hotel Milan [cio
 Salsomaggiore (Italy)—Hotel Cavour
 Solvan (Valais, Switzerland)—Hotel de Salvan and des Gorge du Triège
 Salzburg (Austria)—*Hotel Kaiserin Elizabeth [Victoria
 San Gimignano (Italy)—Hotel Centrale
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 " " Hotel Germania et Pension Lindenlof
 San Sebastian (Spain)—*Grand Hotel de Biarritz
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 San Vito di Cadore (Italy)—Hotel Marcora
 Sarajevo (Bosnia)—Hotel Central
 Savona (Italy)—Hotel Rome
 Schaffhausen (Switzerland)—Hotel Riesen
 Scherreningen (Holland)—Hotel van den Abeelen
 " " Hotel Zeerust
 Schludersbach—Hotel Schludersbach

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Schönau (Black Forest)—Hotel Sonne
Schuls-Tarasp (Switzerland)—Hotel du Parc
Schwalbach (Germany)—Hotel Continental
Schwerin (Mecklenburg, Germany)—Hotel Niendorff
Schwyz (Switzerland)—Hotel du Cheval Blanc
Sedan (France)—Grand Hotel de la Croix
Seefeld (Tyrol)—Hotel Post [d'Or
Selzach (Switzerland)—Hotel zum Kreuz
Sepey (Vallee des Ormonts, Switzerland)—Hotel du Mont d'Or
Seville (Spain)—Cecil Hotel
 " " Hotel La Peninsular
 " " *Hotel de Rome
Sion (Switzerland)—Hotel de la Gare
Sirmione (Italy)—Grand Hotel des Termes
Sixt (Haute Savoie, France)—Hotel Fer à Cheval
Soden (Germany)—Hotel Kurhaus
Soglio (Switzerland)—Pension Willy
Soleure (Switzerland)—Hotel Hirschi
Sophia (Bulgaria)—Hotel Royal
Sorrento (Italy)—Hotel de la Syrene
 " " Hotel de Londres
Spa (Belgium)—Hotel de Laeken
Spiez (Switzerland)—Hotel Restaurant de la Gare
 " " Hotel Kurhaus
 " " Hotel-Pension Belvedere
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St. Hubert (Belgium)—Hotel du Luxembourg
St. Jean Pied de Port (Basses Pyrenees, France)—Hotel Central [Post
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S. Maria Maggiore (near Doma d'Ossola, Italy)—Hotel des Alpes
St. Malo (France)—Hotel Central Benoit
 " " Hotel du Louvre
 " " Grand Hotel du Centre et de la Paix
St. Maxime (France)—Grand Hotel de St. Maxime
St. Michel de Maurienne (Savoie)—Terminus Hotel
St. Moritz (Switzerland)—Hotel National
St. Moritz-Dorf (Switzerland)—*Hotel Albana
 " " *Hotel Bristol
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St. Polten (Austria)—Hotel Pittner
St. Quentin (France)—Hotel du Commerce
St. Naveur-les-Bains (France)—Grand Hotel des Bains et des Princes Réunis
St. Valery-en-Caux (France)—Hotel de l'Aigle d'Or
St. Wolfgang (Austria)—Hotel and Pension Peter zur Schafbergbahn
 " " Hotel zum Weissen Rossel
Stockholm (Sweden)—Hotel Belfrage
 " " Pension Continentale
Strassburg (Alsace)—Pension Internationale, Universitätsstrasse, 26
 " " Hotel Victoria
 " " Hotel Union
Stresa (Lake Maggiore, Italy)—Hotel Pension Beau Séjour
 " " Hotel Savoy et Luzernerhof
Stuttgart (Germany)—Hotel Dierlamm
Suna (Lake Maggiore, Italy)—Hotel Suna
Tai de Endore (Italy)—Hotel Cadore
Tangier (Morocco)—Hotel Bristol
Telfs (Tyrol)—Hotel Post
Termini Imerese (Italy)—Grand Hotel des Thermes
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Thonon les-Bains (France)—Hotel de France
Thun (Switzerland)—Hotel Falken
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Tizi Ouzou (Algeria)—Grand Hotel
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<i>Vernet-les-Bains (France)</i> —Hotel Etablissement Thermal	<i>Weimar (Germany)</i> —Hotel Elephant
<i>Vernon (Normandy)</i> —Hotel d'Evreux	Hotel Goldner Adler
<i>Verona (Italy)</i> —Hotel Europe	<i>Weissenberg (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Weisse Burg
Hotel Riva San Lorenzo	<i>Wengen (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel Falken
<i>Vevey (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel le Chateau	<i>Wiesbaden (Germany)</i> —Tannus Hotel
<i>Viareggio (Italy)</i> —Hotel d'Italie	<i>Wildbad (Germany)</i> —Hotel zum Gold Ochsen
<i>Vichy (France)</i> —Hotel Bellevue	<i>Winereux-l'Église (France)</i> —Grand Hotel de la Plage
Grand Hotel de Melan	<i>Wolfach (Black Forest)</i> —Hotel zum Sannen
<i>Vienna (Austria)</i> —Hotel Victoria	<i>Worms a/Rhine (Germany)</i> —Hotel Kaiserhof
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<i>Villeneuve (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel du Port	<i>Zermatt (Switzerland)</i> —Hotel de la Poste
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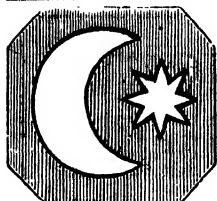
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Hotel de Luxe. Electric Tram Connection with the Town every quarter hour.

Golf Links.

Electric Light.

Large Garden.

Lift.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***ALGIERS.****THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL.**

(Late HOTEL KIRSCH.)

MUSTAPHA SUPERIOR.

Well-known Select Hotel, with every modern comfort. Splendid view over the Bay and the Djurdjura Mountains. Large Garden and Terraces. Garage. Electric Light.

J. SOLLBERGER, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***ALGIERS.**

(MUSTAPHA SUPERIEUR.)

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

Visitors to Algiers seeking comfortable and refined quarters will find the "Continental" offers every attraction.

KIRSCH & EDLICH, Proprietors.

In Summer—KIRSCH'S HOTEL and HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE, Bad Nauheim.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Health!**ANDERMATT.****Pleasure!**

GOSCHENEN STATION, GOTHARD LINE.

Most easily reached Climatic Health Resort from England, France, or Italy.

4,700 feet above sea level.

GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE.

VERY FIRST CLASS.

Hot Water Heating. Lift. Own Orchestra. Lawn Tennis. Croquet. Trout Fishing. Suites with Private Baths and Toilet. All meals at small tables. Restaurant Française. Auto Garage. English Church. Grand Park. Omnibus at Goeschenen Station.

Summer Season: June-October. Winter Sports: December-March. **ALBERT MÜLLER,**
Cook's Coupons accepted. **Proprietor.**

ANTWERP.**QUEEN'S HOTEL.**

Facing river. Centre of sights and business. Up to date in all appointments. Tariff most moderate. Omnibus meets trains and boats. Interpreter kept for Visitors. Plan of City gratis.

HOSKIN-DRENNING, Proprietors.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***ANTWERP.****HOTEL CAFÉ RESTAURANT MILLE COLONNES.**

AVENUE DE KEYSER 11. (Central Station), ANTWERP. Telephone 1289.
 Comfortable Rooms. Moderate Terms. Central Heating. Bath Rooms. Dinners at fixed prices and à la carte. Suppers after theatres, etc. Shipping information.

Branch Establishment—HOTEL CAFÉ RESTAURANT NEPTUNE, ANTWERP.
 Premises of the Mutuelle Congolaise

ACHILLE DUYVER-CLAUS, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.***ATHENS (Greece).****GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

Strictly FIRST-CLASS. Best Situation, full South, facing the Royal Palace and Gardens.

Refurnished last Summer. Every modern comfort. Luxurious Private Apartments.

Single and Double Rooms connected with Bath and Toilette. Lift.

Jennings' sanitary arrangements.

J. E. LIVADAS, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***AUGSBURG (Bavaria).**

100,000 inhabitants, formerly free town of the Empire. One of the most interesting German towns. Many mediæval constructions in good condition. Old historical points of interest. Numerous souvenirs of Luther and the time of the Reformation. Royal picture gallery of old masters (Holbein, Burkmayer, Rubens, etc.). Famous monuments of past and modern times. Picturesque street scenes. Magnificent old fountains. Fine Parks. Highly developed industries. Convenient station for Oberammergau.

GOOD THEATRE, CONCERTS, Etc.

GOOD HOTELS.

VEREIN ZUR HEBUNG DES FREMDENVERKEHRS, AUGSBURG.

AVIGNON.**GRAND HOTEL D'EUROPE.**

First-class Hotel. Large and small Apartments with Saloons. Dark Room. Large locked-up Garage in the Hotel. Bath Room. English spoken. Electric Light.

On arriving from Lyons or Marseilles to proceed to the Hotel, follow the outside of the Ramparts until the Suspension Bridge is reached. The Hotel is just opposite.

G. GUIDA, late Manager of the Hotel Louvre et Paix, Marseilles.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

AXENSTEIN.

(LAKE OF FOUR CANTONS.)

GRAND HOTEL. PARK HOTEL.

Strictly **FIRST-CLASS**. 2,350 feet above sea level. Most prominent situation above Brunnen, commanding magnificent panorama. New Buildings. Large and beautiful Park of world-wide renown.

"Axenstein is the most beautiful spot I met with on my journey through Switzerland."—**QUEEN VICTORIA**.

Best English and American Society. Spring terms from 9 frs. in Grand, and from 7 frs. in Park Hotel. Divine Service in All Saints Church, Axenstein Park.

Terminus of the Electric Railway **BRUNNEN—AXENSTEIN**.

BADEN-BADEN.**HOLLAND HOTEL.**

First-class Establishment, up-to-date, close to "Conversation House" and "Frederic's Baths."

Large Park with Terraces. Single Rooms and Apartments, with Private Baths and Toilet.

A. ROSSLER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BALE.**HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

First-class Family Hotel. Opposite Central Station. Every modern improvement. Porter meets Trains.

Convenient Hotel for a stay, or breaking the journey in Bale.

Managers—HOLD BROS.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BALE.**GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL EULER.**

Very First-class Family House, opposite the Central Railway Station, in best and quietest position. Electric Light. Steam Heating. Lift. Rooms with Bathrooms attached.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

OSCAR MICHEL, new Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BALE.**HOTEL BAUER ON THE RHINE.**

Family Hotel, in a quiet, healthy, and most magnificent situation of Bale, on the banks of the Rhine, and in the centre of the town, near the Museums, Cathedral, etc. Rooms from 3 francs upward. Electric Light, Central Heating, Lift. Sanitary arrangements of the most perfect character. English Church Service adjoining the Hotel. Splendid Dining Terrace on the River. Near Landing Stage. Pleasure trips on Steamboats.

F. A. BLECHER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BALEARIC ISLANDS.**PALMA DE MALLORCA. GRAND HOTEL.****MILD CLIMATE. FINEST WINTER RESORT.**

First-class House. Modern comfort. Central heating. Lift. Baths. Dark room. Pension from 8 pesetas. Carriages for excursions in the Hotel. For location of private villas, apply to the Proprietor. Steamer from Marseilles and Barcelona.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

(LAKE MAGGIORE.) **BAVENO.** (SIMPLON LINE.)
(UNRIVALLED SITUATION.)

PALACE GRAND HOTEL.

Opened 1906. Strictly first-class House, beautifully situated near the lake, and opposite the Borromean Islands. Beautiful view. Large park. Lawn tennis. Lift. Electric light. Chauffage throughout. Apartments with private bathrooms. Orchestra. English Church. All express trains stop at Baveno station. Omnibus meets arrival of trains and steamers.

P. BORGO, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

(LAKE MAGGIORE.) **BAVENO.** (SIMPLON LINE.)
(UNRIVALLED SITUATION.)

GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE.

Best Family Hotel, situated in large garden near the lake. Lift. Electric light. Garage. Steam-heating. Apartments with private bathrooms. Tennis courts. Orchestra daily. Open March to November. Omnibus meets all trains.

C. PEDRETTI, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BELLAGIO (Lake of Como.)**HOTEL GRAND BRETAGNE.**

Proprietor, AUGUSTUS MEYER.

This first-class Hotel is most splendidly situated in the Italian Lake district. Every modern comfort. Central Heating. Large Garden and Park. Electric Light. Lift. Lawn Tennis. Camera Obscura. Water from the St. Primo Springs.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BELLAGIO.**SPLENDIDE HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.**

Newly opened, expressly built and handsomely furnished First-class Hotel, in magnificent situation opposite the Lake. Lift. Electric Light throughout. Central Hot-water Heating. Bath and Douches. Spring Water. Large Garden and Restaurant Française on the Lake. Table d'Hôte at separate Tables. Auto-Garage. Omnibus meets all the Boats.

Open all the year round. Moderate Terms.

FERRARIO & BOLGÈ, Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BERLIN.**HOTEL PRINZ ALBRECHT.**

PRINZ ALBRECHTSTR. 9, NEAR ANHALTER AND POTSDAMER BAHNHOF.

Modern comfort. Select position. Rooms from 3 marks.

Marble Hall. Renowned Cooking.

Large and small apartments connected with bath and dressing room.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BERLIN.**ALEXANDRA HOTEL.**

16 AND 17 MITTEL STRASSE.

New and modern Family Hotel, 100 front and garden rooms from 2/6 upwards. Rooms connected with bath. Comfort, courtesy, moderate terms. Unique and quiet location between Central Railway Station, Friedrichsstrasse and Unter den Linden (Berlin's most fashionable thoroughfare).

Telegrams—"Alexandra Hotel, Berlin."

Telephone—A 1.9121-9122.

Managing Proprietor, K. H. MÜLLER.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BERLIN.**HOTEL "DER KAISERHOF"**
WILHELMSPLATZ.

Rooms from 5 marks upwards; with Bath and Toilette from 12 Marks.

BERLIN.**GRAND HOTEL BELLE VUE,**
AND THIERGARTEN HOTEL (HOTEL DU PARC).

FIRST CLASS.

POTSDAMER PLATZ.

Much enlarged by New Building, provided with every modern comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Smoking and Reading Room.

Small and large Apartments in connection with Bath and Toilette. Opposite Potsdam Station. Not far from Anhalt Station. In proximate vicinity of the Tiergarten.

Proprietor, **EMIL METZGER.**

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BERLIN.**PENSION HERZBERG.**

121 B, POTSDAMER PRIVAT STRASSE, 121 B, VILLA.

Family Hotel of the first order. Largest in Berlin. 75 rooms arranged with all modern comfort and entirely new. In a central position, but quiet, and with gardens surrounding. Well patronised both in Summer and Winter by International guests. Full pension from 6 marks. Lift. Electric Light. Central Heating, etc.

BEX LES BAINS (Rhône Valley, Switzerland).

Salt and Mineral Water Baths. Hydrotherapeutics. "Fango de Battaglia" (Mud Baths). Acide Carbonic Baths as Nauheim. Electric Light Baths are to be found at the

GRAND HOTEL DES SALINES.

High-class order. Very spacious Dining Room, with newly-built Hall. Lift. Electric Light. Large shady Park. Lawn Tennis. Excellent road for Bicycles and Motor Cars. Shed for Bicycles. Booklet and Tariff on application.

Physician of the Establishment, Dr. E. de la HARPE. Manager, G. HEINRICH.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BIARRITZ.**HOTEL VICTORIA & DE LA GRAND PLAGE.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Finest situation, opposite the British Club and the Grand Casino. 150 Rooms and Salons.

Electric Light. Lift. Bathrooms. Large Garden and Verandah. Tennis.

Near Golf Links.

J. FOURNEAU, Biarritz.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BINGEN.**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

GEBR. SOHERR, Proprietress.

This favourite first-class Hotel, with a large Garden and Terrace, situated opposite the Landing Station of the Steamers, and close to the Railway Station, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort. Table d'hôte at One o'clock. Private dinner any time. Owner of the best vineyards. Hot and Cold Rhine Baths in the Hotel. Carriages for Excursions.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BOLOGNA.**HOTEL ETOILE D'ITALIE—AIGLE NOIR.**

Second class Hotel. The most central, situated in the principal street of the town. All modern comfort. Moderate Charges. Lift. Steam Heating. Electric Light and Telephone in every Room. Warm and Cold Bath. Douches. The four principal languages spoken. GREAT RENOWNED RESTAURANT always ready at fixed prices and à la Carte. Pension from 7.50 fr., all including. Special arrangements for Families. Two Omnibus Automobiles meet all trains day and night. Garage and Private Carriages. Guide Book of the Town gratis.

V. VIDONI, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

DOLOMITIC REGION.

CADORE.

BORCA S. VITO.

ITALY.

ALPINE RESORT, 3,750 FEET ABOVE SEA.

**PALACE HOTEL DES DOLOMITES.
SUCCURSAL, HOTEL CADORE-TAI.**

New Palatial Hotel, 150 Rooms with Private Baths, etc. Every modern appliance. Motor Garage. Private Motor Cars and Carriage between Hotel and Stations of Belluno and Toblach. 80,000 metres Park and Pine Forest. Splendid view over Dolomites, Monte Pelmo, and Antelao. Union des Grands Hotels, Milan, Proprietors.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***E. GUGLIEHNI, Manager.****BRIGUE.****GRAND HOTEL COURONNE ET POSTE.**

First-class Hotel. Nearest to the Station, the Post and Telegraph Office. Carriages for the Glacier du Rhone, The Grimsel and Simplon. Electric Light. Central Heating. American Bar. Pension from 8 francs. Lift. Auto-Garage. Facing the Simplon. Apartments with bath and toilet.

JOS. ESCHER, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BRUGES (Belgium).****HOTEL DE FLANDRE.**

Establishment of the Highest Class.

Largely patronized by Royalties and the *élite* of English and American Society. Central Steam Heating and Electric Light. Most beautiful Garden and splendid Winter Hall. Absolutely perfect Sanitary arrangements. Suites and apartments with private bath and toilet.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"FLANDRE, BRUGES."

LIFT.**LIFT.***Cook's Coupons accepted.***Mm. E. H. BENSEL, Proprietress.****BRUSSELS.****GRAND HOTEL.**

Convenient for Nord and Midi Station. Grand Café. Grill Room. Warmed throughout by Steam.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***BRUSSELS.****HOTEL DE LA POSTE.**

Proprietor, H. TILMANS.

This excellent Establishment, situated Rue Fosse aux Loups, will be found very convenient to visitors who prize cleanliness and comfort. It is very substantially furnished, has an excellent *cuisine*, and displays every attention to visitors, the charges being moderate. It is well situated for tourists desirous of rendering themselves familiar with the principal objects of interest in the Belgian capital, and the landlord will be found willing to afford every information in his power. Proprietor speaks English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian. Omnibus to and from the Station. Telephone. Smoking and Sitting Rooms. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Telephone No. 392. Steam Heating. Lift.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BRUSSELS.**GROTTO OF HAN.**

(Station: ROCHEFORT, BELGIUM.)

Travellers passing through Belgium can, by stopping a few hours, easily visit the "Grotto de Han."

According to all guide books the Grotto of Han with its chaos, its multi-form concretions, its abysses, its subterranean rivers, is the most enchanting and impressive in the world. The largest hall measures 151 m. in length, 140 m. in width, and 129 m. in height. (Total length about 3 km.) The last portion is visited by boat. An electric lighting system, recently installed, provides indescribable fantastic effects. A line, commanding a magnificent panorama, crosses the Rochers de Faule from Rochefort to the entrance of the Grotto.

BRUSSELS.**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE AND DE FLANDRE.**

First-class Hotel, in the best and healthiest situation of the town; near the King's Palace, overlooking the Park and the Place Royale. Every desirable accommodation. Electric Light. Lift. Steam Heating. Apartments with Bath and toilet. Winter Garden. Auto-Garage and Pit.

E. DREMEL, Proprietor.

Address letters or telegrams—Hotel Belle Vue and de Flandre, Brussels.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

BRUSSELS.**HOTEL BRISTOL AND MARINE**

9. Bd. du Jardin, Botannique.

Telegrams—"Marine Hotel, Brussels."

Proprietor—JOS. KKKULE.

This excellent Establishment is situated at the Nord Station, in the finest and healthiest part of the town. First-class cooking, and Old Wines. Every modern comfort. Moderate charges. Reading Saloon with English and American newspapers. Smoking and Conversation Saloons. Baths and Garden. Electric Light throughout. All languages spoken. Electric Tramway communication with all parts of the City. Pension if desired. Night Porter. Central Heating. Telephone No. 2354.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

CAIRO.**SAVOY HOTEL AND SAVOY RESTAURANT.**

The fashionable Hotel of Egypt.

GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Best situation, facing Esbekieh Gardens and Opera House. World-wide reputation. American Bar and Grill Room. Moderate terms.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Quite first-class Family Hotel, beautifully situated in Ismailia quarter. Large Terrace facing south. Moderate terms.

MENA HOUSE HOTEL.

At the foot of the Pyramids, 30 minutes from Cairo. The Ideal Hotel out of town, dry desert air, country life, Golf Links, own Stables, Camels and Horses on hire. Most suitable for a lengthy stay. Moderate terms.

Agents meet all steamers.

A. WILD, General Manager.

Apply for new pamphlet A.

(In Summer, Grand Hotel National, Zurich.)

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CANNES. HOTEL METROPOLE

(ONE OF THE GORDON HOTELS).

Situated in own beautifully wooded private park of 30 acres, affording magnificent unobstructed views. Faces South. Sheltered from North by pine woods. Luxurious suites of rooms with private baths. Excellent tennis courts. Garage. The Hotel is connected with the Town Station, golf links, and polo ground by private automobile service.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

OPEN WHOLE YEAR.	CANNES (French Riviera). HOTEL VICTORIA.	OPEN WHOLE YEAR.
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Central Situation. Fine Garden. Near Sea. Comfortable Rooms. Electric Light. Very Good Table. Tramway at the Door. Pension from Nine Francs. For Parties of Six in Two Rooms, 7s. Hot water heating throughout.

Proprietor, L. W. PILATTE.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CARLSBAD. SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL,

VILLA HOHENBURG, VILLA CLEOPATRA, AND VILLA CARLTON.

Constructed and fitted up on the most approved principles of MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOTELS. It is situated in the Westend quarter, opposite the American Park, in the healthiest position of Carlsbad. FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND GRILL ROOM.

Saloons, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Garden. Terrace. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. During May and September, reduced prices.

Telegrams—"SAVOYHOTEL."

TELEPHONE No. 333.

A. AULICH, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CHALONS s. MARNE (France). HOTEL DE LA HAUTE MERE DIEU.

Chalons s. Marne is just half way between London and Basle, and the Hotel de la Haute Mere Dieu is the best and most convenient place for travellers wanting a good rest after a long journey. They will find there very comfortable Rooms, with fire places, excellent cooking, and one of the finest cellars. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Omnibus at the Station day and night. Moderate prices. English spoken. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 7 o'clock. Five very fine and very old churches to be seen in Chalons. Five miles from Chalons, Notre Dame de L'Epine, beautiful Abbey Church, built by the English in the 16th century.

Telephone No. 4.

Telegraphic Address: "HOTEL MEUNIER."

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MEUNIER, Proprietor.

CHAMOUNIX. HOTEL DE LONDRES, D'ANGLETERRE, AND GRAND HOTEL.

ALL FIRST CLASS.

Large Garden. Splendidly situated. Lift. Tennis. Apartments with Private Bath. Proprietor: Société Hotelière Franco-Suisse de Chamounix.

CREPAUX-TAIRRAZ,

Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CHAMOUNIX.**GRAND HOTEL ROYAL AND DE SAUSSURE.****Proprietors, COUTTET FRÈRES.**

First-class English Family Hotel. Delightful free situation, with a large sheltered Park and Garden. Magnificent view of the Mont Blanc. High-class cuisine. Restaurant. Smoking and Reading Rooms. Baths. Excellent telescope for free use of visitors. Electric light throughout. Moderate charges. Special arrangements for families. Lawn Tennis.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***CHAMOUNIX.****HOTELS BEAU-SITE AND CONTINENTAL.**

Excellent second-class Hotel, recommended to families for great comfort. Beautifully situated in a large garden facing Mont Blanc and its Glaciers. Good sanitary conditions. First-rate cooking. Most moderate terms. Bath Rooms. Smoking and Reading Rooms. Dark Room. Electric light throughout. Telegraph. Telephone. Omnibus. Winter season. Patronised by English families.

Garage for Automobiles.

Proprietor, J. CURRAL-COUTTET.*Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.***LES PRAZ (near Chamonix).****HOTEL SPLENDID.***Cook's Coupons accepted.***CHIAVENNA.****HOTEL NATIONAL ET ENGADINERHOF.**

The Best and most Modern Hotel. Opposite the Railway Station and the principal office for the arrival and departure of all the diligences. The only Hotel with Central Steam Heating Installation throughout. Electric Light. Telephone. Baths.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***COBLANCE.****HOTEL ZUR TRAUBE.**

Renovated 1910.

Every Comfort.

Close to the Piers.

Beautiful views on the Rhine.

Omnibus at the Station.

Electric Light.

Central Heating.

Telephone No. 42.

A. FLORY, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.*

COLOGNE.

HOTEL DISCH.

FIRST CLASS. OLD RENOWNED. With every modern comfort.

Omnibus at the Steamboats and the Station.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CONSTANCE.

(ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE AND THE RHINE.)

Terminus of the Black Forest Railway.

INSEL HOTEL IM SEE.

Formerly Convent of the Dominicans, unique building as regards history, architecture and scenery. Quiet residence. Pension arrangements for long stays. Season April 20th to October 15th. Personally managed by the

Proprietor, M. BRUNNER.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

House of the first class, newly and expressly constructed for a Family Hotel, luxuriously furnished, and offering the greatest comfort at a very moderate price. Situated in the centre of Pera, opposite the Municipal Garden. Splendid view of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. American Elevator. Baths in every apartment. Rooms for reception, reading, smoking, etc. French and English cuisine.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CONSTANTINOPLE—PERA.

GRAND HOTEL KROECKER.

First-class Family Hotel with large and elegantly furnished rooms, offering full comfort at a very moderate price. Splendidly situated in the centre of Pera and overlooking the Golden Horn and Stamboul. Baths, Rooms for reception, Post Office, etc. Good Kitchen and Good Wines. Only Hotel in Constantinople with Garden. Full or half pension at most moderate terms.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL KONGEN AF DANMARK.

High-class English Hotel. *Cook's Coupons accepted.*

MARIENLYST CURE AND SEA BATH.

Largest and most fashionable Bathing Establishment of the North. 300 Rooms and 24 elegantly furnished Cottages.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL COSMOPOLITE Kongens Nytorv.

First-class Hotel, newly built. 170 Elegantly Furnished Rooms. Electric Light. Elevator. Central Heating. Grand Dining Saloon connected with a beautiful Palm Garden. Special cosy Drawing Room for Ladies. Only Fireproof Hotel in Copenhagen. Moderate Prices.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CORTINA (d'Ampezzo 4,025 feet above sea level), TYROL.

QUEEN OF THE DOLOMITES.

GRAND HOTEL MIRAMONTI.

First-class New Hotel, situated amongst beautifully green Alpine meadows and near extensive forests. Grand panoramic view of the Dolomites. 160 spacious, lofty, and well-furnished rooms. Apartments with private bath, private sitting-room. Numerous balconies. Large elegant dining-room with separate tables. Central heating. Electric light. Baths on every floor. Large vestibule and public rooms. Verandahs and restaurant. Tennis court. Auto, garage. Telephone. Carriage horses and Guides in the House. Moderate terms.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

R. MANAIGO, Proprietor.

CRACOW.

GRAND HOTEL.

In the former palace of the Prince Czartoryski. Electric Light. Central Heating. Marble Staircases. Rooms from 3 kronen, inclusive Light and Service. Luxurious Apartments. Large Restaurant and separate rooms. Dinners from 3 kronen, and à la carte. Wine trade. Confectionery and Café in the house.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

DIEPPE. HOTEL ROYAL

(ONE OF THE GORDON HOTELS).

Finest Hotel in Normandy. Best position facing sea, and nearest the Casino. Entirely rebuilt a few years ago; the Hotel embodies all modern improvements. Uninterrupted sea views from every window. Numerous suites of rooms with private baths. An ideal centre for automobilists. Renowned cuisine.

DIEPPE.

HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.

First-class Family Hotel facing the Sea, inclusive and moderate terms.

DIEPPE.**GRAND HOTEL.**

On the front, facing the sea. First-class house. 150 rooms and saloons. Lift.

Bath-rooms. Apartments, with Bath-room. Garage and Repairing Workshop.

Open all the year. Telephone—164.

Splendid Trout Fishing for people staying in the Hotel.

G. DUCOUDERT, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

DINAN (the most picturesque City in Brittany).

Near Dinard and Saint Malo.

On the delightful Valley of "la Rance."

Winter temperature average 6°. English Chapel. Middle Age edifices. Fishing.

Boating. Golf Links. Tennis Club. Victoria Club.

HOTEL DE BRETAGNE.

First-class Terms :—October to June—50s. weekly.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

DRESDEN.**GRAND UNION HOTEL.**

Near Central Station ; open position.

Renewed 1909. Magnificent high-class Family Establishment, situated in the finest part of the town, the English quarter. Suites and rooms with Bath. Lift. Electric Light. Garage. Moderate charges, special rates for a stay. Homely comfort.

A. BECKER-LANDRY,

Late Manager of Hotel Bristol, Naples, and Excelsior Palace, Palermo.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

DRESDEN.—A.**THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

Rebuilt 1906-7, and all improvements of a Modern Hotel added. Situation is good, quiet, select and convenient. Opposite Central Station. Suites and Single Rooms combined with private Bath Room and Lavatory. Restaurant (considered one of the best in Dresden), open to non-residents. Nice garden and terraces. Smoking, Reading, Ladies Drawing, Music and Writing Rooms, all on ground floor. Every comfort and convenience. Heated throughout. Electric Lifts and Light. Large Garage.

Telephone :—Office, 740.

Manager, OTTO KOBERLING.

Proprietor, MAX GÜTTO.

DRESDEN.—A.**PENSION RUDELOFF,**

1A, SCHNORE ST. (CORNER OF WINCKELMANN ST.).

Occupying a handsome Villa of its own (30 Rooms), garden, conveniently situated, 4 minutes' walk from the principal Railway Station, near the English, American and Scotch Churches. Perfect Sanitation. Quiet, Sunny Rooms. Bath. Excellent Table. Full Pension from 4 sh. a day. Facilities for German conversation.

Telephone No. 1401.

H. RUDELOFF.

Cook's Accommodation Orders accepted.

EGGISHORN.**HOTEL JUNGFRAU, 2,200 m.**

2½ hours above Fiesch. 120 beds. Pension for prolonged stay. Numerous and splendid excursions to the Jungfrau, Glacier d'Aletsch, etc. Same house.

PAVILLON CONCORDIA, 2,800 m.

HOTEL RIEDERALP, 1,950 m.

HOTEL RIEDERFURKA, 2,100 m.

Admirably situated for a long sojourn. Glacier d'Aletsch close by.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

ENGELBERG.

HIGH-CLASS ALPINE RESORT. 3,300 feet=1,019m. above sea.

**GRAND HOTEL & KURANSTALT,
AND HOTEL KURHAUS TITLIS.**

The two leading Hotels, with 600 Beds and all modern comfort. Patronised by distinguished English families. Three Tennis Courts. Large Ball and Concert Hall. Own Orchestra from the Scala in Milan. Summer Season—May to October. Winter Sport—November to March. Kindly apply for Prospectus and Pension terms.

CATTANI BROS., Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS.

The beautiful and highly patronized watering-place in Savoy on the borders of Lake Lemman. Complete Thermal Establishment. Recommended by most of the leading Doctors of England, France, and Germany, and frequented by European Aristocracy. Theatre, Golf, Casino, Splendid Excursions. Two daily trains de luxe.

• **ROYAL HOTEL.**

A Palace of Luxury unrivalled in Europe.

SPLENDID HOTEL. "The Home of Comfort."

These two Hotels are under the Management of the Ritz and Carlton Hotels of London.

FLORENCE.**HOTEL FLORENCE WASHINGTON.**

First-class House, Lung Arno, full south, thoroughly comfortable. Electric Light Lift, etc., etc. Apartments with Private Bath-Rooms. Central Heating.

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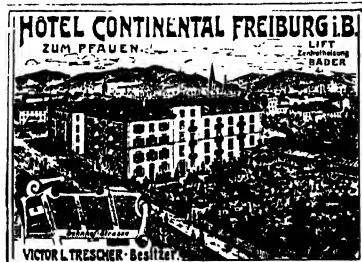
FREIBURG (in Breisgau, Baden).**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

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First-class Hotel, situated to the left of the Railway Station, close to Post Office, and a few minutes from the Cathedral. In quiet and finest open situation on the Promenade, surrounded by nice Gardens. Covered and open Terraces for Open-air Restaurant. Electric Light and Steam Heating. Baths and apartments with private bath and toilette. Lift. Perfect sanitary arrangements. English newspapers. Moderate prices. Pension. Hotel porters at every train; no omnibus wanted.

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HIGHLY-FINISHED WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS.

AWARDS IN SEVERAL EXHIBITIONS.

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GENEVA**COLAY SONS & STAHL,**

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Manufacturers of finest Watches & Jewellery. Dealers in Diamonds, etc.

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Well known house, entirely renovated, near the steamers' landing stages. Central Heating. Lift. Bath Rooms on all floors. Rooms from 3 frs.; dinner, 4 frs.; supper, 3.50 frs. Special terms for longer stay. Cook's Office in same house.

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Cook's Coupons accepted.

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In town. Restaurant. Bar. Tea Room. Close to Thos. Cook & Son—Hamburg—America—North German Lloyd.

LUIGI MELANO, General Manager.

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New and modern. Hot water heating, electric lift, baths and hot and cold water in nearly all rooms. Rooms and apartments overlooking large terraces, and facing south. Moderate prices.

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Full south position, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and its environs. First-class Hotel, with every modern comfort. Lift. Electric Light, and Steam heating throughout. Beautiful Winter Garden.

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Modern, first-class in every respect.

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On the Tourists' Line LUCERNE. BRUNIG. INTERLAKEN.

HOTEL GIESSBACH.

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HOTEL DU GLACIER DU RHÔNE À GLETSCH.

1800 m. 250 beds. Electric Light. Baths. The Furka, Grimsel, and Brigue Diligences stop here at mid-day and evening. English Church.

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One and a half hours from the Hotel du Glacier du Rhône. 2200 m. 90 beds. Most splendid view over the Rhone Glacier and the Alps. Both Hotels considerably enlarged and provided with every modern comfort, including Post and Telegraph Offices.

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First-class Hotel, situated in one of the finest and healthiest parts of Switzerland, full South, commanding a splendid view of the mountains and of the lake. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Lift. Electric Light. Telephone. Baths. Large Park, with Lawn Tennis ground. Central heating. Open all the year.

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Cook's Coupons accepted.

GRINDELWALD (Switzerland).

3,468 ft. above Sea Level.

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THE BEAR HOTEL

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Old-Established Premier English Hotel. Central heating. Electric light. Lift.
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HELOUAN (25 minutes from Cairo in the Desert).

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The best Hotel out of Cairo. Nearest to the best Golf Links in Egypt
Terms from 12/3 per day. Write for pamphlet.

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Comfortable Family Hotel. Opposite the Baths.
Beautiful Gardens. Terms from 8/3 per day.

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Cook's Coupons accepted. A. WILD, General Manager.

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First-class modern comfort. Lift Electric Light. Home comforts. **CARL LANDSEE, Propr.**

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INNSBRUCK, Tyrol. GOLDEN SUN HOTEL.

First-class Hotel, facing Railway Station. Free and healthy position.

Steam heating, Electric Light, Lift, Baths.

CARL BEER, Proprietor.

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PRIVATE BATH ROOMS.

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Carriages and Interpreters meet all trains.

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First-class Hotel with over 100 Rooms. Family Hotel, in central quiet position on the Danube quay, with terrace, from which one has a splendid view of the finest environs of the town, the Postlingberg and Electric Mountain Railway. Excellent cooking and wines. Very moderate prices. Great reduction to commercial travellers, merchants and tourists. For longer stays specially cheap arrangements.

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Old-established Hotel. Recently considerably enlarged and supplied with latest improvements. Greatly recommended. Perfect sanitary arrangements. 130 Beds. Large decorated Dining Room in Gothic style. Ladies' Drawing Room. Smoking Room. Baths. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Wines. Munich Beer. Telephone. Electric Light. Moderate Charge. The Hotel is the headquarters of the Lucerne "Men's Bicycling Union." Stable arrangements for Bicycles. English spoken. Central heating.

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Open position. 17 Rooms. 70 Beds. Reading Room. Ladies' Saloon. Café. Restaurant. Large shady Terrace. Electric Light. Telephone. Central Heating. Omnibus at Railway Station and Steamship Pier. Moderate Charges. Open all the year round. Smoking Room. Billiard Table. Old Swiss Restaurant of the 15th century.

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First-class Favourite English and American House. IN FINE AND QUIET POSITION ON THE LAKE. Grand Hall with Walking Gallery. Restaurant newly fitted up in connection with a large covered Terrace and large GARDEN. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Private Apartments, with Bath and Lavatory. Warm Winter Heating. Garage for Motor Cars on the Premises. Write for Prospectus. Moderate terms. Omnibus meets all Trains and Steamers.

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Visitors to Lucerne will find at the

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Very comfortable accommodation for frs. 9-15, inclusive, in Spring and Autumn, and from frs. 12-20 in the High Season.


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Especially recommended by the Travel Editor of "The Queen."

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(7 minutes' walk from Town, on Drei Linden Hill.)

Fine view of Alps and Lake. Full South. Large shady old Garden. Terrace.

Electric Light throughout. Smoking Room. Bath Room.

Open all the year. Established 28 years. English management.

Pension from frs. 5½ per day, inclusive.

Proprietor. ADAMSON TRUB.

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Comfortable. Very quiet and nice open situation with extensive view.
Five minutes from Station. Good Beds. Fine Cuisine and careful attendance.

Bathroom. Saloon. Electric light. Restaurant.

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Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted, and best Rooms reserved for holders.

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LUCERNE.
BOSSARD & SON,
SCHWANENPLATZ.

PARIS, 1889.



MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND
SILVERSMITHS.

Dealers in Precious Stones. Artistic Work, Odd
Patterns.

Member of the Jury, Paris, 1900.

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HOTEL EUROPE.

First class. Best position on the new Quay. Cool in Summer. Park, gardens,
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Proprietor and Manager, **H. BURKARD-SPILLMAN.**

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GRAND HOTEL SPLENDIDE.

Located in the most beautiful part of Lugano, on the New Quay. Every Up-to-date
Comfort. Large Garden and Park. Motor Shed. Golf Links.

ALBERT MORANZONI, Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

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HOTEL BRISTOL.

Up-to-date First-class Hotel, with every modern comfort. Next to English Church.
Near Station and Landing Stage. Splendid situation. Open all the year.

Managers, **CAMENZIND, Proprietaires.**

Cook's Coupons accepted.

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RUE GASPARDIN, PLACE BELLECOUR.

First class Family Hotel, in the finest part of the town. Every modern comfort. Hot
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A WINTERLESS CLIMATE. NO DUST. WINTER MEAN TEMP. 62° F.

REID'S HOTELS.

REID'S PALACE HOTEL (late New Hotel) and Annexes, enlarged to 140 rooms, in the largest hotel gardens in Madeira, on the western sea cliff. Fine view of sea and mountains. Lift. Sea Bathing and Boating. French Cuisine.

CARMO HOTEL, in sheltered central position. These Hotels have large Gardens and Tennis Courts, and are lighted by electricity. **MOUNT HOTEL**, Monte, 2000 feet above sea level. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Tariff from the Steamship Companies, Hotel Tariff Bureau, 275, Regent Street, W.; Thos. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. A B C Unicodes and Lieber. Voyage, 3½ days from Southampton by Cape Mail Steamers. Telegrams: REID, FUNCHAL. Cook's Coupons accepted. **W. & A. REID, Proprietors.**

MADRID.**HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS.**

2, VITORIA and 4, CARRERA SAN GERONIMO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the City.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***MADRID.****GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. FULL SOUTH ON THE PUERTA DEL SOL. CENTRAL HEATING
LIFT. BATHS. MODERATE CHARGES.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***MALAGA—ANDALOUSIE.**

THE QUEEN OF THE WINTER STATIONS OF THE CONTINENT.

REGINA HOTEL.

First Class.

H. SANI, Director.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***MARSEILLES.****GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE AND PAIX.**Proprietor:—**L. ECHENARD-NEUSCHWANDER.**

Enlarged in 1906 with a new Hall and a new Drawing Room (full south). Splendid first-class Hotel. Only one facing south Cannebière prolongée. Electric Light in every room. Telegraphic address—"Louvre, Paix, Marseilles." Interpreters. Omnibus and motors enter the covered courtyard. Central heating. Garage. Restaurant à la carte. Excellent cuisine and wines. Rendezvous of the East and homeward bound travellers. Railway tickets. *Cook's Coupons accepted.*

Annexe: **MARSEILLES PALACE HOTEL** (Sea Side) and Restaurant La Reserve, Corniche. Reputed for the delicious Bouillabaisse (v. Thackeray). Apartments and Rooms with Baths. Garage.

Honoured by the visits of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1905-1906. Panorama incomparable.

MARSEILLES. GRAND HOTEL DE GENEVE.

Most central position, with view over the Sea, the Cannebière, and the Exchange. Latest sanitary arrangement. Baths. New Patent Lift. Central Heating and Electric Light in every room. Telephone. Drawing and Smoking Room. Luncheon 3 fcs.; dinner 4 fcs.; served at separate tables. Rooms from 3 fcs. Omnibus to all trains, and Interpreter at arrival of steamers.

W. W. HOWELL-MAILLE, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

Branch House—GRAND HOTEL DES ETRANGERS, ALGERS.

(Valais.) **MARTIGNY.** (Switzerland.)

GRAND HOTEL CLERC.

First-class, well-known house. Entirely renovated, enlarged, and fitted with all modern comforts. Open all the year. Arrangements for Pension. Holders of Cook's tickets will receive special attention, and be provided with the best Carriages and Coachmen for Chamounix, Gt. St. Bernard, etc.

Proprietor and Manager, OSCAR CORNUT BRUNNER.

Cook's Coupons accepted.



Rooms with baths.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MAYENCE. HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.

Well-known first-class Hotel. Thorough comfort, finest and best situated Hotel in the town, affording an open view of the river. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions in the neighbourhood. Opposite the Landing Place of the steamers. Omnibus meets all trains at Central station. Steam heating. Lift. Electric Light. Staircase throughout fire-proof. The Hotel is arranged to suit the requirements of single Travellers as well as families, and is moderate in its charges. Baths.

(Switzerland.) **MEIRINGEN.** (Bernese Oberland.)

GRD. HOTEL DU SAUVAGE.

(WILDENMANN.)

First-class Leading House.

Litt.

In the finest Position.

English Church.

W. GUNTER, Managing Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MENTONE (South of France).

HOTEL BRISTOL.

Family House in the best position near Casino, Station, Public Gardens, Tennis Grounds, and English Church. Fine view of the Sea and the whole coast line from the Bordighera to Cap Martin. Terms moderate. Open November till end of May.

T. RONZI, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MERAN.**FAMILY HOTEL, ERZHERZOG JOHANN.**

First-class Family House. Honoured by a visit of the Emperor Francis Josef I. and his Court. Internat. Exhibition. Crystal Palace, London, 1906. Grand Prix. One of the leading Hotels in Meran. Fitted with every modern comfort. Central position on the Promenade, near the Kurhaus, Theatre, and Churches. Frequented by English and American families. Large garden of palm trees. Large and elegant drawing-rooms. Apartments, with bath and toilet. Central (warm-water) heating. Sunny rooms to the Promenade and the Garden. Starting point in the summer for the Diligences Sulden, Trafoy, and Switzerland. Special terms for long stay. Open all the year. Modern Auto Garage. All sports for summer and winter. *Cook's Coupons accepted.*

MERAN (South Tyrol).**PALACE HOTEL.**

New House, with every modern comfort. 150 Rooms, 200 Beds, and many suites with Bath.

Sunniest position on the Promenades. Auto Garage. Vacuum Cleaner.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

FRANZ LEIBL, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**GRAND HOTEL DE MILAN.**

First-class in every respect. Close to the Cathedral and Scala Theatre. Rooms and Apartments with private bath and W.C. Railway and Sleeping Car Office in the Hotel. Luggage registered through.

Patronised by the elite of English and American Society. Restaurant Français.

Branch House: HOTEL COMMERCIO, Second Class.

S. A. SPATZ.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

First-class. Central. Lift. Steam Heating. Railway booking office.

T. CLERICI, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Situated on the Corso Victor Emanuel. Lift. Electric Light. Steam Heating. Baths. Moderate charges. Tariff in every room. Pension. Omnibus at the station.

CH. FONTANA.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

MILAN.**HOTEL DU NORD ET DES ANGLAIS.**

On the Central Railway Station Square. First-class Family Hotel with every modern comfort. Dark-room and Auto-Garage.

C. GALLIA, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**BERTOLINI'S HOTEL EUROPE.**

Corso Vittorio Em. South, with view of the Cathedral. Quiet rooms facing the garden.

Selected Family Hotel, with every modern comfort. Private bath rooms.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**HOTEL CAVOUR.**

(FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.)

Lift. Central Heating. Railway Booking Office. Suites of apartments with bath rooms connecting. Quietest Hotel in Milan. Surrounded by Public Gardens.

Proprietors, Heirs of E. SUARDI.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MILAN.**BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.**

In the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station. All modern improvements. Highly recommended, being scrupulously clean. Moderate charges. Latest sanitary arrangements. Pleasant Garden. Steam Heating. Elevator.

BELLINI, Proprietor.

MITTENWALD-BAVARIAN HIGHLAND.**HOTEL ZUR POST.**

Old renowned first-class House. Recently constructed Dependence with fine view on the Mountains. Electric light. Carriages to all parts.

J. NEUNER, Court Purveyor to the Grand Duke of Luxemb.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MONSUMMANO (Italy), near Florence.**GROTTO GIUSTI.**

Royal establishment of natural Stearn Baths, miraculously efficacious for the healing of rheumatic and gout diseases. March-November. Hot Springs. Hydropathy. Electrothermic. Massage.

SANITARY DIRECTION.—Comm. Prof. Grocco, of the Florence University; Prof. Murri, of the Bologna University; Cav. Prof. Fedeli, of the Pisa University.

Manager—Cav. Prof. A. Lustig, of the Florence University.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL VITTORIO EMANUELE.

Connected with the Establishment. For particulars and Prospectus please address—
Cook's Coupons accepted.

CAV. N. MELANI, Monsummano (Italy).

SIERRE MONTANA (Switzerland).**GRAND HOTEL DU PARC.**

Best Situation.

First-class Winter Sports.

(SIMPLON RAILWAY.)

5012 feet above Sea Level.

Modern Hotel, fitted up with every comfort for Summer and Winter Season. Ideal Spring and Summer resort. Central heating. Electric Light in every room. Large glass Verandah. Bath. Douches. Perfect Sanitation. Dark Room. English and Catholic Church. Post Office. Telegraph. Telephone. Postal service twice a day. Winter Sports—Ski-ing, Tobogganing, Crustlugging, Skating. Full south, sheltered by Forest from all winds. Large Park, the property of the Hotel. Magnificent panoramic view extending from the Simplon to Mont Blanc. Open all the year round. **CONSUMPTIVES NOT ADMITTED.** Three hours' carriage drive from Sierre to the Hotel. **Proprietor, LOUIS ANTILE.**

MONTE CARLO.
HOTEL METROPOLE

(ONE OF THE GORDON HOTELS).

Best position, overlooking the lovely Casino Gardens. Re-decorated throughout and notable additions and improvements made. Over 100 luxurious, newly fitted bathrooms. Numerous handsome suites of rooms, containing the finest apartments in the Principality. The **METROPOLI VILLAS**, attached to the Hotel, are admirably suited for family residences.

In **MONTECATINI BATHS, near Florence.** In
Summer. (SULPHUR CHLORINE (APERIENT) SALINE WATERS.) Summer.

GRAND HOTEL LA PACE.

New Palatial Building situated in its own park, with panoramic view of surrounding mountains. Lawn Tennis.

LOCUNDA MAGGIORE.

An ancient Ducal Palace. Up-to-date. Restaurant, Theatre, Post and Telegraphic Office in the Hotel.

L. MELANO, General Manager, also of Hotel des Princes, Genoa. Hotel

Continental, Genoa

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MONTREUX (Switzerland).**HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.**

First-class Family Hotel, standing in its own large shady garden on the lake. 75 beds. Most central position of all Montreux. Nearest to the Kursaal-Casino, railway station and landing places. English Church. Open air restaurant. Swimming baths. Central heating. Open all the year. Pension terms from 21 s. a week.

T. U. SPALINGER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

MONTREUX.**HOTEL NATIONAL, 1st CLASS.**

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

Ideal Family Hotel. Splendidly situated in elevated position, and not near the Lake. Free and marvellous view. Patronised by the best English and American society.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Cook's Tourists find special care. Cook's Office in the premises of the

HOTEL NATIONAL—Manager, R. TURNER.

MONTREUX.

CELEBRATED AUTUMN, WINTER AND SPRING HEALTH RESORT.

GRAND HOTEL CHATEAU BELMONT.

One of the finest and most modern first-class Family Hotels in Switzerland, holding the best position in Montreux. 120 bedrooms and private sitting-rooms for the most part with balconies. Spacious airy Drawing rooms. Vestibule and Winter Garden. Situated amid vineyards. Gardens and parks, shady terraces and tennis ground. Commands a magnificent view of the Lake and mountains. Golf Links, Tennis. Central hot-water heating. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Lift. Electric light in every room. Dark room. Baths and Douches. Omnibus at railway station. Open all the year round. Moderate prices. Excellent cuisine and careful service. Most comfortable rooms. Special arrangements for families. Telegraphic address—"Belmont, Montreux."

Cook's Coupons accepted.

Th. UNGER-DONALDSON, Proprietor.

MONTREUX.**MONTREUX PALACE HOTEL.**

300 Rooms. Spacious public rooms. 50 sitting rooms. Apartments and rooms with private bathrooms. English sanitary arrangements. Hot and cold water in every dressing-room. Tennis Courts. Golf Links.

*Cook's Coupons accepted.***HOTEL NATIONAL.****HOTEL DU CYGNE.**

MONTREUX—TERRITET. (Lac Léman, Switzerland.)
GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL DES ALPES.

NEWLY REBUILT WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE REQUIREMENTS.

Landing Stage for Steamers. 350 rooms, 30 drawing rooms, 80 bathrooms. Auto garage, 40 cars and large repair shop. Roller skating rink. Five tennis courts. Golf links. Clay pigeon shooting. Winter sports. American bowling alleys. Boating. Territet Station two minutes from the Hotel. Omnibus-automobile at Montreux Station, five minutes from the Hotel. Station of the Territet-Glion-Chaux-Rochers de Naye and Territet-Mont Fleuri Railways.

A. AHLBURG, Manager.

MONTREUX.**HOTEL EDEN.**

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL.

Splendidly situated, close to the Kursaal, in the most beautiful, the healthiest, and quietest part of the South Quay, and the new Avenue du Theatre. Finest view of the Lake and the Mountains. This almost newly-built First-class Establishment, highly recommended to English Families, contains 160 well-furnished Bedrooms and Drawing Rooms, nearly all with Balconies. It offers the greatest modern home comfort, Lift, Electric Light, central Hot Water Heating in every room, perfect sanitary arrangements, first-class Cuisine, Baths, beautiful shady Garden. Moderate charges. Omnibus at the Railway Station and Steamboats.

F. FALLEGGGER, Proprietor.

MOSCOW.**HOTEL METROPOL.**

RECENTLY BUILT AND FITTED WITH ALL MODERN COMFORT.

BURNIER, SMIRNOFF & CAPOUTO.

Proprietors.

MUNICH.**HOTEL BELLEVUE.**

First-class Hotel, near the Railway Station, in one of the finest places of the town (Karlsplatz), greatly enlarged and entirely newly furnished. 150 Rooms and Saloons, Apartments with Baths. Parlour. Reading Room. English and American Newspapers. Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock.

Restaurant. Moderate Terms. Pension. Electric Light. Omnibus to and from all trains. Munich residence of the British Royal Family.

C. JOBST & B. VITZTHUM, Proprietors.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

MUNICH.**PENSION PODLECK.**

FIRST-RATE REFERENCES.

Galeriestrasse 11 (l. & r.).

The owner receives a few visitors for a long or short stay in her very comfortable apartments at the above address. Beautiful and most central situation, next the Royal and English Garden, and all the principal sites. Dry walk through the Arcades to the Royal Theatre, the Court Opera, the Odeon, etc.

Sunny bedrooms. Excellent boarding. Bathroom in the flat. Trams in all directions. Moderate prices. Telephone 3492.

MUNICH.**PENSION BECKENBAUER.**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

5, PRINZ LUDWIG STRASSE, 5.

Situated in the most refined part of the Town in the immediate vicinity of all the principal sights, Theatres, Art Galleries, etc. Sixty beautifully furnished bed and sitting rooms, fitted with every modern improvement. Private Suites of Apartments of three to six rooms, at desire. No pains spared to render stay, however short, most comfortable and enjoyable. Best London references. Terms, Full Board and Lodging, from 5s. per Day.

MUNICH.**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

First-class house, with 150 rooms. Comfortably furnished. Opposite the Central Station (South Railway). Electric Light and Steam Heating throughout. Apartments and Rooms with private Bath. Lift. Moderate Prices. Pension as per arrangement.

Proprietor, **HANS HUBNER.**

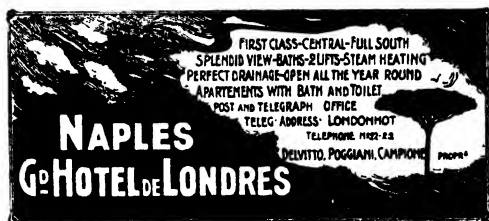
Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

MUNICH.**GRAND HOTEL FOUR SEASONS.**

First-class House with select clientele. All modern improvements. Suites with Bath. Excellent Restaurant, open also to non-residents of the House. American Bar.

MUNICH.**GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE.**

First-class Family House (opened 1900), with all modern conveniences. Restaurant on open terrace.



Cook's Coupons accepted.

NAPLES.**PARKER'S HOTEL**

(“THE” ENGLISH HOTEL.)

On the Corso Vitt. Em.; the healthiest part of the town, with the most lovely view over the whole bay. Ten minutes' walk from Cook's Office.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NAPLES.**GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA,**

QUAI PARTENOPE.

First-class House, with all modern accommodations and comfort. Lift. Central heating. Electric Light. Perfect drainage, etc. On same premises as Cook's Central Office, and the new splendid Victoria Gallery. Full south with magnificent direct view of the whole Bay—Posillipo, Capri, Sorrento, etc. 200 Rooms and private Saloons, apartments, and rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Open all the year round. Garages.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

CAV. F. MERLO, Proprietor.

NAPLES.**HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE ET D'ANGLETERRE.**

First-class family house; a palatial residence with moderate terms. Situated in the best part of Naples, facing the sea and the beautiful public gardens. The Hotel has been lately refurnished with every modern comfort. Lift, electric light, central heating. First-class cuisine and cellar. Lunch and dinners at separate tables. The Hotel is the nearest to the English Church and Cook's Office. Open all the year round.

C. ROSSI, Proprietor and Manager.

NAPLES.

Facing Via Roma—Entrance, Vico Tre Re, No. 60 (1st Floor).

FIRST-CLASS NEAPOLITAN GRAND RESTAURANT**"GIARDINI INTERNAZIONALI."**

Luncheons and Dinners at fixed price, or à la Carte. Tea. Chocolate during day and night.

Specially selected Italian and Foreign Wines. Beer and Liqueurs.

English spoken. Man spricht Deutsch. On parle Français. Se habla Española.

FASHIONABLE RESORT FOR FOREIGNERS.

Fili MATACENA DI RAFFAELE, Proprietor.**NAPLES.****MACPHERSON'S HOTEL BRITANNIQUE.**

First class and most complete English Hotel. Full south with magnificent view over the bay and Mount Vesuvius. The comfort of Visitors, these being mostly English and Americans, is studied in every way, the establishment being under the personal Superintendence of the Proprietors. Omnibuses meet trains and steamers. Charges moderate and inclusive.

MACPHERSON, Proprietor.**BAD NAUHEIM.****KIRSCH'S HOTEL.***Cook's Coupons accepted.***KIRSCH'S HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.****FIRST CLASS HOUSES.**

Lifts. The most comfortable Hotels in Nauheim. Best situation. Lifts.

In Winter—GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL, ALGIERS.

NEUCHÂTEL (Switzerland).**GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC.**

Central Position. Renovated. Comfortable House. Lift Baths. Electric Light and Central Heating in every Room. Splendid view of Lake and Alps. Close to all the Schools. OMNIBUS AT STATION.

J. BURKHARDT, Proprietor.*Cook's Coupons accepted.***NEUCHÂTEL (Switzerland).****GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE ET BEAU RIVAGE.****A. CUENOUD, Proprietor.**

The only first-class Hotel situated on the Lake and commanding the entire view of the Alps. Garden. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Central Heating. Inquiry Office in the Hotel Garden. Dark Room. Garage.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

· **NEUCHÂTEL (Switzerland).**

**GRAND HOTEL TERMINUS ET HOTEL
DES ALPES.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Finest view from Neuchâtel overlooking the Lake and the whole Panorama of the Town and chain of the Alps from Santis to Mont Blanc. Entirely re-built. Modern comfort. Baths. Central Heating. Lift. Electric Light. Large secluded Garden. Terrace. Pension the whole year.

E. HALLER, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NICE.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

QUAI DU MIDI.

First-class establishment, facing the sea. Magnificent Saloons and Salle à Manger. Excellent Cuisine. Electric Lifts. Heated and Electric Light.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NICE.

Hotel De Bade and O'Connor.

35-37, RUE COTTA and RUE DU CONGRES.

Comfortable Family Hotel. Quiet, central, near Promenade des Anglaise and sea, facing South on lovely Garden. Hot water heating. Modern comfort. Under the management of the

Proprietors, GIRAUDY & WALTHER.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NICE.

GRAND HOTEL DU RHIN (RHINE HOTEL).

First-class Family Hotel. Boulevard Victor Hugo. Central and quiet position, full South. Every modern comfort. Two Lifts. Hot-water Heating throughout. Private Suites with Bath. Moderate charges.

T. H. BAUMGARTNER, Swiss Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NICE.**LE GRAND HOTEL.**

In the centre of the town, opposite the square Masséna.

Six hundred Rooms and Saloons heated.

Rooms and private Suites with Bath and Toilet.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NICE.**QUEEN'S HOTEL, Boulevard Victor Hugo.**

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED. Shady Garden, free of noise and dust. Most up-to-date. Completely renovated. Comfortable. An ideal Family Hotel for English and Americans. Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed. Self-contained apartments with baths. Terms from 10 francs, including Electric Light, Steamheating, Attendance.

JOHN AGID, Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

NIMES.**GRAND HOTEL DU LUXEMBOURG.**

Best situated in the Town, facing the Esplanade. Mostly frequented by English and American families. Beautiful Hall and Dining Room, Bathrooms, Central Heating, Telephone. Auto-Garage, Carriage, and Automobile in the Hotel. Diners à prix fixe et service à la Carte. Entirely renewed by—

A. AURIC, of London.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

OLYMPIA.**NEW GRAND HOTEL AND GRAND HOTEL
DES CHEMINS DE FER.**

Close by the Railway Station.

The above Hotel, newly built, furnished and decorated, has been already highly appreciated by numerous visitors as the most comfortable Hotel at classic Olympia. Scrupulous cleanliness, prompt service, good cooking, moderate terms. It is under the management of the Grand Hotel Patras, Patras.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

OSTEND.**HOTEL D'ALLEMAGNE.**

Proprietor, **A. STRACKE.**

This large and well-known first-class Establishment is situated 22, Rue du Quai (centre of the town), close to the Kursaal and the Casino. Has an excellent reputation for its comfort, liberal accommodation, and reasonable terms. Arrangements for the Winter and Summer season. Omnibus. Electric Light.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

OSTEND.
THE SPLENDID HOTEL.

400 Beds.

Finest situation, facing the Sea and Baths, next to the Palace of the Royal Family. All modern comforts. Arrangements en pension, 16s. to 20s. a day according to room.

Cable Address—"SPLendid, OSTEND."

Cook's Coupons, Series W, accepted.

OSTEND.
**HOTEL ROYAL DE PRUSSE ET GRANDE
 BRETAGNE.**

Good Family Hotel. Comfortable accommodation. Electric Light.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

OSTEND.
IMPERIAL HOTEL.

First-class. Old reputation. Best situation next to the Kursaal, with view of the sea and the park. Renowned for its Cuisine. Managed by the proprietor—

ALSO OSTEND HOTEL, NICE.

F. FRIEDRICH:

Cook's Coupons accepted.

OSTEND.
HOTEL ROYAL DU PHARE.

SITUATED FACING THE SEA.

First-class Hotel, situated opposite the sea and the Baths. Open all the year. English spoken. Every care taken for the comfort of visitors. Lift and Central Heating.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

OUCHY (near Lausanne).
BEAU RIVAGE-PALACE HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

First-class Establishment of old reputation. Large newly-added building with every modern comfort. Toilette cabinets throughout. 50 private up-to-date Bathrooms. Newest sanitary installations. 400 beds, every room with balcony. Open and glass verandahs. New beautiful Hall, Dining-room, and fine Open-air Restaurant. Magnificent Park around the Hotel. Facing the Lake and Mountains. Concerts by a complete Orchestra. Excellent stay for families. Arrangements for Summer Season. Moderate rates during Winter.

GARAGE.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Manager, J. TSCHUMI.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PADUA.**HOTEL FANTI. ETOILE D'OR.**

First-class House, large Saloon, Restaurant, and Garden. Garage. At fixed price and *à la Carte*. Moderate charges. Omnibus on arrival of all day and night trains. Branch Houses, Summer Resort.—Recoaro, Province of Vicenza, Hotel Visentini. Buffet at the Station.

A. VISENTINI, Proprietor.

V. VISENTINI, Junr., Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PALERMO.**GRAND HOTEL DES PALMES.**

Entirely Renewed. Large Gardens. The best Hotel in the centre of the Town.
Auto-Garage. Central Heating.

UNION DES GRANDS HOTELS—MILAN.

CAV. E. RAGUSA, Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PARIS.**HOTEL MAGENTA,**

GARE DU NORD,
129, BOULEVARD DE MAGENTA.

First-class accommodation for Families and Gentlemen at moderate charges. Baths.

HANS BRAND, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PARIS.**HOTEL DE CASTILLE.**

37, RUE CAMBON (MADELEINE).

First-class Hotel, recently renovated and entirely re-organised. Large Hall. Reception, Reading, and Smoking rooms. Lift. Telephone. Steam heat in every room. Suite of rooms with private bath attached. Telegraphic Address: "Castiotel, Paris." Telephone 247.69.

Restaurant. Tariff at fixed prices.

E. GORISSE, Proprietor.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PARIS.

(Opposite the "Nord Station.")

HOTEL TERMINUS NORD.

12 Bd. Denain. 150 Rooms.

First-class accommodation. Suites of Rooms. Bed and Sitting Rooms. Apartments.

Bath Rooms on every floor. Up-to-date Sanitary instalment.

Meals *à la carte* and *à prix fixe*.

CAMAX, Manager.

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PARIS.

HOTEL DU PALAIS,

28, COURS LA REINE (CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES).

AN OLD HOTEL MODERNISED: Combining the old system of personal supervision by the Proprietor, cosiness of accommodation and excellence of cookery with something of new system of elevator, telephone, electric light, steam heating, large dining room, drawing room, smoking room, garden, etc., between the Quais de Seine and the Champs Élysées, close to the Grand Palais and Petit Palais, the Élysée, Place de la Concorde, Tuileries, etc.

Telegraphic Address—"Palatél, Paris."

Cook's Coupons accepted.

PARIS.

HOTEL DU PRINCE DE GALLES.

(24 et 26 Rue d'Anjou) et Rue de la Ville l'Évêque, près les Boulevards Malesherbes et la Madeleine.

Situated near Madeleine, Champs Élysées. Accommodation for Families. Table d'hôte. Restaurant at fixed prices, and à la Carte. Moderate Charges. Pension per day, consisting of plain breakfast, luncheon, and dinner (wine included), good bedroom, lights, and service for *Cook's 8s. Coupons*. Special pension in winter.

Man spricht Deutsch.

BARATIN et GROS, Propr.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

PARIS.

THE PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL.

5, RUE ST. HYACINTHE.

Under English management. Good Sanitation. Close to Tuileries, Gardens, Opera, Boulevards, etc. Terms from 8 frs.

Cook's Coupons, Series R, accepted.

PARIS.

HOTEL OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Corner Rue St. Honoré.]

RUE D'ALGER.

[Corner Rue St. Honoré.

Finest situation. Most central and quiet. 100 yards from Place Vendôme and Tuileries Gardens. Entirely renovated, with modern sanitary arrangements. Electric Lift. Hot-water heating in every room. Electric Light. Bathrooms. Most moderate charges. Single rooms from 3 francs; double rooms from 6 francs. Luncheon, 3 francs; Dinner, 4 francs. Separate tables. Inclusive terms from 10 francs.

J. KROLL, new Proprietor.

PARIS.

HOTEL LONDON AND NEW YORK.

13 AND 15, PLACE DU HAVRE.

Well-known to English and American Visitors. Most centrally situated, opposite the St. Lazare Station, close to the Opera, the Madeleine, the Grand Boulevards, and Champs Élysées.

Moderate terms. Reduced prices in Winter. Ladies' Drawing Room. New Smoking Lounge. Steam radiators in every room. Electric Light throughout. Lift to each floor. Bath Rooms. Latest Sanitary arrangements. Telegraph Address: "Londork, Paris."

Cook's Coupons accepted.

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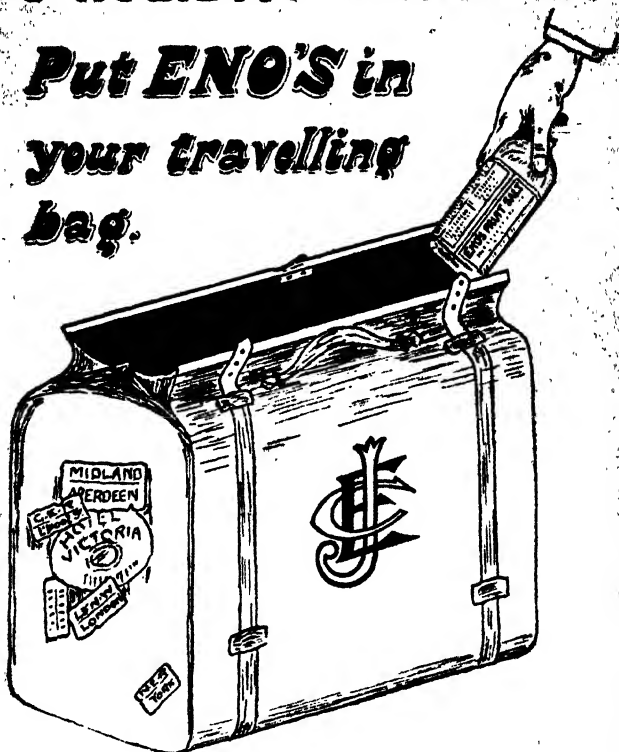
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